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*Why ask for the moon
when we have the stars?*



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THE
CHURCH BUILDER.

A QUARTERLY RECORD

OF THE WORK OF THE

INCORPORATED

Church Building Society,

AND OF OTHER WORKS OF

CHURCH EXTENSION.

O HOW AMIABLE

ARE THY

DWELLINGS,

THOU

LORD OF HOSTS!



I WAS GLAD WHEN

THEY SAID

UNTO ME:

WE WILL GO INTO

THE HOUSE

OF THE LORD.

NEW ISSUE.

London:

AT THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 7, WHITEHALL, S.W.

AND AT

RIVINGTONS,

WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

A few Words to our Readers.

THE appearance of this Publication in a new form calls for a few words of explanation. The CHURCH BUILDER was established in 1862, taking the place of a more formal and technical quarterly Report of the work of the Incorporated Church Building Society. In 1876 the number of pages was increased and the price doubled. The Committee have now decided upon a further alteration, by which the size will be limited to 16 pp. 8vo, and the price to be 1*d.* It will be more of the nature of a record of the Society's work, and of other works of Church Extension, without entering much upon the wide field of Ecclesiology. A copy will be sent gratis to every Incorporated Member of the Society; *i. e.* to every Donor of Ten Guineas and upwards, or Subscriber of not less than One Guinea a year. At the same time, it is believed that the interest of Churchmen in Church Extension will command for it a general circulation.

The Present Condition of the Society.

IN 1868, the following weighty appeal, addressed both to Clergy and Laity, was circulated throughout the country :—

“We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales, desire strongly to recommend to the liberal support of the members of the Church—both clerical and lay—the cause of the Incorporated Church Building Society, on the occasion of its approaching jubilee.

“Looking at the value of its past services to every diocese in

England and Wales, and having regard to its capacity for future usefulness to an ever-increasing population, we should view the discontinuance or the feeble maintenance of the Society with very great regret. We trust, therefore, that this, the only general Church Building Society which the Church of England possesses, will, through abundant thank-offerings for past success, be enabled to date from its year of jubilee a renewed period of active and beneficial service, and be for many years the honoured instrument of promoting, throughout the land, the increase and improvement of our Houses of Worship, to the honour and glory of Almighty God."

Here follow the names of the two Archbishops, and of every Bishop then on the bench. Great efforts were made fully to bring home to Church-people the Society's claims; and it was hoped that the year 1868 A.D. might be a fresh point of departure, which should (to quote Mr. Beresford Hope's words at the meeting in Willis's Rooms) "put this Society in its right position."

The tenth Report since the Jubilee has now been published. How have those expectations been fulfilled?

We speak to friends of the Society, to Church-people who believe that only "righteousness exalteth a nation," who know that no nation can be righteous unless it provides for the worship of God. We would, therefore, take them into earnest counsel with us, and ask them to look the facts in the face.

The ordinary sources of the Society's annual income are five, viz.: (1) Donations; (2) Subscriptions; (3) Diocesan and other Associations; (4) Interest on unpaid grants; (5) Parochial collections. We have carefully examined the last ten Reports, and find the *average* to be as follows:—

1. Donations	£470
2. Subscriptions	1180
3. Diocesan and other Associations	1030
4. Interest on grants	1660
5. Parochial collections	870 ¹
	<hr/>
	£5210
	<hr/>

¹ Not including collections for Mission Buildings Fund.

The Society *has absolutely no capital*, except a Reserve Fund of £5000; and, although the payment of certain large legacies, and the munificent donation of "A London Merchant," went far to double the ordinary income of the Society during the past ten years,² we cannot rely upon such help in the future, and for practical purposes we must take the ordinary income of the Society as about £5000 a year.

We think this must be a sufficiently sad answer to our question as to the permanent effects of the Jubilee efforts.

A few more facts, gathered from the last ten Reports, may place more vividly before our readers the true condition of the Society at present.

1. In England and Wales there are 30 Dioceses; 13 of these together sent up to the General Fund, in 1878, 44 collections, or an average of *a little over 3 each!*

2. Only one diocese (Winchester) sent up, in 1878, as many as 30 offertories to the General Fund; and to the Mission Buildings Fund no diocese sent more than 3 collections.

3. There are 13,331 parishes in these 30 dioceses; and the number of places which have received help from the Society is between six and seven thousand, or about one-half. The number of parishes sending collections to the Society, in 1878, was under 400, which only exceeds by about 50 the number of parishes to whom grants are at this moment promised.

4. Two dioceses—London and York—have been taken at random, and the collection-list in the last ten Reports analyzed, with this result: In the London Diocese, only 13 churches have had so many as 2 collections for the Society; while the total number of churches receiving grants just equals the total number of churches which have had any collection during this period. In the Diocese of York, not so much as 1 parish in 17 has contributed to the Society.

5. Looking at the Northern Province alone, we find that one diocese, with more than 600 parishes, sent up only £204 in collections, from 1869—1878; whilst, during the same period, it accepted grants from the Society amounting to nearly £4000: this sum being more than the whole Northern Province has contributed in these ten years.

² Strictly speaking 9½ years throughout this article.

6. There is a diocese in England where, we believe, every parish but 23 has received aid from the Society: *not one single parish* in this diocese sent an offertory to the Society in 1878!

Why should we say all this? Why make public such disheartening facts? Not because we believe the Society's work is done—the number of applications to it disprove that—but because we believe that there must be many earnest-minded men and women, many old friends of the Incorporated Church Building Society, who would really grieve to see its good work abandoned, and who can in this crisis help us by their prayers and their alms.

When we want to use remedies we should know the worst of the disease, and it is wiser and braver to look all the facts full in the face.

Are there none who will send us wise counsel how best to revive an interest in so good and holy a cause?

Pastoral of the Bishop of London.

IN connexion with this Society the Bishop of London has addressed the following letter to the Beneficed Clergy of his diocese:—

“Fulham Palace, November 24, 1879.

“My dear Sir,—I know how difficult in these times is the maintenance of our parochial and other charities, and how unwelcome is an additional appeal for aid; but it is only justice to call your attention to the position in which our diocese—not the poorest in England—stands with reference to the Incorporated Church Building Society.

“It appears that during the last year (1878) grants were made for churches in London dioceses to the amount of £1895—more than one-eighth of the total sum granted to all the dioceses in England; while the total of the contributions we returned to the Society from associations and sermons was only £148.

“It is obvious to plead that we have the Bishop of London's Fund to maintain; and the plea might perhaps be fairly admitted, if we sought aid for church building from that fund only;

but as long as the promoters of our new churches usually ask to accept grants from the old Society as well, it clearly has an equitable claim on the benevolence of the Churchmen of London.

“I shall therefore be very glad if you are able, by sermons or in any other way, to interest your congregation and parishioners in behalf of the Society, which has undoubtedly done admirable work in promoting the provision of churches and mission buildings throughout the land.

“I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,

“J. LONDON.”

Truro Diocesan Conference.

WE have in former numbers of the CHURCH BUILDER made allusion to the arrangements agreed upon with the Diocese of Truro; and we now think it will interest our readers to have before them the first Report of the Truro Diocesan Committee which was read and adopted at the Diocesan Conference, held at Truro in October last.

“In presenting the Report of the Truro Diocesan Committee, appointed by the Conference in October, 1878, the Committee feel that they have rather to make known that such a committee exists than to report any very satisfactory results in its working. In fact, the Committee must be looked upon as a very young offspring of a parent which has been and is still doing a most important work in the Church, and must strive to emulate the zeal of its parent, and endeavour to enlist the sympathy of those who are sincerely attached to the Church.

“The Incorporated Church Building Society was established in the year 1818, for the purpose of providing for the better collection and application of voluntary contributions to the enlarging and building of churches and chapels.

“Before the division of the Diocese of Exeter, Cornwall was included in the scheme of the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society, collections were made in some of the parishes of Cornwall in aid of the Exeter Society, and grants were made by that Society towards churches and chapels in Devon and Cornwall, independently of, and in addition to, the grants made by the Incorporated Society in London. The diocese was then divided into districts, and collections were made accordingly, but by degrees these collections seem to have dwindled away, and in 1876 we find that in Cornwall the only districts canvassed for subscriptions were the Deaneries of East, West, and Trigg Major, and the amount collected and remitted to Exeter was £22 9s. 2d. The subscriptions from the other deaneries gradually became lost to the Society from want of asking for them. These had amounted, in 1850, when the County of Cornwall seems to have been divided into only two districts, Liskeard and Truro, to £52 remitted to Exeter. The present Committee was appointed for the purpose of organizing a system of collections and subscriptions throughout the Diocese of Truro, and it meets on the Tuesday week before the third Thursday in

the months of February, June, and October. An agreement has been made between the Incorporated Church Building Society and the Truro Diocesan Committee, whereby the Diocesan Committee will work in a united and harmonious way with the Parent Society. The Truro Diocesan Committee is a local committee of the Parent Society, and the Organizing Secretary of the Parent Society is, *ex-officio*, an Hon. Secretary of the Truro Committee. One of the members of the Truro Committee (the Earl of St. Germans) has a seat on the Committee of the Parent Society, as a representative of the Diocese of Truro. All monies collected in the Diocese of Truro for the Church Building Society should be paid to the Local Secretary, and by him forwarded to the Treasurer of the Parent Society, the Diocesan Committee intimating what proportion of the money received should be placed to the credit of the General Fund and the Mission Buildings Fund respectively. A report has been drawn up by the Committee, showing the requirements of the diocese with regard to mission chapels, and the rebuilding and restoration of churches. The number of mission chapels required is 51; churches to be rebuilt, 10; to be restored, 6.

"This return affords a strong proof of the necessity for fresh exertions and liberal subscriptions, and shows that, if the vitality of the Church in Cornwall is at all to keep pace with the demand made for assistance, the friends of the Church must put their shoulders to the wheel, and make a hearty response to the appeal which has been made to them by means of 500 circulars sent out by the Committee through the Collectors. The Committee wish to call especial attention to the need of a system of mission chapels, which may be used for Sunday-schools and Divine Service, where a service may be taken every Sunday (if the services of a clergyman are not available) by some qualified layman, acting under the Bishop's licence.

"The Church Building Society twenty years ago opened a special fund for mission chapels, and has during that time made 293 grants, to the total amount of £8173. This Mission Buildings Fund is specially valuable as an evangelizing agency, breaking ground in many poor and populous places, and in rural hamlets at a remote distance from the Parish Church.

"In conclusion, the Committee desire humbly to lay their work at the feet of the Giver of all good gifts, beseeching Him that as He has mercifully blessed the cause of Church extension in the past, He will vouchsafe the same gracious assistance in the time to come:

"Hon. Secs. { Rev. C. W. CARLYON,
Rev. R. M. BLAKISTON."

STATISTICS.—CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY.

No. of grants from 1868 to 1878 made by Parent Society	30
Ditto by Exeter Diocesan Society	32
No. of collections from 1868 to 1878 received from aided parishes . .	16
Ditto Exeter Diocesan Society	12
Amount of grants during same period	£1165 0 0
Ditto Exeter Diocesan Society	682 10 8
Collections during the same period	97 2 7
Ditto Exeter Diocesan Society	16 1 6
Individual subscriptions during the same period	*
Ditto Exeter Diocesan Society	919 17 7

* These cannot be given, being mixed up with a general list; but they are probably less than £3 per annum.

The Parent Society (in which the Diocesan Society is now fully merged) has voted the following grants last year and this :—

1878.				1879.			
Camborne	£	100		Gunnislake	£	200	
Delabole		125		Tywardreath		60	
Helland		30		<i>(Since the above Report.)</i>			
Pillaton		35		Penzance, S. John		350	
Quethiock		40					
Week, S. Mary		40					

Church Extension in Rugby.

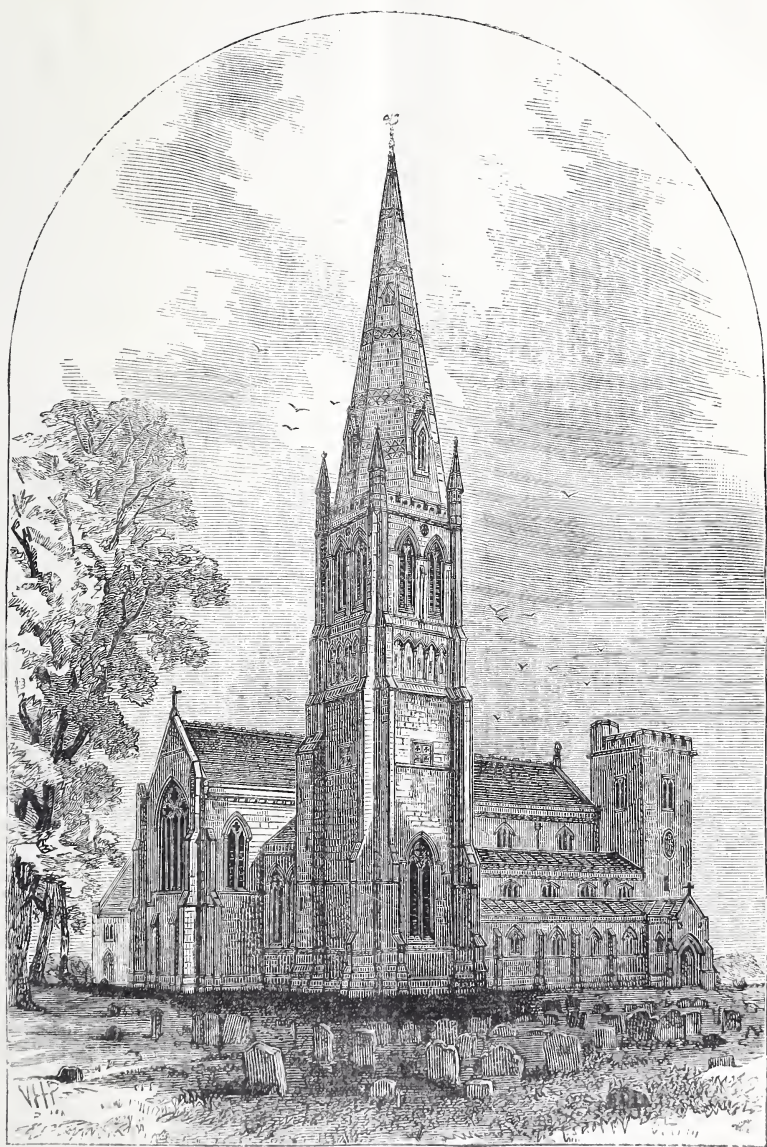
THE last fifty years have brought about great changes in Rugby. From being the country village off the main coach-road, and known as Rugby-by-Dunchurch, it has become a town of importance, well known to travellers on the London and North-Western Railway. It is mainly the choice of Rugby as a principal station on that line that has led to the large increase of population. In 1821, the census showed about 2300 inhabitants; that of 1871, 9000; and the next will show a further considerable increase. With this rapid growth of population came the need for more church accommodation.

The old Parish Church of S. Andrew's consisted of a nave of four bays, with aisles, chancel, and western tower, all of the plainest Perpendicular character. As far back as 1814, with a view to meet a pressing demand for more accommodation, the nave was lengthened eastward by two bays, and a tiny brick chancel was added. The appearance of the building was not improved by the addition, in 1831, of a large south aisle; the arches which divided this from the nave were supported on iron columns; galleries were carried round the east, north, and west sides, crossing the chancel arch, and almost hiding the altar from view. In this way additional accommodation was gained, but not sufficient to meet the demands of the rapidly-growing population.

The next step was the building of S. Matthew's Church (now formed into a separate parish), about the year 1840; and some ten years later, Holy Trinity Church was built, as a chapel-of-ease to S. Andrew's. It is not given to many men to see such progress made in church building in the course of their

care of a parish, but all these steps were undertaken during the incumbency, and mainly by the exertions of the late Rector the Rev. John Moultrie. In the year 1870, the dilapidated state of the old Parish Church led to the proposal of rebuilding it, and a committee was formed for that purpose; but, although plans were prepared, and some portion of the money subscribed, the work was not actually undertaken till the Rector had passed to his rest, and his successor, the Rev. J. Murray, had entered upon the living. He at once commenced active operations, and in June, 1877, the first stone of the new church was laid by the Bishop of Exeter. The work was entrusted to the care of Mr. Butterfield, and in accordance with his plans the church has been entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the western tower, and part of the arcade, which formerly separated the nave of the old church from its north aisle, but which now divides the double north aisle.

The present church consists of nave 76 feet in length, with chancel 44 feet under the same roof, and of a uniform width of 24 feet 6 inches; a double north aisle, occupying the ground of the old nave and north aisle (the portion representing the old nave being restored as a memorial of the late Rector, and known as the "Moultrie Memorial Aisle"); a south aisle, and transepts north and south, to the former of which is attached the base of the new tower and spire, which, at present, is only built as high as the transept roof. The roof of the nave and chancel is 60 feet in height. The interior of the church is of white stone, with a considerable amount of red Staffordshire stone worked in, and blue slate shafts. The reredos is a handsome erection of marbles and alabaster, with a fine cross of pure white statuary marble in the centre panel. The font is also of marble. These, together with the pulpit, lectern, choir stalls, communicants' rail, &c., are all special gifts. The total cost of the church at present, including £1000 for these special gifts, has been about £19,000, all of which has been raised either in the town or among friends. There still remains a good deal to be done. Vestries have to be provided; the lining of the north and south walls of the sanctuary with alabaster and tiles, to complete the work on either side of the reredos; the reconstruction of the organ, and the completion



S. ANDREW'S PARISH CHURCH, RUGBY.

of the spire ; and, although it is probable that some of this work must be handed down to another generation, the inhabitants of Rugby may well be proud of one of the finest of modern parish churches. We must add that the total accommodation in the new church is nearly 900. This, we trust, will be ample for the immediate requirements of the parish, though it is probable that the growing population near the railway-station may make it desirable, before very long, to provide more church accommodation in that part of the parish. Our illustration shows the church in its completed form which, we hope, we may speak of ere long as a *fait accompli*.

The Bishop of Durham on Munificence in Giving.

AT the dinner which took place in Edinburgh on the occasion of the consecration of the new cathedral in that city, the Lord Bishop of Durham was called upon to return thanks for the toast of "The Bishops and Clergy of the sister Churches who have attended the consecration." In the course of his remarks he said, ". . . Finding myself your guest on this occasion, in this northern capital, I cannot fail to recall the associations which link the See of Durham with the ancient history of the Church of Scotland. . . . But I will not trouble you with associations of this kind. The interest of our meeting this evening is quite independent of such historical memories. It is not that another very beautiful building has been added to a very beautiful city—it is not only that now, for the first time, a local centre and rallying-point has been created for the Episcopal Church in Scotland, and that is no small gain to any Church—it is not only that a building has been erected which will educate the taste and stimulate the devotions of many generations yet unborn ; but, above all, an example of princely munificence has been given—a devotion of worldly goods to the service of God on a great scale. I cannot exaggerate the importance of such an example. In this land of colossal fortunes it is a great surprise to one that there are so few colossal gifts. I have often wondered why this should be so. It seems to me that there should be such a pleasure in giving on such a scale, where

such giving is possible ; and I am bound to say that I set it down, not altogether to defective moral sense, but to defective imagination. If we had a little more of the system of almsgiving and of giving benefactions, we would be the better of it. If we could only look forward, and see what an immense boon to future ages the planting down of a great institution, or a magnificent building is—if we could only realize how our benefactions in this way fructify through time to which we can point no limit—I venture to think that there would not be the paucity that there is of these magnificent benefactions. We are beginning to discover now, that, notwithstanding that the true worship of God, as we were eloquently reminded this morning, is to worship in spirit and in truth, yet nevertheless it will not do to be indifferent to the externals of religion ; that religion was intended to take in the whole man—not his affections and feelings only—not his reason only, but likewise his tastes. And, therefore, in an age of æsthetic culture, it is necessary that this æsthetic culture should take its right place in the worship of Almighty God.”—*From the “Scottish Guardian.”*

Notes on Recent Cases Assisted.

THE clearest proof of the need of the Church Building Society is the numerous applications that come before it. At the monthly meeting in November last, no less than thirty-six applications for aid were before the Committee. Of these, twelve sought help from the Mission Buildings Fund, and the rest from the General Fund.

We propose to give a few particulars in reference to some of these applications.

1. *Penzance, S. John*, No. 8459. Those of our readers who have visited this westernmost town for the sake of its charming views, and its soft air, or who have hurriedly passed through it on their way to “do” the Land’s End, and to “log” the Logan Rock, have, perhaps, hardly realized that amongst its 10,000 or 12,000 inhabitants there is a very large proportion of very poor, without any provision for church accommodation. The town

of Penzance lies altogether within the parish of Madron,³ and, until quite recently, in no ways ecclesiastically separated from it. Madron Church is a mile, or more, out of the town. In 1866 a district chapelry was assigned to the (hitherto) proprietary chapel of S. Paul's, including a population of 1403. The remainder of the town was subsequently constituted in the district chapelry of S. Mary's, formerly a chapel-of-ease to Madron. The proposed new district of S. John will be wholly out of S. Mary's, and will embrace a population of 4000, two-thirds of whom are quite poor. The Committee have voted a grant of £350, on condition that all the seats are to be for the free use of the parishioners. The total cost of the church, which is to hold 600, is estimated at £5500.

2. *Skegness*, No. 8454. The old church (the tower of which is left for a mortuary chapel) is some distance away from the population, and Skegness is an improving watering-place, requiring more church accommodation. The proposed new church will give room for 630 worshippers, and will cost £8375. The Committee voted £200.

3. *Llangadock*, No. 8457. This church (dedicated to S. Cadoc, patron of Wells) has been for years past a disgrace to the country. It is now proposed to rearrange the interior, and repair it thoroughly, under the direction of Mr. Withers, at a cost of £1727. The church was designed by Bishop Beck to be a collegiate church, but the work was frustrated by his death, and never carried out. The nave alone is ancient. As only thirteen additional seats are to be gained, the grant was £25. The main principle which rules the amount of the grant, is the increase in free accommodation.

Amongst the Grants to Mission Buildings, we may specially notice a grant of £25 to

4. *South Lane*, No. 350, in the parish of what is now well known as Newhaven, in Sussex, formerly called Meeching. This district is at a considerable distance from the Parish

³ The name of Madron, or Madderne, has been by some identified with that of S. Paternus, or Padarn, Bishop of Vannes. But it may have been that of a Welsh saint, Mathaiarn, or Madryn. It is even possible that an Irish saint preceded them both, and that Madron has in turn been called by the names of Landithy, Madron, and S. Paternus.—Mr. W. C. Borlase's "Age of the Saints," in *Journal of Roy. Inst. of Cornwall*, No. xx.

Church, and situated on the summit of a hill ; other churches are at a long distance, and the approach is bad.

5. *The Rookery*, No. 364. This application was for aid towards purchasing a second-hand iron church—which, by the way, we would not recommend as a rule, we know it to have been in some cases anything but a profitable investment—to be placed in a district containing 550 people, distant two miles from the nearest church.

These cases are but samples, but they show, we venture to think, that the Church has still a very real work before it, in making provision for accommodation for worshippers.

Remains of the Fire of London.

S. AUGUSTINE'S, Stepney. During the building of this church, which was consecrated on December 23rd last, a large additional expense was incurred in consequence of the depth of the foundation. When excavations were made on the site of the old houses, it was found that the original ground was 14 feet below the level of the street, and it appears that the loose rubbish which had to be removed, and which contained a quantity of charred wood, had been shot there after the great fire of London. The excavation having been effected, and the natural gravel reached, it was resolved to utilize the space by converting it into a parochial room and Sunday-school, which will prove of very great use.

Grants,

In aid of Church Building, &c., made since the last publication of "The Church Builder."

AT Meetings held at the Society's House, on 20th November and 18th December, 1879, Grants of Money amounting to £1685, were voted in aid of the following objects, viz. :—

Building a new Church at Penzance, S. John, £350. Rebuilding the Churches of Beer Hackett, S. Michael, near Yeovil, £25 ; Skegness, S. Clement, near Burgh-le-Marsh, £200 ; and Whitchurch, near Cardiff, £200. Enlarging, reseating, or otherwise improving the accommodation in the Churches at Dearham, near Carlisle, £25 ; Durham, S. Margaret, £40 ; Escomb, near Bishops Auckland, £25 ; Gamlingay, S. Mary, Cambridgeshire, £50 ; Llangadock, Carmarthen, £25 ; Markby, S. Peter, near

Alford, £15 ; Lutton, near Oundle, £20 ; Middleton, Holy Trinity, near Wirksworth, £30 ; North Ormesby, Holy Trinity, near Middlesborough, £50 ; Pembroke Dock, S. John, £45 ; South Shields, S. Hilda, £20 ; Swymbridge, S. James, near Barnstaple, £50 ; Timberscombe, S. Michael, near Dunster, £20 ; and Trewalchmai, near Llangefni, £15. Under urgent circumstances the grant formerly made towards building the Church of All Saints, Shrewsbury, was increased from £200 to £250. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building School or Mission Churches at Barbrook Mill, Lynton, North Devon ; Chester, S. Paul, £20 ; Elmer's End, in the parish of Beckenham, Kent, £10 ; Hendre, or Trevor, near Carnarvon, £40 ; Llansamlet, near Swansea £10 ; South Lane, in the parish of Newhaven, Sussex, £25 ; Cleckheaton, S. Luke, Yorkshire, £10 ; Kennington, S. John, Surrey, £25 ; Rudgeway, in the parish of Fishponds, near Bristol, £20 ; and The Rookery, in the parish of Mow Cop, near Stoke-on-Trent, £10. The Society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as Repair Funds for the Churches at Birmingham, S. Margaret ; Carlinghow, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire ; Eastham, Chester ; and Kirkdale, S. Athanasius, near Liverpool.

The December Meeting was the last in the Society's Financial Year. During the year, Grants amounting to £9810 have been made towards building twenty-three new Churches (nineteen of which are entirely free and unappropriated) ; rebuilding nineteen ; and the restoration and improvement of sixty-nine other Churches. The carrying out of the above works has called forth from the Public the sum of at least £278,000. The sum of £660 has been voted towards twenty-nine Mission Buildings.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church Builder.

SIR,—The Church Building Society having given much aid within the last few years to the building of Mission Churches, the CHURCH BUILDER seems an appropriate place to raise two questions as to the permanence of the work which is being done by these Mission Churches.

(i.) Ought a Mission Church to be looked upon as a temporary expedient, that is, as a step towards a permanent church, and a consequent sub-division of the parish ? Or (ii.) should it be generally regarded as an integral part of the work carried on at the Parish Church, without any idea of separation from it ?

There is a growing opinion in some quarters that the work of sub-division may be, and in some cases has been, carried too far. Many think that large parishes might be better worked upon what has been called the "Minister" system, as carried out at Great Yarmouth for instance, than by their being divided into several parishes ; for in the latter case there is great danger of the work being starved by the poverty of the daughter parishes.

The answer no doubt will vary according to the circumstances of different parishes, but the questions are, I think, of interest and importance.

I will not attempt an answer myself but I hope that this letter may be the means of drawing out the opinions of some who are better qualified to judge upon the matter than I am.

There is another question depending upon the answer to this one, but I will, with your permission, reserve it for a future number.

Yours truly,

CADWALLADER.

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory; *S*, Sermon; *M*, Meeting; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1879. Canterbury.

Sept. 24	Croydon, S. Andrew	<i>O</i> £4 8 0
	Ditto M. B. F.	<i>O</i> 4 8 0
Oct. 13	Dymchurch	<i>O</i> 5 1 0
Nov. 17	Dartford	<i>O</i> 11 15 8
Dec. 19	Chislehurst	<i>A</i> 1 0 0

York.

Sept. 24	Haxby	<i>O</i> 3 10 0
	Purston	<i>O</i> 2 6 0
Oct. 20	York, S. Mary	<i>O</i> 1 14 6
Nov. 26	Carleton	<i>O</i> 2 18 6
27	Kirkby Knowle, S. Wilfrid	<i>O</i> 0 8 0

London.

Oct. 2	Old Ford, S. Paul.	<i>O</i> 1 11 6
Nov. 4	Hackney	<i>A</i> 13 1 0
Dec. 2	Watney Street, Christ Church	<i>O</i> 1 10 6
16	Newington, S. Andrew, M. B. F.	<i>O</i> 2 15 0
	Albany Street, Christ Church	<i>O</i> 5 6 6

Durham.

Oct. 9	Harton	<i>O</i> 2 8 0
22	Westoe, S. Thomas	<i>O</i> 5 2 7
31	Croxdale	<i>O</i> 4 0 0
Dec. 3	Bishop Auckland, S. Peter	<i>O</i> 2 3 3

Winchester.

Sept. 27	Elstead	<i>O</i> 1 13 1
Oct. 24	Sarisbury	<i>O</i> 7 2 9
31	Havant	<i>O</i> 4 8 3
Dec. 4	Twyford, S. Mary.	<i>O</i> 9 1 4

Bangor.

Oct. 20	Llanfairfechan	<i>O</i> 3 0 0
Nov. 14	Llangwyfaw	<i>O</i> 1 0 0
21	Llangybi	<i>O</i> 0 10 6

Bath and Wells.

Sept. 30	Draycot	<i>O</i> 1 15 0
Oct. 4	Staple Fitzpaine	<i>A</i> 2 0 0
31	Henstridge	<i>O</i> 1 5 3
Nov. 1	Bicknoller	<i>O</i> 1 11 0
4	Cheddar	<i>O</i> 2 19 2

Carlisle.

Nov. 26	Haverthwaite	<i>O</i> 1 3 9
Dec. 3	Aikton	<i>O</i> 2 5 2

Chester.

No remittance.

1879. Chichester.

Oct. 7	Littlehampton, S. John	<i>O</i> £5 0 3
10	Bpton	<i>O</i> 1 10 0
20	Flimwell	<i>O</i> 1 12 9
21	Waltham	<i>O</i> 3 0 0
	Ditto M. B. F.	<i>O</i> 2 0 0
31	Ticehurst	<i>O</i> 4 16 9
Nov. 1	Eastbourne, Christ Church	<i>O</i> 2 2 0

Ely.

Oct. 6	Bedford, S. Peter	<i>O</i> 2 1 1
Nov. 4	Landbeach	<i>O</i> 1 11 6
Dec. 4	Holywell	<i>O</i> 0 17 9

Exeter.

Oct. 27	Shute	<i>O</i> 1 1 0
Dec. 18	Kennerleigh	<i>O</i> 0 10 6

Gloucester and Bristol.

Sept. 26	Alderley, M. B. F.	<i>O</i> 2 4 7
Oct. 2	The Lea	<i>O</i> 1 0 0
13	Gorsley	<i>O</i> 0 7 10
Nov. 19	Chippenham	<i>O</i> 4 15 11
20	Standish and Hardwicke	<i>O</i> 2 10 0
Dec. 3	Bristol	<i>A</i> 5 0 0

Hereford.

Dec. 3	Pensax	<i>O</i> 1 10 1½
	Meinthewood, Mission Chapel	<i>O</i> 0 4 5½

Lichfield.

Nov. 3	Wombourne	<i>O</i> 7 7 0
	Trysull	<i>O</i> 3 0 0
4	Horninglow	<i>O</i> 4 0 0
15	Edgmond	<i>O</i> 1 1 0

Lincoln.

Nov. 7	Gedney Hill	<i>O</i> 1 5 0
12	Welby	<i>O</i> 1 10 0
Dec. 3	New Clee	<i>O</i> 2 0 8
22	Hougham	<i>O</i> 1 11 0
	Marston	<i>O</i> 1 2 6

Llandaff.

No remittance.

Manchester.

Dec. 3	Elton	<i>O</i> 3 10 7
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Norwich.

Oct. 13	Brisley	<i>O</i> 1 16 1
	Gately	<i>O</i> 1 15 5
25	Whinburgh	<i>O</i> 0 15 0
27	Great and Little Glenham	<i>O</i> 1 1 0
	East Barsham	<i>O</i> 1 2 7

1879.	Norwich—continued.				
Nov.	6	Walpole.....	O	£2 15	0
	12	East Winch.....	O	1	0
Dec.	10	Norwich Diocesan..	A	13 14	3
	16	Heigham.....	O	3 7	8

Oxford.

Sept.	23	Ruscombe.....	O	1 5	5
Oct.	27	Ludgershall, M. B. F. O	2	3	0
Nov.	7	Slapton.....	O	1	0
Dec.	1	Oxford.....	A	10 14	6
	11	Henley-on-Thames A	5	2	0

Peterborough.

Sept.	23	Castle Ashby.....	O	2 8	0
Oct.	6	Dunton Bassett ...	O	2 18	10
Dec.	9	Woodford Halse ...	O	2	0
	10	Peterboro'Diocesan A	35	0	0

Ripon.

Nov.	1	Brownhill.....	O	5	0
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Rochester.

Sept.	29	Eltham, M. B. F. ...	O	19 13	0
Oct.	2	Ditto Holy Trin. O	5	15	0
Nov.	1	Camberwell, S. Philip			
			O	0 16	3
	13	Outwood.....	O	2	0
	17	Yverden House Sch., Blackheath, M. B. F.	O	3 9	8
Dec.	1	Lavender Hill, Church of the Ascension, M. B. F.	O	2 18	0

Salisbury.

Oct.	10	Aldbourn.....	O	2	0
	24	Bishop's Cannings O	1	1	0
		Godmanstone.....	O	0 18	6
Dec.	8	Downton.....	O	4 12	6

S. Alban's.

Oct.	23	Little Wymondley...O	1	1	0
	31	Colchester, S. Mary O	6	10	6
Nov.	3	Inworth.....	O	0 15	4
	7	Saling.....	O	13	0
	13	Little Horkesley ..O	4	4	8
	14	Harrow Green.....	O	2 13	0
	18	Dunton.....	O	1	0
	19	Elmdon.....	A	2	1

1879. **S. Asaph.**

Oct.	23	Denbigh, S. Mary O	£3 3	3
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S. David's.

Nov.	1	Nantmel.....	O	1 16	5
	17	S. Dogwells.....	O	1	2
	26	Llanbedr Painscastle	O	0 6	5
Dec.	13	Nolton.....	O	0 10	9
		Roch.....	O	0 8	6

Truro.

Oct.	9	Truro Diocesan Re-			
		mittance.....	8	13	8
	13	Ditto ditto.....	3	10	8
	15	S. Ive, Liskeard ...O	1	3	10
		S. Dominick.....	O	1	10
	20	South Hill and Cal-			
		lington.....	O	3	2
		S. Buryan.....	O	2	9
	23	Truro Diocesan Re-			
		mittance.....	3	19	7
Nov.	1	Ditto ditto.....	2	2	0
	4	Truro Cathedral ...O	10	1	11
	7	Truro Diocesan Re-			
		mittance.....	5	0	8
		Towednack.....	O	0	11
	19	Truro Diocesan Re-			
		mittance.....	2	5	0
Dec.	19	S. Keyne.....	O	0	15

Worcester.

Oct.	17	Malvern Priory Ch. O	15	2	2
		Malvern.....	M	1	4
Nov.	14	Nechells, S. Catherine			
			O	1	10
	24	Newland, S. Leonard, M. B. F.	O	1	9
Dec.	8	The Tything, S. Mary			
		Magdalene.....	O	3	9
	10	Inkberrow.....	O	4	1
	16	Stoke.....	O	1	1
	19	Newbold.....	O	1	1
		Ditto M. B. F. O	1	1	0
	20	Dudley.....	O	6	4

Special Appeals.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Restoration of Llangwm Church, Pembroke-shire. This old Church, whose British name denotes its antiquity (Llangwm—English Kirkdale), having fallen into a state of dilapidation, is now undergoing an extensive Restoration. The estimate of Lingen Barker, Esq., of Hereford, amounts to £820, to which must be added his charge, with an extra expense of £78. The Landed Proprietors, being three, have promised £350, other Contributors £100, or thereabouts. The Rev. T. Williams, the Incumbent, Llangwm Rectory, will gratefully receive any Contributions; or they may be paid into the London and Provincial Bank at Haverfordwest, S. Wales.

URGENT NEED.—Nearly £150 are needed to liquidate the Debt on a new Iron Church, accommodating 400 persons, in a town of 7000 inhabitants, where are eight Chapels and only one permanent Church. Local resources exhausted. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Vicar, S. Luke's, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire.

S. MARY'S CHURCH, GAMLINGAY.—RESTORATION.—The Church, in consequence of long neglect, requires immediate Restoration. The estimated cost is about £3500, of which £800 falls to the Chancel, for which the Rectors are responsible. Of the £2700 required for the Nave, about £1700 is promised. Help is urgently needed to raise £1000 more. The parish is very poor, entirely agricultural, and Dissent (Baptist) is very strong. Little hope for the work of the Church till the fabric is restored. Subscriptions may be paid to the Rector, the Rev. John Watkins, or to the Bank of Wells, Hogge, and Lecidsell, Biggleswade.

PARISH of S. ANDREW, WIGAN. Population about 2000, chiefly colliers and ironworkers, and increasing. No Church. No Parsonage House. Three Schools, in one of which, holding only 150, services have been held for some years. Plans for a Church to hold 600 have been prepared by F. W. Hunt, Esq., and approved by Incorporated Society. The stone has been laid, and the work is in progress. Funds are urgently needed—£1500 before April next. Trade is very depressed, and we are compelled to ask help from outside the Parish. Any Offering will be most thankfully acknowledged by the Vicar, the Rev. W. A. Wickham, S. Andrew's, Wigan.

THE Rector of HIGHAM-GOBION, Beds, appeals urgently for Aid towards the Rebuilding of the Tower of his Church, pronounced to be unsafe, for which £600 are required. This is a case deserving the sympathy of Churchmen, as every source of help is apparently exhausted, £800 having been already raised for works at the Church. In a very small agricultural Parish, with no resident Landlord, no further assistance can be expected from within.

Cheques and P. O. O. gladly received by Rector, Higham-Gobion, Ampthill.

WESTLEIGH, NORTH DEVON.—To complete the desired Improvements of this ancient and beautiful Church—furnish it with suitable organ, clock, &c.—a sum of £500 or £600 is needed. For this an earnest Appeal is made to devoted Churchmen, who may forward their Contributions to the Rev. Sydney Thelwall, the Vicarage; or to E. R. B. Torr, Esq., Westleigh House. N.B.—Bideford is the Post-town.

DONATIONS OF ANY AMOUNT are earnestly asked for on behalf of the Church of SS. Michael and All Angels, Croydon, Surrey. Population 5500. Endowment £152. Three Clergy at work. All Seats unappropriated. 400 Communicants; very few at all well off. Temporary Church opened September, 1872. It is proposed to build Nave and Aisles first, at a cost of about £6000. Sum in hand £3600. Incorporated Church Building Society has promised £450 for the whole Church. Architect, J. L. Pearson, Esq., A.R.A. The Foundation-stone will (D.V.) be laid in the spring. This Appeal is made in the fervent hope that those who wish to see the Church strengthened in our rapidly-growing large towns, will send some help.

Offerings for the Building Fund will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Incumbent, the Rev. R. W. Hoare, Oakfield Road, Croydon.

THIMBLEBY, HORNCastle. Population poor; have given most liberally. Present works will cost £1400; about £250 still required. Aid can now only come from without. The Church is being enlarged, and very cleverly and successfully remodelled by Jas. Fowler, Esq., F.R.S., B.A., from a decided Classic to a Decorated Gothic, the ancient appearance of the weathered stone being retained. Address Rector or Churchwarden.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

A NEW REGULATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

AT the Meeting of the Committee of the Society held on March 18th, the following provision, adopted at a former Meeting, was confirmed :—

“ That, in future, in voting grants, they shall be made upon the condition—in addition to the usual conditions—that the Incumbent and Churchwardens shall undertake for themselves and, so far as they are able, for their successors, to have an Annual Collection for the Society, until at least the amount of the Grant be returned.”

The object of this is to obtain, if possible, more support than is at present accorded by those parishes to which aid is given. It is a surprising fact that there are literally hundreds of places which have received aid from the Society, which have never *contributed one penny* in return.

The Society *depends* upon voluntary support, and it is a little too bad that so many of those who are only too eager to get the Society's money should do nothing for it.

Obituary.

THE Society has recently lost, through death, a Vice-President, and a member of the Committee. The former, PHILIP CAZENOVE, Esq., though only for a few years on the list of the Society's officers, was well known by the Church at large for his earnest and loving zeal, and for his munificence. He has frequently contributed sums of £50 to the Society's General Fund, and also to the Mission Buildings Fund. His interest was chiefly in the latter fund, and shortly before his death he gave £500 towards a Mission Church in Battersea. This sum has since been added to by his relatives, who, with the Rev. Canon J. Erskine Clarke, Vicar of Battersea, are anxious to complete the Church, as a memorial to Mr. Cazenove. The Society has just voted £30 towards it. In his liberality, as well as in his friendly advice on financial matters, which was most valuable, his loss will be greatly felt.

The Hon. and Rev. A. DUNCOMBE, Dean of York, was a member of the Committee for twenty-eight years, and his striking earnestness, coupled with a particularly genial manner, made him always welcome at the meetings of the Committee, which he frequently attended when his duties brought him to town.

The "R. M. Fund."

INQUIRIES having frequently been made respecting the amount of money mentioned in the Society's yearly financial statement, under the head of the "R. M. Fund;" and notices from time to time appearing in the newspapers, that grants have been voted towards new churches from the same fund, we propose to lay before our readers a short account of this fund, which is under the control of the Committee of the Society.

By the will of the late Newman Knowlys, Esq., two life insurance policies for £1000 each, together with the bonus additions, which were very considerable, were at his death invested in the purchase of Reduced 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities. The dividends upon this investment were to be paid to his niece, Elizabeth Eliza Williams, wife of the Rev. R. Williams,

during her lifetime, and to the Rev. R. Williams during his lifetime, if he should outlive his wife, and to their children afterwards, if they had any; and if they had no children, the principal and dividends were then to go to his nephew, the Rev. Richard Mayo. Mr. Knowlys died on January 7, 1836.

In the year 1863, Mr. Richard Mayo assigned his right and interest in the money to the Church Building Society, and executed a deed to that effect which bears date April 23, 1863. The money then amounted to £7827 14s. 4d. Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities. At this date the dividends were still being received by the persons who were originally benefited; and Mr. Mayo never derived any pecuniary benefit himself. The principal in the meanwhile—owing to the death of certain of the trustees—had been handed over to the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery.

In the autumn of 1877, the Society was informed that the Rev. R. Williams and his wife were both deceased, and thereupon they instructed Messrs. Crawley and Arnold, their Hon. Solicitors, to apply to the Court of Chancery for the money; and on November 10, 1877, Messrs. Crawley and Arnold gave information that the sum of £7744 3s. Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities had been transferred into the name of the Society (the expenses of the Court having been deducted). There was also a sum of £115 19s. cash in Court, representing part of former dividends. This was also invested in the same stock, so that the Society then stood possessed of £7866 15s. 1d. Reduced 3 per Cents.

The management of this fund by the Society is limited by the wish of Mr. Richard Mayo, as expressed in the deed of assignment, in the following way. It is to be called the "R. M. Fund." It is to be distributed, according to the directions of the Committee for the time being, in promoting the building of new churches and chapels *only*, in accordance with the general rules of the Society; except that it is to be exclusively applied in poor and populous places. Further, the grants are not to be less than £500, unless the Committee may see fit to make a reduction, in which case the grant shall not be reduced by any amount exceeding one-third.

Up to the present time six grants have been voted from this

fund, but none of them have yet been paid. As the dividends are not added to the grants, but to the principal, the amount of stock now held stands at £8501 5s. 4d.

The following is a list of the places hitherto aided from this fund :—

1. *S. Clement's, City Road.* A new district taken out of the parishes of S. Luke's, Old Street, S. Mark's, Old Street, S. Matthew's, City Road, and S. Barnabas', King's Square. Population, about 7000. £500 granted, April 15, 1878.

2. *S. Mark's, Camberwell.* A new district out of the parish of S. George's, Camberwell. Population, 8600. £500 granted, June 17, 1878.

3. *All Hallows, Southwark.* A new district out of the parishes of Christ Church and S. Saviour's, Southwark. Population, 6000. £500 granted, June 17, 1878.

4. *Stockton-on-Tees, S. Peter's.* Population, 6050. £335 granted, June 19, 1879.¹

5. *S. John's, Penzance.* A notice of this appeared in the CHURCH BUILDER for January, 1880. £350 granted, November 20, 1879.

6. *S. Luke's, Lower Tranmere, Birkenhead.* Population, 4000. £350 granted, January 15, 1880.

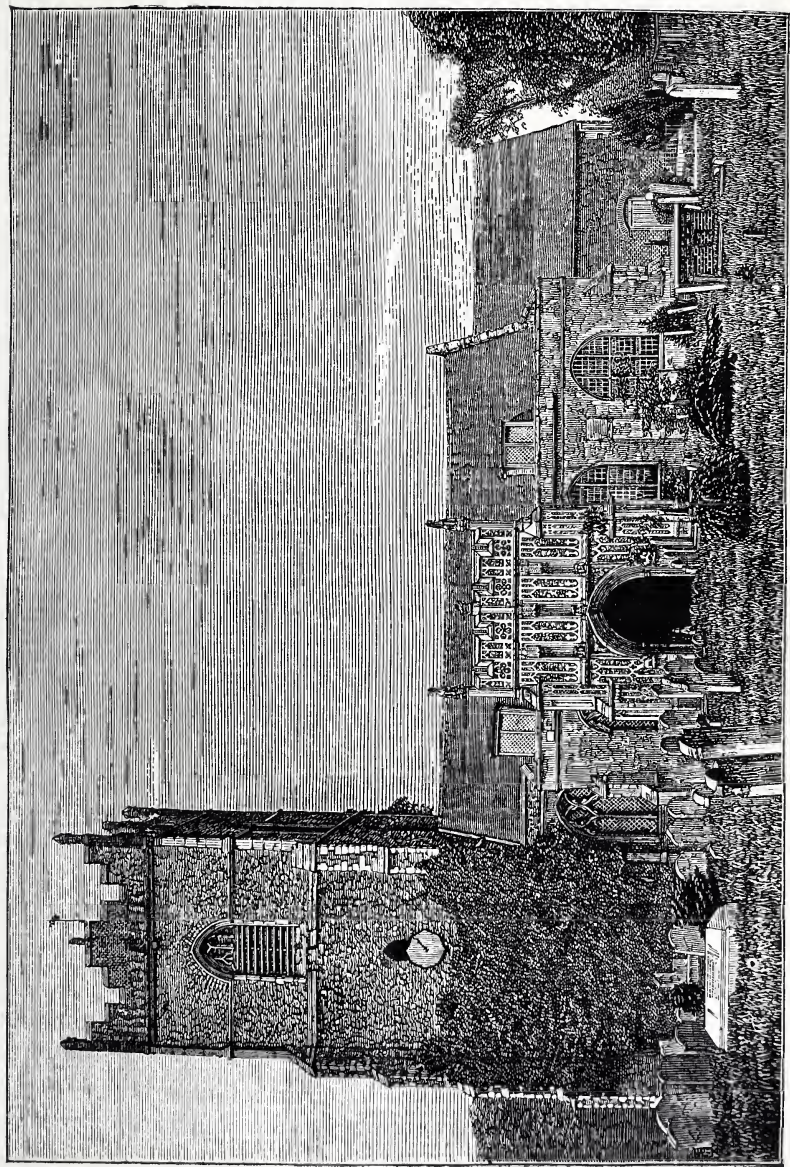
Total granted, £2750.

Church Restoration in Essex.

THERE is, probably, no part of England which has not been more or less affected by the great work of Church Restoration, which has progressed rapidly for some years past. In this movement the county of Essex has shared; yet here, as elsewhere, there are arrears of neglect, which claim now to be discharged, and errors in alterations or repairs—well meant at the time, and often expensive—which require to be rectified at even a larger cost. The Parish Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Ardleigh, the south exterior of which is shown in the annexed engraving, exemplifies this remark.

Ardleigh is a very ancient parish, as is shown by the mention of it in Domesday. There, and in other records, it is variously

¹ [This grant has been cancelled, as the work proposed is not to be carried out.—ED.]



S. MARY THE VIRGIN, ARDLEIGH, ESSEX.

called Erleia, Erlega, Dereleia, Aerlege, Ardlee, Ardelegh, and other similar names. The name is said to be derived from ARDH, *high*, and LEY, *pasture, untilled land*. It is situated on the main-line of the Great Eastern Railway, five miles from Colchester, the station being only a short distance from the church, and about the middle of the parish the area of which is 4890 acres, the boundary 38 miles, and the population 1500 at the last census.

The church was given, in the reign of King Stephen, to S. John's Abbey, Colchester, by Robert, son of Roger de Ramis. In 1237 the Abbot and Convent gave the advowson to S. Paul's, and to Roger, then Bishop of London, and his successors, with certain reservations to the Abbey, and to the Vicar. Shortly afterwards the advowson of the vicarage was reserved to the Abbot and Convent; the rectory, with the great tithes, was appropriated to the Archdeacon of Colchester (which place then, and until 1845, was in the Diocese of London), and so continued until 1866, when the property was transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who now hold it in reversion. At the suppression of the monasteries the vicarage fell to the Crown, and is in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor.

The church itself has undergone much destructive alteration; but no explicit or sufficient record of the changes appears to be in existence. A very short MS. account by Richard Symons,²

² Symons says, "Gabriel Honifold is Vicar;" and Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy" (p. 264), states that he "was forced to resign his living, in 1642, by the barbarous usage and treatment which he met with. He lived at that time in Colchester, the mob of which place, in one of their grand rounds, rifled his house of all its furniture, took away his bonds, bills, and evidences, and left not a shelf behind them, or a peg to hang a hat on. Upon this the old gentleman goes to the mayor and makes his complaint; but instead of finding any redress, one of the aldermen then present told him that he wondered he would offer to come abroad, being a man so much hated; and so rated him away. In his return he was followed through the streets with shouts and hootings, and, what is much more, with dirt and stones; so little did either the hoary head and venerable age of this grave person, then seventy years old, or the privilege of his sacred function, afford him protection from the enraged multitude. In this manner he passed on some part of the way, till at length a kinsman of his ventured to open his doors and give him shelter; upon which the rabble threatened to pull down the house, and would no question have been as good as their word, had not the good old gentleman, to save his kinsman's family, exposed himself a second time to their fury, and suffered them to pursue him again with their clamour through the streets, which they did with such outrages and insults that he was at length forced to take the common jail for his sanctuary." (See Cutts's "Turning-points of English Church History." S.P.C.K., 1874, p. 266.)

1640, in the College of Arms, calls it "a large church;" and a local antiquary, *Morant* (who was Rector of S. Mary's, Colchester), in his *History of Essex*, 1768, thus describes it:—"The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, consists of a body and south aisle; the chancel is of one pace, rebuilt with brick some years ago, and less than it was before; the south aisle is leaded, the rest tiled. In a stone tower, embattled, are six bells.³ The south porch is large and handsomely built with a mixture of freestone and flints."

The church corresponds now to this general description, except that a north aisle was added in 1840. On taking down the north wall for this purpose, the piers and arches of an old arcade were discovered, and some rough frescoes remained on the interior plaster. Unfortunately, the arcade was then pulled down, and iron columns were substituted to support the nave-roof: the same thing had been done about six years before with the south arcade. An inscription on the lead of the south aisle roof shows that it was repaired in 1766. The present pitch of the nave and chancel roofs is much lower than the original one.

Mr. Butterfield, in his report upon the condition of the building, states concisely the result of the changes which have taken place in the interior of the body of the church. Having mentioned that the church "has a fine tower and south porch in generally substantial condition," but that both "need restoration and renewal of their best ornamental features very largely," he remarks that "the rest of the church may be described as a ruin. It has been gutted internally by the removal of the piers and arches which once separated the nave and aisles; the north aisle walls have been badly rebuilt, and the chancel has been meanly rebuilt, but reduced to half its original length." The foundations of the old chancel remain, and are seventeen feet longer than the portion which was rebuilt apparently about 1750.

The tower and south porch, which are by far the most perfect of what remains of the original structure, are of the date which Mr. Rickman styles Perpendicular. The porch, much enriched with niches and panelling, is an interesting memorial porch, evidently in date a rather later feature than the tower; on the

³ The sixth bell, weighing about 15 cwt., was cast about 1450, by Brazier of Norwich, and bears this inscription, "Sum Rosa Pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata."

front of it, over the arch, is the following inscription : “*Orate : p’ animabus Johis Mute : at p’ Elode et Alcie : uxoris ejus, Johis Mute : Willi : Mute.*” The three niches over the inscription are vacant, and it is not unlikely that they were despoiled through the agency of the notorious Will. Dowsing, who lived in the neighbourhood. The stone tracery of four out of the six windows on the south side of the church has been removed within the last fifty years, and wooden frames substituted, as shown in the engraving. The flowing tracery, which remains in two of these windows, shows them to have been of the early part of the 14th century, and therefore the oldest features of the existing church.

The internal arrangements of the church are most inconvenient, besides being a serious hindrance to reverence in Divine service : the floor space is filled with pews for the most part old, high, and square ; galleries—north, south, and west—ugly in appearance and badly arranged, obstruct light, and would not be required if the ground floor were properly seated.

At a meeting of the parishioners in vestry, in August last, convened by the vicar (the Rev. T. W. Perry) and the churchwardens, it was unanimously resolved that the church urgently needs a complete restoration ; and it was decided to accept and to endeavour to carry out (subject to the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as regards the chancel) the plans which had been prepared by Mr. Butterfield, and approved by the Bishop of S. Alban’s, the Archdeacon of Colchester, and the Rural Dean. It is proposed to rebuild the nave and aisles, preserving and repairing the south porch ; to rebuild and extend to its original length the chancel, adding chancel aisles and a vestry ; to restore the existing tower, and to entirely refit the church. The estimated cost is £4000, apart from incidental expenses ; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are expected to contribute towards the rebuilding of the chancel ; but the greater part of the whole sum required must be raised by voluntary contributions ; in aid of this the Incorporated Church Building Society has granted £100. It is hoped that sufficient funds may be forthcoming to warrant an early commencement of the work ; and in that case we may be able in a future Number to present our readers with a view of Ardleigh Church as completely restored.

Proposed New Church at Bryn Amman.

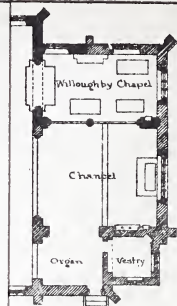
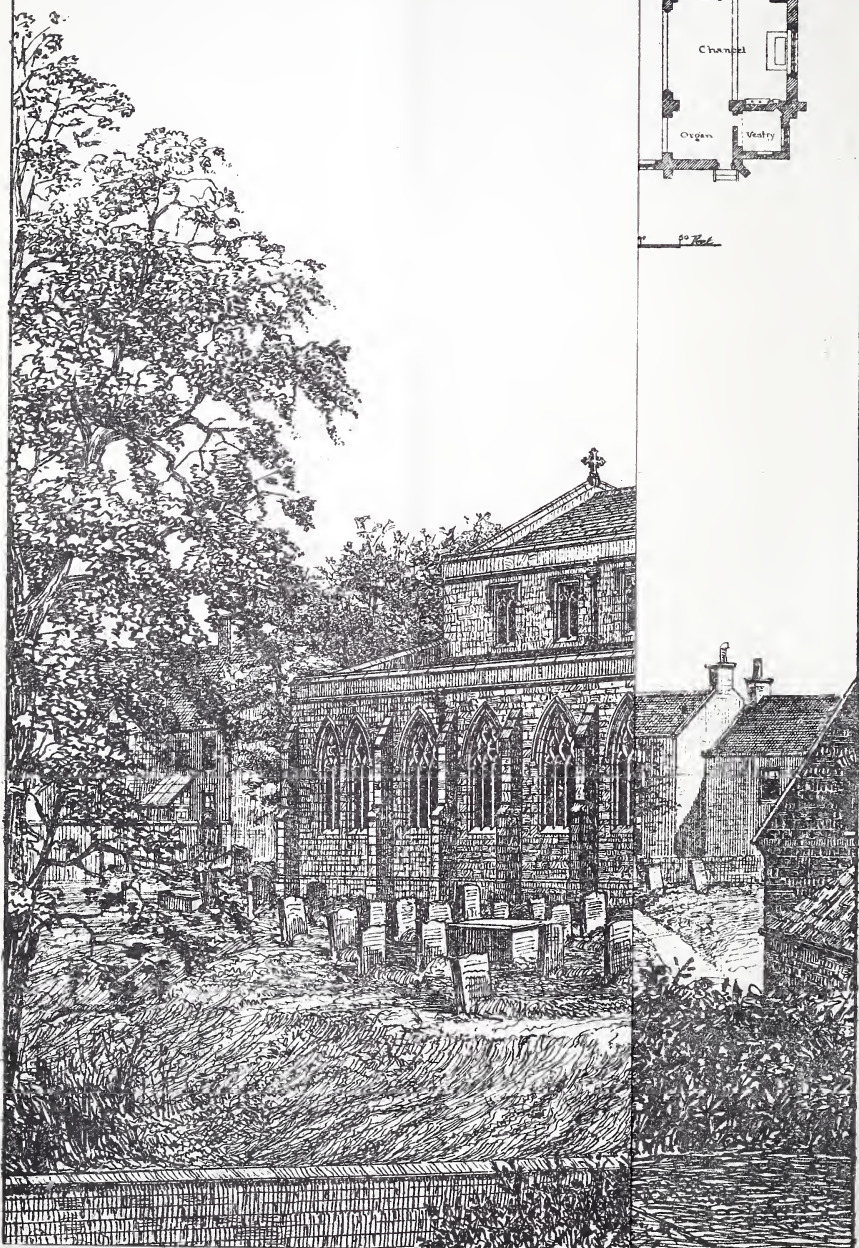
CWMAMMAN is a large and populous parish made up of portions of the following five parishes, viz.:—Llandilofawr, Llandebie, Bettws, Llangadock, and Llanguick ; and the present population is estimated at about 7000 souls, consisting almost entirely of colliers, miners, and iron-workers, and without any resident gentry. It is also a bi-lingual parish.

Bryn Amman is an outlying hamlet, in the parish of Cwmamman, distant about three miles from the parish church, and twelve miles from the original mother church of Llangadock.

About two years ago, the Vicar was enabled to establish services at Bryn Amman School-room, under a resident curate ; and though the number of communicants at first amounted only to twelve, at present they number about 200, with an average congregation of 250. But the school-room is too small and inconvenient for such a number, and there is an urgent wish to have a church built without delay ; and a committee has been formed to endeavour to carry out the work, and to collect subscriptions. Recently a Dissenting minister from the place, and about 200 of his congregation, left the trammels of Dissent, and joined the Church of their fathers—*an event unheard of in the history of the Church in Wales* ; and the minister, after passing a very creditable examination before the Bishop of S. David's and his Chaplains, was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday last, and duly licensed to this curacy, and is doing good work in the district. This unheard-of event is looked upon as a good omen for the Church in the Principality, and has created a great stir throughout the camps of the different Dissenting denominations.

The population is almost entirely made up of working and poorer classes ; and with the present depression of the local stone trade, they cannot render any material aid, as there are hundreds in the district who cannot sufficiently and efficiently maintain their own families.

It will be seen, by reference to the list of grants at the end, that the Society has just voted £120 towards this church.



50 Feet

Spilsby Church.

THE church here is dedicated to S. James. By reference to the small plan on the accompanying illustration it will readily be seen that the original church consisted of a nave and chancel, with narrow aisles on the north and south, and perhaps a western tower. Of this church, which was erected in the early part of the 14th century, only the arcades remain ; the pillars of these arcades are octagonal, and have good moulded capitals and bases, and in the capitals there is an enrichment of very small ball flowers : the arches have the ordinary double chamfer. In this early church there was a chapel to the Holy Trinity, probably at the east end of the south aisle.

In 1348, John, first Lord Willoughby de Eresby, perceiving that his life was failing, obtained a licence from Edward III. to endow the chantry of the Holy Trinity at Spilsby with lands and tenements in Spilsby, Eresby, Stickford, Stixwold, Grebby, Fulletby, and Falkingham, also with the advowsons of the churches of Over Toynton, Kirkby, Eresby, and the chapel of Spilsby, for the maintenance of a master and twelve chaplains, to celebrate Divine Service in the said Chapel of the Holy Trinity in honour of the Blessed Virgin, for the good estate of himself, his wife and children while living, and afterwards for the good of their souls. Lord Willoughby died the same year, and there is little doubt that the rich endowment which accrued to Trinity Chapel led at once to the rebuilding of the south aisle on a much grander scale.

This aisle was 26 feet wide, and had a five-light east window and three-light side windows, all of the same design, and with unusual cusping to the tracery. (These windows still exist as the east window of the new chancel and the side windows of the new south aisle.)

About the same time a handsome monument to Lord Willoughby and Joan Roseline, his wife, was erected in the chancel of the church. It consists of a stone altar tomb, with large quatrefoils on the sides, bordered with a carved diaper. In the quatrefoils are plain shields, which probably were originally painted with coats of arms. At the angles and in the centre of each side there are buttresses which now finish with modern

pinnacles and statuettes, but probably originally served to support a canopy. Upon the tomb there are effigies of the first Baron Willoughby and his wife, both represented with their hands upraised in prayer. Their heads rest upon small cushions placed upon square ones and supported by angels; at his feet there is a lion, and at hers a dog. The male figure lies cross-legged, and is dressed in armour, and on his left arm has a shield charged with the bec cross sarcelly. Lady Willoughby's effigy represents her in a coverchief, beneath which the hair hangs in plaits on the sides of the face. The dress is a sideless cote-hardi and mantle.

During the 15th century the chancel was rebuilt, and the north aisle was also rebuilt on its old foundations. In the 16th century the present tower was erected, and a clerestory added to the nave with a low roof. This is the only old roof which remains in the church, all the others have long been destroyed. In more modern times galleries had been erected, and the fabric generally had become dilapidated and unsatisfactory. An effort was made recently to obtain funds, and with the help of many, including a grant of £80 from the Incorporated Church Building Society, the old portions of the church have been restored, and the building enlarged under the direction of Mr. William Smith, of John Street, Adelphi, architect, as shown by the accompanying plan and view, at a cost of £4400, £400 of which is not yet subscribed. The original chancel has been entirely appropriated as a mortuary chapel to the Willoughby family, but at what date it does not appear certain.

Besides the monument to the first baron already described, there are others, viz. : a fine stone altar-tomb with panelled sides, having shields charged with armorial bearings. On the top is placed a full length alabaster effigy of John, second Baron Willoughby de Eresby, in a complete suit of armour, his hands joined in prayer. He married, 1st, Cicely, daughter of Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and 2nd, Margaret, second daughter and heir of Sir John Norwich. He fought most valiantly at the battle of Poitiers, taking part in the invasion of France by Edward III. and the Black Prince, and, according to Froissart, was reckoned among the most distinguished knights of his time. He died in 1372.

Near this monument is a large alabaster altar-tomb, with effigies of Robert, third Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Latimer, his second wife. He is represented in the armour of the latter part of the 14th century, and has his hands raised in prayer. The effigy of the lady is very richly habited.

In the pavement of the chapel there are fragments of some good brasses, one of them to the memory of Margaret, third wife of Robert, third Baron Willoughby, and another (which originally was a splendid brass) to William, fourth Baron Willoughby de Eresby, and Lucy Strange, his wife.

Completely blocking up the original chancel arch is a huge stone monument to Richard Bertie and Catherine, Duchess of Suffolk, his wife, daughter of William, ninth Baron Willoughby. She died in 1582. This monument is the largest of all, and was originally coloured and gilded, but as a work of art it is very inferior.

On the north wall there is a very interesting monument, erected A.D. 1612, to the memory of Catherine Willoughby, Lady Watson. She was daughter of the famous Peregrine, Lord Willoughby. It is entirely of alabaster and marble, and was at first highly coloured and gilded, traces of which still remain. It consists of a full length figure of Lady Watson reclining upon a panelled base, and with an infant in its cradle at her feet, as she died in childbed. Behind are two arched recesses, with panels bearing inscriptions, and black marble columns supporting a cornice. Above the cornice is a niche with a standing effigy of Peregrine, Lord Willoughby, her father, in a suit of half-armour, a full skirt, and tightly fitting hose; at his feet are his gauntlets and helmet. This monument was in a very dilapidated state, and it has been very carefully taken down, and repaired and refixed by Mr. J. Forsyth, under the direction of the architect, at the expense of the present Baroness Willoughby de Eresby. Altogether these monuments form an unusually interesting series.⁴

In the church there is a monument to Sir John Franklin, who

⁴ A very full account of these monuments will be found in a paper read by the Bishop of Nottingham at Spilsby, and published by the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society.

was a native of Spilsby. The large east window is filled with stained glass to the memory of a former vicar. The west window of the nave, and two of the side windows are also filled as memorials.

Grants,

In aid of Church Building, &c., made since the last publication of "The Church Builder."

At Meetings held at the Society's House, on 15th January, 19th February, and 18th March, 1880, Grants of Money amounting to £2670, were voted in aid of the following objects, viz. :—

Building new Churches at Biggleswade, £150; Brynaman, in the parish of Cwmaman, near Llanelly, £120; Etchells, in the parish of Stockport, S. Thomas, near Cheadle, £80; Evesham Union Workhouse Chapel, £30; Forest Gate, S. James, in the parish of West Ham, Essex, £180; Nawton, S. Hilda, in the parish of Kirkdale, near York, £50; Lower Tranmere, S. Luke, near Birkenhead, £350; Stoke Newington, S. Andrew, Middlesex, £150; Victor Road, in the parish of Manningham, S. Paul, near Bradford, £100; Wealdstone, Holy Trinity, in the parish of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, £100; and Wild Duck, Four Lanes, in the parish of Carnmenellis, near Redruth, £100. Rebuilding the Churches at Bognor, S. John, Sussex (on a new site) £300; Ardleigh, S. Mary, near Colchester, £100; and Wells, S. Nicholas, Norfolk, £200. Enlarging, reseating, or otherwise improving the accommodation in the Churches at Aymestry, S. John, near Kingsland, Herefordshire, £50; Bagnall, S. Chad, near Stoke-on-Trent, £25; Ely, S. David's, in the parish of Caerau, near Cardiff, £15; Haverfordwest, S. Thomas, £30; Headington, near Oxford, £40; Henley-on-Thames, £10; Luton, Christ Church, £25; Monkwearmouth, S. Cuthbert (adapting a former Presbyterian chapel), £20; New Romney, Kent, £50; Rhosie, S. Michael, near Aberystwith, £25; Seavington, S. Mary, near Ilminster, £10; and Wootton Wawen, near Henley-in-Arden, £25. Under various circumstances, the following Grants have been increased, viz. : Towards building the Church at Bromley, S. John, Kent, from £100 to £150; towards enlarging the Church at Crawley, S. John, Sussex, from £40 to 50; and towards reseating the Church at Brightlingsea, near Colchester, from £50 to £65. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards providing School or Mission Churches at Chatham Road, S. Michael, in the parish of Battersea, Surrey, £30; Colwyn Bay, in the parish of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, near Conway, £20; East Grinstead, Navy Mission, £10; East Hill in the parish of Dartford, Kent, £35; Forest Gate, Emmanuel, Essex, £15; Fulham, S. Peter, Middlesex, £50; Stathe, in the parish of Stoke, S. Gregory, near Taunton, £15; Talybont, in the parish of Llanfihangel-Geneu'r-Glyn, near Borth, £25; and Woolwich, S. Michael, Kent, £30. The Society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a Repair Fund for All Saints Church, Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, Middlesex.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church Builder.

DEAR SIR,—As the good people of Liverpool are going to build themselves a Cathedral, it has occurred to me that my experience may enable me to give them some

useful suggestions, and I should like them to have the sanction of our Society. They are probably instigated in some degree by honest rivalry with their neighbours at Chester, who have practically rebuilt their fine Cathedral during the last twenty years ; but as the Liverpool people are going to build an entirely new Cathedral in the style of the 13th century, I would suggest that they should also set to work in the same manner as the people did in the 13th century. Employ a good architect to make a grand plan for the whole Cathedral, with all its appurtenances, after the fashion of Bishop Jocelyn's Cathedral at Wells, the only one in England that is quite complete, and then go on as the people of Wells did ; lay out the plan of the whole Cathedral to begin with, and build the two lower tiers of masonry to insure there being no change of plan from subsequent caprice, then go on with the *choir* only, finish that as soon as they could, have it consecrated, and have service in it, and then at every service have a collection at the offertory before the Communion, and with the money so collected by voluntary offerings, chiefly anonymous, and by small individual offerings, but very numerous ones, go on with the rest of the building, a part at a time, according to the sums collected. This is the old Christian custom from time immemorial, and is continued in the English Prayer-book : the English Reformers made no change that they could avoid, and this was a good wholesome Christian practice : a writer in the *Times* has recently exposed his own ignorance by complaining of it. The next thing to be built usually was a part of the *west front*, with one of the western towers to hold the bells ; the nave, which was also called the *vestibule*, was often not built till long afterwards, and that at intervals. It was often more than a century before the whole building was completed ; at Wells there are three portions, the one next the central tower was built first, the one next the west front second, and the central part last. In that particular instance all the three parts were built in the 13th century, and the central tower was built by Bishop Jocelyn himself, nearly at the same time as the western front, and the bells were placed in it ; the two western towers there were not finished till the 15th century, but that is unusual. It sometimes happened, however, that the nave was not built at all ; I have seen at least one instance in France where the choir and one of the western towers had been built almost simultaneously, but the nave has not been built at all. This was the case with the magnificent Cathedral at Cologne ; when I first saw it in my youth there was one of the finest choirs in Europe, and one western tower with the bells, but no nave, that has been built within the last thirty years, unfortunately *not* according to the original design although they have the drawing of it—a modern architect thought he could improve it, and did the contrary. Let us hope that Liverpool will be able to build the whole in a century, however grand the design ; but they had better not attempt to build the whole in one generation, let them leave something for the next generation to do, and have faith that they will do it. To have some part of the Cathedral always going on, always keeps alive an interest in it, and a much larger sum is collected in consequence. In case of funds running short, even the vault of the choir need not be built in the first instance, it might only have a wooden roof to begin with, as was the case in Canterbury Cathedral, the *Abbaye aux Hommes* at Caen, and in scores, or I may say hundreds, of other instances that I have seen.

Yours truly,

Ashmolean Museum, Oxford,

JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.

February 14th, 1880.

Reviews.

Lightning Conductors is the title of a book by Mr. Richard Anderson, F.C.S. F.G.S., which we have received through Messrs. Spon, the publishers, and of which

it is not too much to say that it ought to be carefully studied by all persons who are in charge of large and lofty buildings, whether public, domestic, or ecclesiastical. This exceedingly interesting and useful, and we may add, beautiful volume, will be found particularly valuable to those who are engaged in any work of Church Building.

Not nearly enough attention has been given in England to the provision of lightning conductors; and it is with regret that we read (p. 169), "At least one-half, and perhaps two-thirds, of all the public buildings, including the churches and chapels, of Great Britain and Ireland, are without any protection against lightning!" This is some explanation of the cause of such occurrences as the total destruction of the fine old Church at Wells (Norfolk) only last year.⁵ Mr. Anderson points out that Solomon gave the Temple which he built the best possible lightning conductor, which completely preserved it, as long as it lasted, although thunderstorms burst unceasingly over the Holy City, causing immense havoc and destruction. He "overlaid the whole house with gold" (1 Kings vi. 21, 22), which was the most effective protection it could have had.

We much regret that our limited space prevents us doing full justice to the book, which is highly entertaining as well as useful.

The first portion is taken up with a sketch of the history of the discovery of the connexion between lightning, and that mysterious power, electricity. The full account of the energy, perseverance, and shrewdness of the commonsense old Philadelphian "printer, dealer in ink, rags, soap, and geese," Benjamin Franklin, is amusing as well as instructive; and there is no doubt that we owe at the present day more to that man than to any one else who has touched the subject.

The essential qualities of a good lightning conductor may be summed up thus—1. *Good metal*; the purest copper has six times the conductivity of iron, and, though costly at first, is cheapest in the long-run. 2. *Complete continuity*; any break in the metal (e. g. joints corroded with rust) may render the conductor useless, hence *copper wire rope* is the best form to adopt. 3. All metal in the building to be well connected with the conductor. The notion that the conductor should be insulated by glass cups is wholly a mistaken one. 4. The foot of the conductor must be well buried in *moist* earth. 5. The conductor should be *periodically inspected* to insure that these conditions are maintained. Although £4000 was spent on providing elaborate copper conductors for the Houses of Parliament in 1855, they have never been inspected, and are, perhaps, now useless!

We would recommend those of our readers who are taking Church Building in hand to master this book, and see that their work is satisfactorily protected against the dangers of lightning. The Society always insists upon the provision of lightning conductors for those new churches to which its aid is granted, but it is the duty of those who have the work in hand to see that this is done effectually.

Mr. Anderson's book contains many useful tables, and is well illustrated, though we recollect to have seen, more than thirty years ago, many of his engravings, in a little book called "The Thunderstorm," published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The following are acknowledged with thanks:—*The Builder*. *The Sanitary Engineer*. *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *Saved by Faith, Judged by Works*; a Sermon by the Hon. and Rev. A. Anson (Rivingtons).

⁵ [The Society has just voted, at its March meeting, £200 towards the rebuilding of this Church. We hope to be able to refer to this more at length in a future number.—ED.]

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory; *S*, Sermon; *M*, Meeting; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1880.	Canterbury.			
Jan. 9	Sandhurst	<i>O</i> £3	3	0
12	Canterbury Diocesan	<i>A</i>	69	4 4
Feb. 3	Charlton-in-Dover, S.	<i>O</i>	3	9 0
	Bartholomew	<i>O</i>		
	York.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
1879.	London.			
Dec. 23	Whitehall Chapel	<i>O</i>	8	7 9
	Royal	<i>O</i>		
1880.				
Jan. 13	Old Street, S. Luke	<i>O</i>	3	0 0
16	Ealing	<i>A</i>	3	9 1
Mar. 2	Eastcheap, S. Cle-	<i>O</i>	2	0 0
	ment with S. Mar-	<i>O</i>	2	2 0
	tin Orgar	<i>O</i>		
3	Ruislip, S. Martin	<i>O</i>	2	2 0
12	Westminster, S.	<i>O</i>	5	12 2
	Stephen	<i>O</i>		
1879.	Durham.			
Dec. 29	Morpeth	<i>O</i>	5	5 10
1880.				
Jan. 2	Whitfield	<i>O</i>	5	0 0
7	Ferry Hill	<i>O</i>	0	10 6
12	Bywell, S. Andrew	<i>O</i>	1	0 0
	with Riding Mill	<i>O</i>		
28	Houghton-le-Skerne	<i>A</i>	2	2 0
	Winchester.			
9	Ryde	<i>O</i>	3	8 8
Feb. 25	Ripley	<i>O</i>	2	9 0
	Bangor.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
1879.	Bath and Wells.			
Dec. 29	Bath and Wells Dio-	<i>A</i>	3	2 9
	cesan	<i>A</i>		
1880.				
Feb. 7	Wookey Hole, S.	<i>O</i>	1	1 0
	Mary Magdalene	<i>O</i>		
	Carlisle.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
	Chester.			
Jan. 9	West Kirby	<i>O</i>	3	3 0
12	Bebington	<i>A</i>	17	11 6
14	Hawarden	<i>A</i>	5	6 6
	Bradbury	<i>O</i>	2	10 0
Feb. 28	Bebington	<i>A</i>	10	8 11
	Chichester.			
11	Chichester, S. Olave,	<i>O</i>	1	5 9
	M. B. F.	<i>O</i>		
24	Crawley	<i>O</i>	2	8 6
26	Brighton, S. Peter	<i>O</i>	2	8 0

1880.	Ely.			
Jan. 2	Cambridge	<i>A</i> £86	7	10
6	Caldecote	<i>O</i>	0	19 0
1879.	Exeter.			
Dec. 30	Fremington	<i>O</i>	1	0 4
1880.				
Jan. 3	Honiton	<i>O</i>	6	0 0
9	Ashburton	<i>A</i>	3	10 9
21	Feniton	<i>O</i>	2	2 0
27	Exeter S. Mary	<i>O</i>	0	8 10
	Arches	<i>O</i>		
Mar. 4	Witcombe	<i>O</i>	4	13 0
	Gloucester and Bristol.			
1879.				
Dec. 23	Bream, S. James ...	<i>O</i>	1	0 6
1880.				
Jan. 1	Gloucester	<i>A</i>	2	2 0
6	Kington, S. Michael	<i>O</i>	1	3 8
1879.	Hereford.			
Dec. 29	Churchstoke	<i>O</i>	1	5 0
1880.				
Feb. 19	Lyonsall	<i>O</i>	4	10 0
Mar. 16	Ribbesford	<i>O</i>	6	15 1
	Lichfield.			
Jan. 5	Sambrook (1879)...	<i>O</i>	2	0 0
1879.	Lincoln.			
Dec. 24	Appleby	<i>A</i>	2	6 0
30	Stubton	<i>O</i>	1	0 0
1880.				
Jan. 12	Holbeach, S. Mark	<i>O</i>	1	1 6
21	Searby-cum-Owmbly	<i>O</i>	2	1 6
Feb. 21	Alford	<i>O</i>	6	1 0
	Llandaff.			
Jan. 17	Caldicot	<i>O</i>	2	0 0
	Manchester.			
Feb. 17	Langho	<i>O</i>	1	10 0
	Norwich.			
Jan. 12	Colkirk	<i>O</i>	2	0 0
21	Ipswich S. Matthew	<i>O</i>	7	10 0
Feb. 21	Rushall	<i>O</i>	0	15 4
1879.	Oxford.			
Dec. 30	Hughenden	<i>O</i>	1	10 0
	Oxford Church Aid	<i>A</i>	3	7 0
1880.				
Jan. 1	Windsor and Eton	<i>A</i>	5	5 0
	Church Union ...	<i>O</i>		
14	North Leigh, S. Mary	<i>O</i>	2	2 0
Feb. 3	Wheatley	<i>O</i>	0	9 11
24	Headington	<i>O</i>	2	16 6

1880.	Oxford—continued.			
Mar. 1	Oxford Church Aid	£10	16	0
4	Shenington	0	1	0
10	Mentmore	0	1	7

1879. **Peterborough.**

Dec. 29	North Kilworth ...	0	1	0
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1880.

Jan. 7	Helidon	0	2	0
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13	Castle Ashby (1877)	0	2	6
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23	Rushden	0	4	0
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Feb. 26	Staverton	0	7	1
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1879. **Ripon.**

Dec. 29	Ilkley, S. Margaret	0	2	14
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1880.

Jan. 14	Liversedge, M. B. F.	0	4	13
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15	Cleckheaton, M. B. F.	0	4	0
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30	Eastwood, S. Mary	0	1	5
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1879. **Rochester.**

Dec. 31	Gravesend Church			
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	Union	A	13	10
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1880.

Jan. 1	Sydenham Church			
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	Union	A	17	15
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6	Long Ditton ...	0	4	7
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Feb. 11	Kennington, S. Mark	0	7	14
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19	Putney Common, All	0	8	13
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	Saints	0	8	13
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1880.	Salisbury.			
Jan. 20	Salisbury Diocesan	£84	14	6
	Salisbury, S. Edmund	0	9	19

1879. **S. Alban's.**

Dec. 23	Wethersfield, Parish			
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	Church and S. Mary	0	1	12
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1880.		0	1	10
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Jan. 1	Margaretting	0	9	15
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22	White Roothing ...	0	3	13
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Feb. 11	Wheathampstead, M.	0	12	4
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27	B. F.	0		
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	Harpenden	0		
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1880. **S. Asaph.**

Jan. 8	Rosset	0	1	18
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Mar. 10	The Lodge Church	0	2	8
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S. David's.

5	Llandewi Ystradenny	0	1	1
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1879. **Truro.**

Dec. 30	Truro Diocesan Re-			
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	mittance	9	19	2
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1880.

Jan. 1	Calstock	0	3	0
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24	Truro Diocesan Re-			
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	mittance	1	10	0
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Feb. 20	Helland ...	0	1	3
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1879. **Worcester.**

Dec. 30	Hallow	A	3	1
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Sodor and Man.

No remittance.

Special Appeals.

S. MARY THE VIRGIN, ARDLEIGH, ESSEX.—This ancient Church (of which a view and some account appears in the present Number of this Magazine) requires to be almost entirely rebuilt, owing to great dilapidation and much disfigurement; also the fine Tower and South Porch need extensive restoration of their best ornamental features. The complete plans, furnished by William Butterfield, Esq., and approved by the Bishop and Archdeacon, have been unanimously accepted by the Parishioners in Vestry, who consider the proposed work to be really urgent. The estimated cost is, at least, £4000; towards this the Incorporated Church Building Society has liberally granted £100. Only a small proportion of the sum to be raised can be obtained in the Parish, which, for the most part, consists of agricultural labourers and a few small shopkeepers; consequently this necessary restoration cannot be accomplished without external help. Therefore the Vicar, on behalf of his Parishioners, ventures respectfully to solicit assistance from Churchmen, especially from those who are not pressed by local claims for Church Restoration. Contributions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Rev. Thomas W. Perry, The Vicarage, Ardleigh, Colchester.

WILL any Friend of Christ help the Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent to clear off the debt (£1000) on his New Church? All Parochial and other sources drained. Small Income, large Parish, Free Church, cost £5000. Address, the Rev. John Cullen, Radcliffe-on-Trent Vicarage, Notts.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRIGHTLINGSEA, was re-opened, after Restoration, Feb. 1879. All Seats now Free and unappropriated. Large poor population. Exceptional difficulties. Debt remaining, £230. Help is earnestly solicited by the Vicar, the Rev. A. Pertwee.

TAKE NOTICE.—The Restoration of Llangwm Church, Pembroke-shire. This old Church, whose British name denotes its antiquity (Llangwm—*English* Kirkdale), having fallen into a state of dilapidation, is now undergoing an extensive Restoration. The estimate of Lingen Barker, Esq., of Hereford, amounts to £820, to which must be added his charge, with an extra expense of £78. The Landed Proprietors, being three, have promised £350, other Contributors £100, or thereabouts. The Rev. T. Williams, the Incumbent, Llangwm Rectory, will gratefully receive any Contributions; or they may be paid into the London and Provincial Bank at Haverfordwest, S. Wales.

S. MARY'S CHURCH, GAMLINGAY.—RESTORATION.—The Church, in consequence of long neglect, requires immediate Restoration. The estimated cost is about £3500, of which £800 falls to the Chancel, for which the Rectors are responsible. Of the £2700 required for the Nave, about £1700 is promised. Help is urgently needed to raise £1000 more. The parish is very poor, entirely agricultural, and Dissent (Baptist) is very strong. Little hope for the work of the Church till the fabric is restored. Subscriptions may be paid to the Rector, the Rev. John Watkins, or to the Bank of Wells, Hogge, and Lecdissell, Biggleswade.

SWYMBRIDGE, NORTH DEVON.—Donations of any amount are earnestly asked for on behalf of the above beautiful Church. Cost of Restoration about £2500. Money in hand, £2150. All Seats Free. Local resources exhausted. Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. B. Vere Stead, Swymbridge, Barnstaple.

BADBY.—About £2500 are required to Repair, Reseat, and Restore the fine old Church. More than £1200 have been subscribed, but local resources are almost exhausted. The present Agricultural Distress is a great hindrance to the work. Any Contributions thankfully received by the Vicar, the Rev. Wm. Scratton, Badby, Daventry.

COLWYN BAY, N. WALES.—£300 urgently needed to pay off debt on New Iron Church (530 sittings) built to meet requirements of above, which has suddenly and rapidly become a seaside resort. Two miles away from Parish Church. Three Chapels, a fourth contemplated. A Manchester Company, Limited (Chairman and other Members Dissenters), owns all the Land and refuses help. Nearly all the Lodging-Houses occupied by Dissenters. Difficulties very great. All who love the Church of England are earnestly exhorted to relieve the Vicar from the responsibility incurred in providing the means of decent and comely worship for English visitors. Address, the Vicar.

ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK. AN APPEAL.

THE Parish of ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK, constituted in the year 1875, embraces a Population of over 6000, living in the low and poverty-stricken area lying on each side of Union Street, Borough. It owes its origin to the desire of a lady, of singular devotion, to continue, as far as she might, the work of the London Mission of 1874. An Endowment has been provided, a Temporary Church built, a Mission Room opened (embracing a Creche, Clothing Club, Mothers' Meeting, Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, Temperance Society, &c.), chiefly by the munificence of the Foundress. She has been called to her rest, and this Appeal is now made for help to complete the Permanent Church in her memory. The funds are at the present time quite exhausted, and as building is only carried on as far as the means allow, the work must necessarily stop unless a favourable reply is made to this Appeal. A sum of about £7500 is still required to finish the Church.

It is hoped that a work, begun and carried on with such noble and disinterested munificence, will not be left unfinished. Till the Church is built the augmentation promised by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will not be paid, and the means of grace can be but scantily offered to the dense population that are crowded round the site.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. G. W. BERKELEY, Vicar of All Hallows, 47, Nelson Square, Blackfriars, S.E.; the Rev. G. T. HOARE, The Rectory, Godstone, Surrey; LEONARD SHUTER, Esq., Vale Mascal, Bexley, Kent; or may be paid to the Bankers—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, & CO., 54, Lombard Street, on account of the All Hallows' Church Building Fund.

SILEBY CHURCH,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Immediate help to save £840 from being lost to the Sileby Church Restoration Fund is urgently needed.

The first section (costing about £2100) is nearly finished; the second is begun, but there are not sufficient funds to complete it, or to go on to the third section. £3700 is paid or promised, on condition that the whole work be continued and completed; if the work be now stopped, this amount is reduced by £840. Estimated cost, £4500. The Parishioners are chiefly frame-work knitters, crippled by the long depression of trade. Renewed and fresh Subscriptions, to recover this dilapidated but fine old Church, are earnestly prayed for, to be promised at once, or paid to the Vicar or Churchwardens, or Messrs. Pares' Bank, Leicester or Loughborough.

CHIEF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mr. W. A. Pochin (1st Don.)	1000	0	0	Messrs. J. Ellis and Sons ...	30	0	0
Mr. H. Smith (1st Don.) ...	50	0	0	Mr. Alfred Ellis	21	0	0
Mrs. Perry Herrick (1st Don.)	350	0	0	Mr. J. D. Harris	25	0	0
Mr. E. Warner	25	0	0	Mr. J. R. Edmonds (1st Don.)	25	0	0
Rev. C. T. Frampton	25	0	0	<i>Incorporated Church Building</i>			
The Lord Bishop of Peter-				<i>Society</i>	150	0	0
borough	5	0	0	Mr. J. R. Edmonds (2nd Don.)	25	0	0
Mr. C. H. Burbidge Hambly	25	0	0	Mr. James Vernham	20	0	0
The Archdeacon of Leicester.	2	0	0	E. P.	50	0	0
Mr. John Dakin	50	0	0	Mr. W. A. Pochin (2nd Don.)	500	0	0
Mr. J. S. Crossley	50	0	0	Public Meeting, Aug. 4, 1879	46	7	1
The Misses Crossley	25	0	0	Mr. J. R. Edmonds (3rd Don.)	50	0	0
Rev. A. Shears	50	0	0	Mr. W. H. Sharpe	25	0	0
Leicester Church Building				Mr. F. Sharpe	26	0	0
Society	40	0	0	Mrs. Perry Herrick (2nd Don.)	350	0	0
Leicester Church Extension				Mr. E. Warner (2nd Don.)...	25	0	0
Society	50	0	0	Mr. C. Burbidge Hambly			
Mr. Herbert B. Foster	26	5	0	(2nd Don.)	10	0	0



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Sixty-second Anniversary of the Society.

THE Annual General Court of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon, May the 27th, at the offices in Whitehall. The Bishop of Hereford presided at the commencement of the proceedings, but the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had been detained at another meeting, took the chair shortly after the Court had been opened. Amongst those present were the Bishop of Carlisle, the Earl of S. Germans, Mr. H. G. Hoare (Treasurer), Archdeacons Burney, Harrison, Hessey, and Jennings; the Hon. R. Marsham, the Revs. H. Frank Johnson, A. J. Ingram, &c.; and Messrs. J. F. France, Richard Foster, F. S. Powell, Wm. Rivington, John Boodie, &c.

The Secretary (the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston) having offered prayer, proceeded to read the Report for 1879.

Letters were read from Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Bishops of Durham and Truro, and others, explaining their inability to be present.

The Earl of S. Germans moved, "That the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee." His Lordship said that the Society was suffering, in common with similar societies, from the bad times through which they had passed, but he believed they might look forward now for a more prosperous state of things, when this Society, that did so much for the Church, would be well and liberally supported. In

spite of their reduced income during the last year, they had still been able to do a considerable amount of good. There was one matter which he wished to mention. It was found that the country would not support a London society ; but the people in the country looked upon London as a place from which to draw money, and sent little or none there. That was the case with the London hospitals, as well as Church societies, who received very little support from country parishes. He thought it was desirable to stir up the clergy to do something for this Society in their own parishes. He was pleased to find that the Diocese of Truro—by no means a rich diocese, and at present very heavily taxed—had contributed £133. His Lordship said that, although the subject did not come, strictly speaking, within the objects of the meeting, he felt sure they would allow him to refer to the remarkable event which had taken place in the Diocese of Truro only the last week, when the foundation-stone of their cathedral was laid, which was a brilliant example of Church building ; and the only thing they had to regret on that occasion was the absence of his Grace their President. In conclusion he expressed his deep sense of the loss they all had sustained by the death of Mr. Cazenove.

The Bishop of Hereford, in seconding the adoption of the Report, said that the most cheering part of it, especially under rather adverse circumstances, was the sentence which informed them that no application to the General Fund, in which the Society's rules were complied with, failed to obtain assistance. When one thinks of the unfavourable character of the report, it was very gratifying to know that in no single instance had the Society been obliged to decline assistance where its rules were complied with. With respect to the remarks of the noble Earl who moved the adoption of the report as to remittances not coming from the country, that was to a great degree true, yet each Bishop could give a fair account of church restoration and building going on in his own diocese. During the past sixty-two years 196 parishes in his diocese had been aided, the grants last year amounting to £50 ; but he was sorry to say that only £16 had been returned to the Society. Since 1868 the diocese had received sixty-six grants, amounting to £2385, and its contributions had been £683. He never neglected an oppor-

tunity of pressing the claims of the Society, and he hoped that increased exertions would be made to interest our fellow-countrymen in the Society.

The resolution was then agreed to, and the Archbishop announced that Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., had been elected a Vice-President of the Society by the Committee, and he declared the result of the ballot as follows :—

Treasurer—Mr. H. Gerard Hoare. Auditors—Archdeacon Jennings, Mr. John Boodle, and Mr. F. G. Prideaux. Members elected or re-elected to fill the vacancies on the Committee—The Rev. A. J. Ingram, the Rev. Dr. R. T. West, the Earl of S. Germans, the Hon. Robert Marsham, Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. George Gipps, the Dean of Lichfield, Archdeacon Burney, Archdeacon Cheetham, Canon Stapylton, and Mr. G. Alan Lowndes.

Mr. F. S. Powell then moved the following resolution : “ That, having regard to the pressing needs of church extension, it is desirable that a vigorous effort be made to obtain fresh support both for the General and also for the Mission Buildings Fund of this Society.” Mr. Powell could not propose this motion without a reference to the loss the Society had experienced in the late Dean of York, whose kindness of heart and warm sympathy with every good work would long be remembered both in the Diocese of York and in that of Ripon. Upon the noble and venerable building of which he was the appointed guardian, Dean Duncombe had left his mark in two ways—by his munificent care for its fabric, and by his diligent attention to its services, which had acquired fresh dignity and devotion from his labours to improve them. The resolution was an old story, and yet so long as the population continued to increase, it would be new, for there would be a constant need for building additional churches, and for increasing the accommodation in existing ones. Indeed, as they had just been reminded, a new departure had been taken in the commencement of a cathedral at Truro, which was a crowning feature of modern church building. He was extremely glad to see the attention that was paid to the subject of mission-chapels, an important argument for which was supplied by the migratory character of the population in many parts of the country. Thus at Middlesborough, and many villages in the north, there were whole streets of houses that, a short time ago, were crowded

with tenants, but which now stood empty. If, in such a place, a mission-chapel had been provided, the outlay would have been but small, and the building might be removed and used again ; but if a stately church had been erected, it would have been a lamentable waste of the Church's resources.

The Bishop of Carlisle remarked that what Lord S. Germans had said was quite true. If the noble lord were to put the question to the people of Cumberland, they would at once admit that the idea they had formed respecting the *raison-d'être* of a society in London was that it should send them money, and they would feel surprised that any one should ever have thought differently. At the same time, the real reason why the country dioceses did not send up more money to the old Society was because they had, almost all of them, organizations of their own, by which they collected considerable sums ; and he was sure the meeting would be too large-hearted to care who did the work, provided that the work was done. In his own diocese alone—and that was one of the very poorest in the country—the amount raised could not be less than £16,000 or £17,000 a year. At the same time, he would not consent to measure the work of the old Society by the amount of its actual income ; for he regarded the moral influence which it exercised as of the very highest importance. Thus a great reform had been effected by its agency in the whole system upon which the restoration of churches was carried on throughout England. Formerly there were in existence what he could not help considering very foolish rules, but by the influence of the Society they had been set aside and a very useful set established in their stead. Again, the Society had given a most valuable impulse to the movement for providing mission houses. And so, even if the Society's income should be still further diminished—which he should be exceedingly sorry to see—he should none the less maintain that the moral effect of its operations would be of great importance. Before sitting down he wished to say a word with respect to a phrase at the conclusion of the report—a phrase which was very commonly used, but which always grated upon his ear. Speaking of the provision of mission buildings, the Committee said it was “a branch of Church work which was every year assuming fresh and deeper importance as the work of evangelizing the masses

proceeded with more earnestness." If by that phrase it was meant that large numbers of people living near each other were more impenetrable to Christian influences than where they lived in smaller numbers, he did not believe it. The phrase looked like an unfortunate synonym for a phrase that was beautiful in itself and that had the highest authority—that of "preaching the Gospel to the poor."

The Rev. H. F. Johnson suggested that some plan might be devised whereby the central and the Diocesan Church Building Societies might work together, and so save the expense of multiplied organizations.

The motion was then agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Most Rev. Prelate having been passed, on the motion of the Hon. R. Marsham, seconded by Mr. R. Foster,—

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in returning thanks, said that so far as his own Diocesan Society was concerned it cost nothing, and it did work in perfect harmony with the Incorporated Society.

Archdeacon Harrison observed that one-fourth of the receipts of the Diocesan Society were remitted to the central Society.

The Archbishop said it would thus be seen that what Mr. Johnson desired had been carried out in the Diocese of Canterbury. It was, however, rather lamentable to see that the Parent Society was spending more money than it received, though he was afraid that everybody just now was somewhat in that position. At the same time he could not but look upon what the Society expended as being an investment likely to yield a larger return than if it had been placed in consols, because it was calculated to produce an amount of interest in Church work that must lead to increased effort for its extension. No doubt this was an anxious time for the Church of England, and yet he could not but feel that there were a great many cheering circumstances in her favour. One was the great demonstration in Cornwall, at which he was, unfortunately, not able to be present. A great work had been done in the formation of the Diocese of Truro, and in the arrangements for the work in that diocese. We had also, if we looked in another direction, great reasons to congratulate the Church on the way in which she seemed to have laid hold upon the affections

of the people. When the Diocese of Liverpool was formed, the income of the Bishop was fixed at the *minimum* sum specified in the Act of Parliament ; but in the course of the very few weeks that have since passed, such liberal contributions had been received that his income would be the *maximum* allowed by the Act ; and he was told that a house had also been provided for him. As there was no reason to think that these acts of munificence would be confined to Liverpool, he took it for granted that the other sees authorized by the Act of Parliament which was carried by the late Government would soon be formed, and that we should have new bishoprics at Southwell, Newcastle, and Wakefield, before any great length of time had passed. In all this he saw proofs of a growing determination on the part of our people to support the Church of England. Whatever they might do in that room, or that might be done by kindred societies, to encourage the building or the proper ordering of churches throughout the land, would increase that desire to assist the Church which seemed at present to prevail, and he therefore thought they had no reason to be disheartened.

The Most Rev. Prelate then pronounced the benediction.

Mission Buildings for Towns and Hamlets.

“England is now a vast mission-field, half full of home heathen.”—Bishop of Winchester, Church Congress, 1879.

A SURVEY of the religious condition and needs of the people of England and Wales shows that—

(1) In our large towns nearly half the population habitually attend no place of worship, and are not effectually reached by our present Church machinery.

(2) In our rural districts a very large proportion of the people live in hamlets and scattered houses at such a distance from their parish church that the young, the old, and the feeble cannot habitually resort thither for the ministration of the Word and Sacraments, and others find in the distance an excuse for neglect of Divine worship.

It is very generally agreed, among those who have studied the problem, that (speaking generally) a further subdivision of our

parishes is not desirable ; but that what seems to offer, with God's blessing, a prospect of success is—

(1) In our large towns, a system of parochial missions, each with its mission-house, consisting of rooms for Bible-classes, simple services, clubs, mothers' meetings, soup-kitchen, &c., worked by a staff consisting largely of earnest lay men and women, under the general superintendence of a mission curate, the whole mission work being sustained by all the resources of the Mother Church.

(2) In our rural districts, what seems to be needed is a system of hamlet chapels, which may be used for Sunday-school and Divine service, where a service may be taken every Sunday—if the services of a clergyman are not available—by some qualified layman acting under the Bishop's licence, and where Holy Communion may be celebrated periodically by the clergyman of the parish.

The Church Building Society twenty years ago opened a Special Mission Buildings Fund, and has during that time made 333 grants to the total amount of £9238. The spiritual results accomplished by help of these mission chapels have entirely confirmed the Committee of the Society in its view of the usefulness of this kind of agency. It has therefore resolved to make new efforts to promote the erection of hamlet chapels and mission buildings, and has appointed a Special Committee to devote itself to the work of raising the Special Fund for this purpose.

This Special Committee for promoting the erection of mission buildings, now earnestly appeals for funds to enable it to hold out due encouragement and assistance to the clergy who are willing to undertake these active missionary labours among the non-religious masses of our great towns, and to bring the Word and Sacraments within the reach of our widely-scattered populations.

Donations and subscriptions to be sent to the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, Secretary of the Church Building Society, 7, Whitehall, London, S.W.

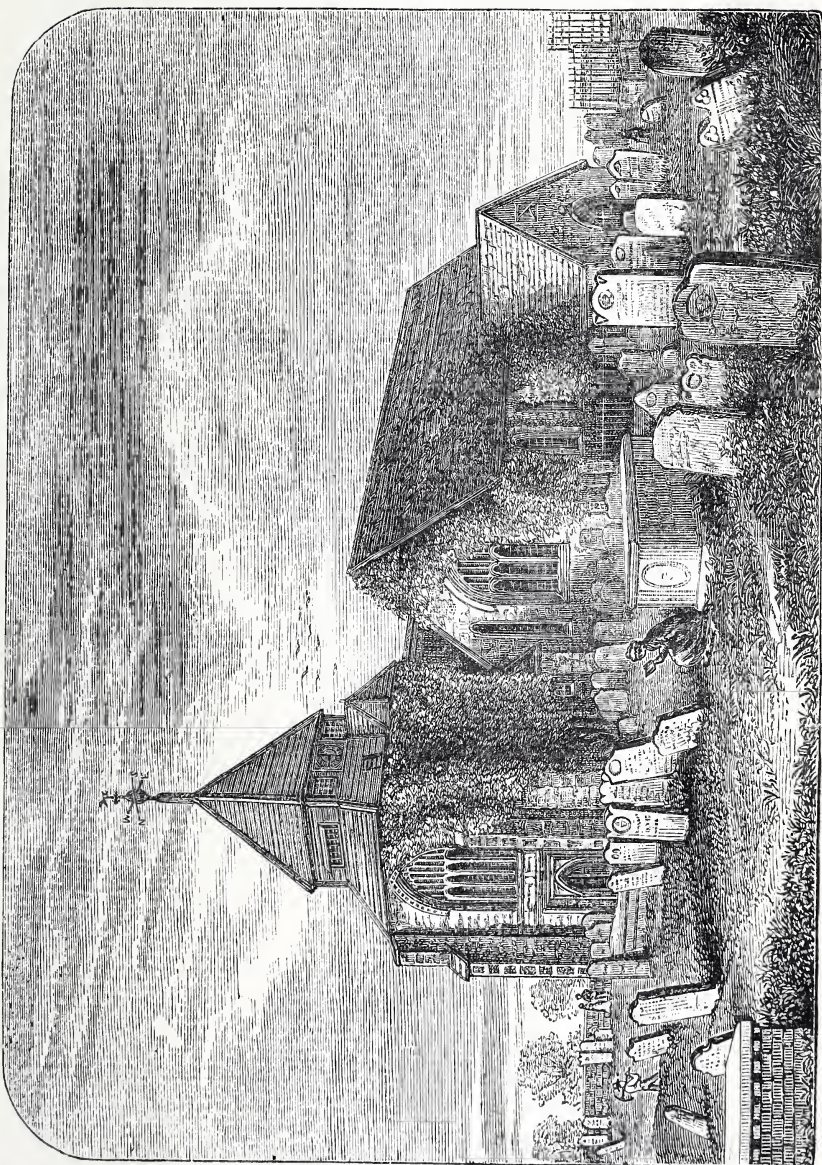
Truro Cathedral.

“MAY the twentieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, will be for ever in Cornwall a day to be remembered. The opportunity lost

could never have been recovered. It was a most happy thought, in these days when a National Church is so fiercely assailed, to ask one who so truly represents the nation to lay the foundation stone of the first cathedral commenced in England for so many centuries. Naturally, however, the presence of those so intimately connected with Cornwall, and so rarely present, brought out into striking prominence the outward and visible signs of the great work that was being commenced. The inward and spiritual grace of God's blessing, however, we know was not lacking. Impossible as it was to fully manifest the deep spiritual consciousness of so many of the greatness of the effort that was being made in building the cathedral, for the increase of the kingdom of God, the fervent prayer of the great multitude, present or absent, who had for so long been secretly and in the congregation praying, were like a great cloud of witnesses owning before God that 'except the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it;' and we may confidently believe that, whilst all that was brightest there in pageantry and show must fade in men's memories and decay like the outward man, the deep glorious offering of prayer and praise, of which that day was but the representative, will be renewed day by day as the work goes on—begun, continued, and ended in God."—*From "The Church in Cornwall."*

Church Restoration in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent.

THE Abbey Church of S. Mary and S. Sexburga stands on rising ground on Minster Hill, some 200 feet above the sea. It is about three miles from Sheerness, which is a portion of the parish of Minster. It commands a grand view over the Isle of Sheppey, the Nore, the Essex coast, and the hills of Kent. It consists of a nave and aisle. The nave was the Parish Church, and the north aisle the Nun's Choir, to which the lower portion of a western tower with a wooden quasi-spire lends importance. On either side of the tower is a semi-octagonal stair turret. The west window is Perpendicular, of four lights, with tracery in the head in a miserable state of decay. The nave has its own porch, and its east window was originally a first pointed triplet with shafts, which it is proposed to restore. There are several lancet



MINSTER IN SHEPPEY, KENT.

windows with rere arches, and in the south wall of north aisle the ancient Norman windows are intact, but filled in with masonry.

The monumental remains are of great interest. The Great Baron celebrated in the Ingoldsby Legend of Sheppey, has his monument in the south wall, with the head of Grey Dolphin represented as swimming in the sea. The figure has its legs crossed and lies on its side, and at its feet a small armed figure. This commemorates Sir Robert de Shurland. In the pavement is a very fine brass of some 500 years of age, representing Sir John de Northwode and his lady. In the arch between the parish chancel and the chancel of the north aisle there is a panelled high tomb of Bethersden marble, with a recumbent figure in alabaster of Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., who died in December, 1558. There are other fine monuments, some erected to persons unknown ; and some curiosities have been dug up in the Abbey grounds, as a finely-executed Bambino, and some stone coffins, and a figure in Bethersden marble of massive size.

The present church takes the place of one erected about A.D. 670 by Queen Sexburga. This is considered to be the most ancient church in England that was originally built for Christian worship. The queen died in A.D. 670. This church was burnt by the Danes. The present structure was built by William de Corbeuil, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1123—1139, with additions made at different times. The internal arrangements could not be worse, and in the chancel of the north aisle a former Rector has erected a schoolroom, which is still used on Sundays. The estimated cost of the restoration now proposed under the direction of Mr. Ewan Christian, is £2343, without incidental expenses. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are the Lay Rectors, restore their chancel, which is estimated to cost about £700. Some £1200 have been contributed, chiefly in small sums, for the inhabitants are agriculturists. There are few resident farmers, and no gentry. The population at the last census was 2347. Towards the work the Incorporated Society has made a grant of £100 ; and it is hoped that a spot where the standard of the Christian faith has been unfurled for some 1200 years will soon have a House of God in some degree fit for His worship. It has now happened to this church as to the

Temple at Jerusalem. May each reader feel as Ezra and his friends, and offer freely for this House of God !

Use of Granite in Churches.

THE use of granite in building churches is a subject which is now before the public, when we see one of our first granite cathedrals rising in the new Diocese of Truro. Those who saw H.R.H. the Prince of Wales laying the massive granite corner-stone, or the granite pillar at Truro, may perhaps for a moment have been moved to think that the aversion of some architects to this grave, majestic, and durable stone was unreasonable, and that after all there may be something said in favour of granite in building churches, and that it is good for something higher than docks, or pavements, or the facing of batteries. As a stone, granite has special excellencies, and may be used with a certain fitness as symbolical of religious ideas. Of all the common rocks, it probably is the most durable, and therefore most fit for the earthly House of Him Who changeth not. If any creature can be used as a type of eternity it is this primeval rock. It is also not meretricious, nor gay, but sober and dignified. It thus may attune with a religious mind.

The fitness of granite for religious purposes was perceived even in the earliest dawn of the world's civilization. Some of the noblest of the temples of Egypt were of granite ; and there is reason to think that even the sacred tables of the Law at Sinai were of granite. In the Middle Ages the use of the material to be found in the locality enforced the occasional employment of granite—and some good mediæval work may be found of it, though most of the noblest mediæval cathedrals were certainly built of other stones. Still, few good mediæval architects probably would have sent for stone for two or three hundred miles to avoid the use of good granite on the spot, any more than they would have stuccoed over marble when forced to build a church with it, employing soft stone for facings. The objection to granite is on the whole modern, though it is true that in some cases in granite countries other stones were utilized in the ornate parts of the work, e.g. in S. Buryan and S. Just

churches, in the Land's End district. The advantages of granite I should thus summarize—

1. Its durability. If good granite is selected, an inscription or carving on it in bas-relief may last a thousand years, even in exposed and unfavourable positions. Take, for instance, the Men Scryfa, near Penzance. The inscription, *Rialobran Fil Cunoval*, is still legible, although the storms of above one thousand years have beaten over a bleak Cornish moor upon it.

2. Its solidity and strength. This is no light matter, when we hear so often of edifices not long erected, crumbling and giving way. A stone, fitted for works where the greatest strain is expected, or where mere strength is needed, is of great value in edifices intended to last for ages.

3. I may add beauty. The peculiar beauty of granite is one which "grows upon one." The more we see it the more we like it. It has no delicate tints like marble, nor purity of whiteness like Bath-stone, but still its soft greys are a relief to the eye, and please more and more the longer we look at them. It is like the grand plain-song of the Church, or the majestic blank verse of Shakespeare, most attractive to those most familiar with it. Is not this the idea in church architecture? not to catch at the moment, but to please permanently. The objections to the use of granite are the cost and the difficulty of working. These practically resolve themselves into one, as the former is the result of the latter.

As for cost, the objection is invalid where granite is the stone of the country; e.g. in Devon, Cornwall, North Scotland, &c., granite is often cheaper than any other available stone. As for places where granite is not the stone of the country, e.g. in London, it would probably not be found as expensive as many other stones brought from a distance, especially if worked in large blocks and without smooth facings. The real difficulty which architects find with it, is its hardness, and the need of working it in great masses. Fine carved work is possible in granite (e.g. the old part of Truro Cathedral, which will be retained in the new cathedral, and S. Mary Magdalene Church, Launceston), but it is costly, and perhaps, on the whole, undesirable. The best system for the use of granite is an edifice, simple in details, inornate, but effective by massiveness. The

old Egyptian style, the first style in which granite was utilized, was especially appropriate, but modern prejudices are against it. A very simple classic style, Doric or Tuscan, is extremely effective (for secular edifices) in granite, and where granite is plentiful, wonderfully cheap. I may instance the public buildings at Penzance as an example of an edifice, imposing in aspect, substantial and commodious, reared at the comparatively small cost of £12,000. There are many edifices of the kind, which at three or four times the price, are much less attractive. Simplicity of outline and detail is possible in granite when it would be too plain in some other stones, or in brick. Simple masses of granite of the very plainest outlines are, *per se*, impressive in art as in nature, where huge granitic blocks often form the chief ornament of the loveliest scenery. The idea suggested by granite is strength and durability, and so the eye does not look for it to be shaped in light and graceful forms. Indeed, as a rule, graceful work in granite is a mistake, just as polished granite usually appears less attractive than rough granite work—it is like marble, but wants the colour of good polished marble. Rough masses are admissible in granite more than in any other stone. For this reason it might be judiciously used in architecture, and found not expensive. The Early English would be the best of the pointed styles of architecture. In granitic countries it is one of the cheaper stones; in non-granitic countries its durability, its strength, and its beauty, would often more than compensate for its cost.

In London, we have brick, marble, Bath-stone, and many other stones used in church architecture, but I cannot recollect having seen a granite church. Why not? Novelty is difficult to find, and yet is sought after. Let me recommend an architect who is in search of something new—to risk the encountering of prejudice—and show the metropolis how impressive and grand this massive primitive rock may appear, when worked with skill and genius. Let granite be promoted from its lower use in bridges, docks, and pavements, to what it is equally fitted, i. e. the edifices dedicated to the service of God—symbolizing His Eternity by the most enduring of its earthly symbols.

I fear I have very imperfectly pleaded the extended use of granite in church architecture, but long experience of Cornish

granite churches, erected with little cost, and yet most effective, has made me love this stone above all others, and regard it as the most fitting of all for religious purposes. I only long to see the day when some really great architects will devote their talents to popularizing the use in religious edifices of this majestic and enduring stone.

W. S. L. S.

The Navvies.

As the Incorporated Church Building Society has made a grant of money from the Mission Buildings Fund towards the erection of a mission room for these men, perhaps the readers of *THE CHURCH BUILDER* will like to know something of the work going on amongst them. We are at present engaged in the construction of the line of railway from East Grinstead, through West Hoathly, Horsted Keynes, Ardingley, and Cuckfield parishes, to a junction with the main Brighton line at Hayward's Heath—a distance of about 13 miles. There are about 1300 men at work, involving a certain number of women and children. The men are divided into classes, as foremen, gangers, bricklayers, carpenters, navvies, miners, drivers, engineers, and so on. Though the name "navvy" has become to be applied to every one engaged in this sort of occupation, yet the "navvy proper" really forms a small class in comparison with the others. The men live chiefly in wooden huts, in groups or "yards" along the line. A hut is divided into three compartments; in the centre is the kitchen or "living" room for the occupants. On one side is the sleeping part for the landlord of the hut and his family, on the other side is the bedroom for the eight lodgers. A lodger pays about 3s. 6d. a week for his lodge, and for this the landlady provides sleeping accommodation, washing, lights, fire, tea, and garden-stuff. A good many dogs are kept. The men are paid by the hour for their work. The navvies get the lowest rate and the bricklayers the highest (amongst the labourers). The women have very hard work—getting ready the meals for their households and cleaning-up afterwards. Sunday is often her hardest day, as her lodgers are loafing about the place.

As a rule the men are very fond of reading. Through the kindness of friends I have collected about 300 volumes, which I

lend out in the huts. We lend four volumes at a time, and change them once a month—*always taking them to the huts*—for we find that a “stationary” library is practically unused. Along this line the huts are grouped chiefly in five centres. We hold a service at each every Sunday, and on other days of the week. In two of them, through the kindness of the contractor, we have the use of a store-loft and a chaff or harness-room. At the other three centres we have, or shall have shortly, rooms of our own. About Easter we built and opened a capital room at East Grinstead for the purposes of our mission, for services, schools, entertainments, reading-rooms, &c. The Incorporated Church Building Society gave us the grant towards this room. The Bishop of Chichester most kindly came and “opened” the room, and gave a very telling and effective address to the men, and he expressed a lively interest in the mission. At West Hoathly a large room is already opened, and a portion of it set apart to be used on weekdays as a “coffee-tavern.” At this present moment we are building another large room at another “centre” further on, to be used for similar purposes. All this is done by contributions and subscriptions which have to be worked hard for from any who will take an interest in the work. The services themselves are strictly “Church,” from the Prayer-Book, with plenty of singing and extempore addresses. We are most fortunate in having obtained the assistance in the work of two Lay Readers, both University men, so that the line is constantly worked and watched.

THE CHAPLAIN TO THE NAVVIES,

Lewes and East Grinstead Railway.

The Proper Use of the City Churches.

UNDER the above title Mr. C. Kegan Paul contributes a short paper to *The Nineteenth Century* for March, in which he urges reasons for staying the hands of those who desire the destruction of the city churches, on the ground that there is no population to require their retention; and who say, “Pull down, therefore, the useless buildings; unite three or four churches into one; apply the funds to the erection of churches in the suburbs; replace what is now a sham by a reality.”

The following extracts from this article show the existence of a very strong feeling on the question :—

“I maintain that there is absolutely no place on earth in which a multiplicity of Church services might be so well attended, or prove such a refreshment to the weary, such a healing to the worn spirit, as the City of London ; that there is scarcely any place in which a wise clergyman would have so great opportunities of usefulness among the young, the active, the intellectual, the sceptical, and the curious ; in fact, among just those classes at whom the parson hardly ever gets.

“Of course, if a London incumbent sticks to his dreary routine of ‘Dearly beloved brethren,’ and his no less dreary sermon, he can do nothing ; but he will do much if he chooses to adapt himself to the needs of his strange, abnormal, gigantic population.”

“Let any city incumbent honestly try the experiment of having a short service at one or more hours in the middle of every day, between twelve and two o’clock. Such service might consist of a couple of chanted psalms, a short lesson, two or three collects, and a metrical hymn.

“Let the parson send round to the houses of business within the parish a short circular stating what he means to do, and his wish to gather about him a voluntary choir. Let him, I should say, carefully eschew anything in the way of a sermon (except that perhaps occasionally he might speak a very few words of explanation or exhortation after the lesson). Let him also allow it to be distinctly understood that, for an hour before and an hour after his service, he is in the vestry, to give advice or instruction or help of any kind to those who would speak to him.”

“Of course all these services would not be conducted on one and the same plan. The Low Churchman, the High Churchman, the Broad Churchman, would each have his own way, and would gather round him his own special congregations, and he would also have his particular good works, in which he would get his congregation to take part.”

“It may be urged that, in the strain and stress of London life, no one would have time to attend such services. Quite the contrary. Almost every one engaged in business in the city takes a full hour in the middle of the day, of which little more

than a quarter is occupied in the necessary meal. This enormous population is composed mainly of young men. Now, how is a young man who wants, perhaps, a light dinner, despatched in less than half an hour, to employ the rest of his time? This might be to many the opportunity of instilling those religious principles which the clergy wish to instil, and which, so brought about, would be far more real than any which are induced by the stereotyped services of the Sunday."

"I see no reason why all such services, except perhaps at the Cathedral, should not be defrayed by voluntary offerings; the mere halfpence which I verily believe would be saved from dinner-beer, would amply provide a whole staff."

"I do wish to see those who are professors of a great and august religion—the priests of a grand historic Church—at all events make an effort after real life before they die, if die they must, and attempt at least to cope with the apathy, the indifference, and the vice of the largest population in the world, instead of saying what is absolutely untrue, That they must needs pull down their churches because the population has left them."

Short Notices.

CHURCHES OF CONCRETE.—In proof of the possibility of churches being built entirely of concrete, without even timber for the roof, it may be interesting to know that there is, or was till lately, such a building, which was originally intended for religious purposes. It is a very small chapel, situated on the Denbighshire coast, near the Colwyn station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway. Close to it is a weir on the sands, and the chapel was built for the parish priest to say mass in daily for the success of the fishery. Its dimensions are of the smallest—perhaps about 10 feet by 6 feet—the roof and walls are alike of concrete. It is quite dismantled, and has not been used from time immemorial. The Vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhos receives a rent-charge, in lieu of the tithes of the fish, for officiating. Solid stone porches are not uncommon elsewhere, as is proved by the south porches of Arundel and South Stoke Churches, Sussex.—*The Antiquary*.

The famous City church of S. SEPULCHRE'S, Snow Hill, has undergone very extensive remodelling. Some years ago its nondescript tower and the four lofty pinnacles with which it was crowned were translated into a sort of Perpendicular; and the same process has now been applied to the windows, with the exception of that at the east end. The galleries have been removed, and the organ placed in a recess, which has been enclosed by a screen of Caen stone, and is henceforth to be called S. Stephen's Chapel. For the pews open benches of oak have been substituted. The floor has been lowered, and a well-elevated internal choir, 28 feet long, has been constructed and filled with oak stalls.

Grants,

In aid of Church Building, &c., made since the last publication of "The Church Builder."

AT Meetings held at the Society's House, on 15th April, 20th May, and 17th June, 1880, Grants of Money amounting to £2690, were voted in aid of the following objects, viz. :—

Building new Churches at Denmead, in the parish of Hambledon, near Horndean, £90; South Farnborough, Hants, £180; Four Elms, S. Paul, near Westerham, Kent, £120; Glascote, in the parish of Tamworth, £100; Gower Road, in the parish of Loughor, near Swansea, £150; Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent, £90; West Vale, Greetland, near Halifax, £120; Hedworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, £140; Leylands, S. Ambrose, near Preston, Lancashire, £200; Romanby, in the parish of Northallerton, £120; and Stockton-on-Tees, S. Peter, £335, from the "R. M. Fund." Rebuilding the Churches at Edingale, near Tamworth, £50; Llanfihangel-nant-bran, near Llyswn, Brecon, £50; Newbold Pacey, near Leamington, £50; and Weeley, near Colchester, £80. The Grant towards the new Church at Brynamman, in the parish of Cwmamman, near Llanelly, was increased from £120 to £150. Enlarging, reseating, or otherwise improving the accommodation in the Churches at Buckland, near Broadway, Worcester, £20; Colwall, near Malvern, £30; Curtain Road, S. James, London, £10; Dallington, near Northampton, £20; Eakring, near Newark, £40; Eccles, near Attleborough, £15; Ham, near Sandwich, £25; Laindon, near Billericay, Essex, £40; Llangynhafal, near Ruthin, £40; Luppitt, near Honiton, £25; Stevenage, Holy Trinity, £90; and Swansea Parish Church, £30. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building School or Mission Churches at Aylestone Park, in the parish of Aylestone, near Leicester, £20; Bolton Wood, in the parish of Bolton, near Bradford, £20; Clapton All Souls, Middlesex, £50; Eastville, in the parish of Easton, S. Mark, near Bristol, £20; South Hackney (Wells Street), £50; and Ludlow, Hereford, £20. The Society also accepted a sum of money as a Repair Fund for Liscard, S. Mary, near Liverpool; and a sum of money towards the restoration of Wardington Church, near Banbury.

The following are acknowledged with thanks :—*The Builder*. *The Sanitary Engineer*. *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *Ecclesiastical Courts*: a letter by the Rt. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Rivingtons). *Litanies*: by M. E. Townsend (Rivingtons).

Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given, in aid of the Church Building Society.

. The letter O denotes Offertory; S, Sermon; M, Meeting; A, Association remittance; M. B. F., for Mission Buildings Fund.

1880. Canterbury.				Durham.			
April 16	Little Chart	.....O	£2 5 6	No remittance.			
York.				Winchester.			
Mar. 19	Fylingdales	.....O	1 10 7	April 1	Portsea, S. Mark	...O	£1 4 0
London.				12	Farlington	.....O	3 10 0
May 8	Kilburn, S. Augustine	O	2 11 7	May 7	Holybourne	.....O	2 16 0
June 9	Westminster, Holy Trinity	O	2 8 4	10	Whitsbury	.....O	0 9 4
				25	Hyde	.....O	1 0 11

Bangor.			1880.			Norwich.		
<i>No remittance.</i>			Mar. 23			Norwich, S. John,		
1880. Bath and Wells.						Madder-Market...O		
April 8	Bath and Wells Diocesan	Remittance. £114 3 5	April 7			Great Fransham ...O		
Carlisle.			17			Norwich Diocesan		
<i>No remittance.</i>						Remittance .....O		
Chester.			23			Sudbury Arch-		
April 29	Wigan, S. Michael	O 2 18 7				deaconry .....A		
June 10	Backford	O 2 10 0	May 13			Plumstead Parva ...O		
Chichester.			June 10			Hempstead .....O		
Mar. 18	Chichester Diocesan		16			Halvergate .....O		
	Remittance	A 37 8 7				Oxford.		
April 27	Bexhill, S. Mark...O	4 10 4	April 24			Lane End.....O		
May 25	Burpham	O 1 15 0				Peterborough.		
June 14	Hayward's Heath, M.					<i>No remittance.</i>		
	B. F.	O 10 0 0				Ripon.		
15	Ditchling	O 4 1 10	April 1			Scholes		
Ely.			27			Sawley		
<i>No remittance.</i>						Rochester.		
Exeter.			April 6			Rochester, S. Mar-		
May 25	Paignton	O 1 19 6				garet		
June 15	Petrockstow	O 1 0 0	26			Wimbledon, S. Mary		
Gloucester and Bristol.						and Christ Ch. ...S		
Mar. 20	Newland.....	O 1 0 0	May 24			Clapham Parish Ch.O		
May 5	Ampney, S. Peter	O 2 1 2				,, S. Saviour O		
Hereford.						Salisbury.		
Mar. 31	Moreton	O 1 19 0	May 19			Codford, S. Mary...O		
June 1	Stretton-Sugwas ...O	3 17 2	June 1			Marlborough, S. Mary		
	Whitchurch, Parish					O		
	Church	O 2 4 6				S. Alban's.		
4	Forden	O 0 10 0	May 1			Shalford		
Lichfield.						S. Asaph.		
April 6	Cound	O 1 0 0	April 6			Whittington.....O		
15	Hadnall	O 4 4 9	24			Abergele, S. Michael,		
May 25	Prees	O 1 1 0				M. B. F.		
June 5	Stanton-by-Dale ...O	3 2 0	May 4			S. Asaph, CathedralO		
18	Chesterfield	O 5 0 0	7			Llandrinio		
Lincoln.			12			Oswestry, M.B.F. O		
April 13	Flixborough with Bur-		June 5			LlanfairDuffrynClwyd		
	ton-on-Stather ...O	3 0 0				O		
May 12	Market Deeping ...O	3 5 2				S. David's.		
June 15	Honington... ..O	0 15 0				<i>No remittance.</i>		
17	Coddington	O 1 17 0				Truro.		
	Doddington	O 3 4 6	Mar. 22			Stratton (1879).....O		
Llandaff.			April 2			Redruth		
Mar. 25	Llanvair Kilgeddin O	1 0 0	5			Truro Diocesan Re-		
Manchester.						mittance		
June 19	Leck	O 2 5 2	May 31			" "		
						Worcester.		
			April 30			West Malvern .....O		
						Sodor and Man.		
						<i>No remittance.</i>		

Special Appeals.

L LANGYNHAFAL PARISH CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—Donations of any amount are earnestly solicited towards restoring the above beautiful old Church. The estimate of Arthur Baker, Esq., is £1050, to which must be added his commission and expenses. £480 required, in addition to sums already promised. All seats free. No resident landlords. Exceptional difficulties. Address, the Rector.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards building a new Church at West Vale, in the Parish of Greetland. West Vale is an important and increasing manufacturing centre, with a population of 2000. It was only added to the above parish by Order in Council about fifteen months ago, and hitherto the Church has done nothing for it, while Dissent has built there three Chapels, the natural consequence of which is that the people are for the most part Nonconformists. The proposed Church will seat 500, and will cost £3500, of which £1500 are still to be raised. The Incorporated Society has made a grant of £120. Subscriptions may be paid to the Rev. J. Marshall, M.A., Greetland Vicarage, Halifax, Yorkshire.

CHRIST CHURCH, CASTLE GRESLEY, AND LINTON.

THE Building Committee very earnestly appeal for help. The Church now in the course of erection, is designed to meet the wants of a parish of about 7000 people, very many of whom are far from the Parish Church in which, however, there is only accommodation for 300. Church extension therefore is a necessity.

The Committee have succeeded in raising about £1600 out of the estimated cost of £2000. It is to meet the deficiency, and to open the Church for God's service free from debt that they now ask for help.

The Lichfield Diocesan, and the Incorporated Church Building Societies, have made Grants. Cheques (crossed Lloyd's Banking Co., Burton-on-Trent) and P. O. Orders will be thankfully received by

Rev. H. THEODORE CAVELL,
The Vicarage, Gresley, Burton-on-Trent.

LAINDON CHURCH, ESSEX.—Help is urgently needed towards the Restoration of this Church, which has the interesting feature of a small house attached to the west end. The sum required is about £1350. There are no resident landowners, and the parish is suffering greatly from the agricultural depression, so that help must be sought *from without*. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. M. Procter, Laindon-cum-Basildon Rectory, Billericay, Essex.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, BRIGHTLINGSEA, was re-opened, after Restoration, Feb. 1879. All Seats now Free and unappropriated. Large poor population. Exceptional difficulties. Debt remaining, £230. Help is earnestly solicited by the Vicar, the Rev. A. Pertwee.

S. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EAKRING, Diocese of Lincoln, Notts. —An Appeal is made to the public to assist in the Restoration of the Church in which "William Mompesson" (the Hero of Eyam in the time of the Plague, 1665-6), ministered for upwards of thirty years, and where his mortal remains were interred. Estimated cost £3000, towards which about £650 has been raised. An account has been opened at Messrs. Child & Co.'s, 1, Fleet Street, E.C. Treasurers: Rev. W. Lumley B. Cator, Eakring Rectory, Newark, Notts; and Martin Skin, Esq., Wellow, Newark, Notts; by either of whom Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

SWYMBRIDGE, NORTH DEVON.—Donations of any amount are earnestly asked for on behalf of the above beautiful Church. Cost of Restoration about £2500. Money in hand, £2150. All Seats Free. Local resources exhausted. Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. B. Vere Stead, Symbbridge, Barnstaple.

BADBY.—About £2500 are required to Repair, Reseat, and Restore the fine old Church. More than £1200 have been subscribed, but local resources are almost exhausted. The present Agricultural Distress is a great hindrance to the work. Any Contributions thankfully received by the Vicar, the Rev. Wm. Scratton, Badby, Daventry.

SPECIAL APPEAL.—Will any one help the Vicar of Cwmamman to build a Church at Brynamman? Population of district 3000, consisting entirely of workpeople. No resident gentry. Services held at present, with an average attendance of 250, in a small schoolroom. Parish Church two miles off. £800 wanted. Free Church. Local sources well drained. Immediate help earnestly requested. Address, Rev. D. Griffith, Cwmamman Vicarage, Llanelly, R.S.O., South Wales.

ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK. AN APPEAL.

THE Parish of ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK, constituted in the year 1875, embraces a Population of over 6000, living in the low and poverty-stricken area lying on each side of Union Street, Borough. It owes its origin to the desire of a lady, of singular devotion, to continue, as far as she might, the work of the London Mission of 1874. An Endowment has been provided, a Temporary Church built, a Mission Room opened (embracing a Creche, Clothing Club, Mothers' Meeting, Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, Temperance Society, &c.), chiefly by the munificence of the Foundress. She has been called to her rest, and this Appeal is now made for help to complete the Permanent Church in her memory. The funds are at the present time quite exhausted, and as building is only carried on as far as the means allow, the work must necessarily stop unless a favourable reply is made to this Appeal. A sum of about £7500 is still required to finish the Church.

It is hoped that a work, begun and carried on with such noble and disinterested munificence, will not be left unfinished. Till the Church is built the augmentation promised by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will not be paid, and the means of grace can be but scantily offered to the dense population that are crowded round the site.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. G. W. BERKELEY, Vicar of All Hallows, 47, Nelson Square, Blackfriars, S.E.; the Rev. G. T. HOARE, The Rectory, Godstone, Surrey; LEONARD SHUTER, Esq., Vale Mascal, Bexley, Kent; or may be paid to the Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, & Co., 54, Lombard Street, on account of the All Hallows' Church Building Fund.

Notes on Recent Grants.

LOUGHOR CHAPEL OF EASE.—The New Church is intended to supply accommodation to the mining district of Waunarlwydd, in addition to the district of Gower Road. The population of Waunarlwydd is about 1200, and the nearest Church at present is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. The parish of Loughor contains a population of 1500, but the Parish Church is at one extreme end. Altogether the new Church will have to supply spiritual provision for a population of about 2000, almost all belonging to the working class. The cost of the building will be £2000.

EDENGAL.—The body of this Church was probably built in the last quarter of the last century. The lower part of the outside facing of the north wall of the Chancel is Norman work. It is proposed to rebuild the Church. The Archdeacon (Iles) writes: "It is a miserable structure in a miserable condition. Before I ever saw it, I had often heard that it was the worst Church in Staffordshire; and my acquaintance with it has confirmed the report." The parish is exceptionally poor. There are but four farms, three of which are unoccupied at the present time, and a large proportion of cottages are also uninhabited. The population is rapidly decreasing, and is now little more than 170. A larger Church need not have been built but for the fact that there are nearly 100 labouring people, belonging to a neighbouring parish, resident $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their own Church, and 100 yards or so from Edengale.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

More about Rabbies.

HAVING made some remarks in the last issue of THE CHURCH BUILDER on the life and customs of navvies, perhaps your readers may be interested in hearing how we go to work amongst them. One must be always present amongst them, every day, up and down, backwards and forwards, and be present everywhere at once, if this were possible. We never pass either an individual workman or a gang without speaking, not necessarily on religious matters, but either on general subjects or on matters connected with the works in progress; showing an interest in the labours of the men, and a knowledge of the different sorts of work about; giving a moral, and, sometimes, a religious turn to the conversation; bringing the services, and the reading-rooms, and the library, &c., under their notice. On Sundays, the services are held in the afternoons and evenings, consisting of four hymns, with collects and prayers from the Prayer-Book. A chapter from the Old Testament, on some continuous history or subject, with a running commentary as it is read (which I find most popular), and a passage from the New Testament, generally the Gospel for the day, on which is founded the sermon or address. At the end of the service we give out notices and information on various subjects. The services last a few minutes over an hour.

The rooms are opened on weekdays as reading-rooms, with all the daily, illustrated, and comic papers, games, &c., &c. A singing-class is held on one evening of the week ; first, the hymns for the following Sunday are learnt, and then, glees, and rounds, and catches, causing great excitement and amusement. We have also three cricket clubs on the line for the employés, who practise every evening after tea ; and an occasional victorious match with a neighbouring village keeps us in good spirits. All this time, my wife, and several ladies of the neighbourhood, are constant in visiting amongst the women in the huts, entering into the difficulties of their position, advising and assisting in any and every way. These ladies are unanimous in saying that they have never received a rude word or remark ; and it is a curious fact, that however rough and blackguardly a man may be when at work, he becomes quite civil and pliable in his hut.

I should like to say a word respecting " medical attendance." I read a letter recently in the *Labour News*, from a correspondent who advocated the system of a weekly tax on each man's money for the payment of a doctor, so that, when ill, the man was sure of attention. My experience is in the exact opposite direction. I think the plan advocated by the above paper to be by far the worst. The workman has to pay *nolens volens* for a doctor, who gets his quarterly cheque, and will not attend the men. It is most aggravating, and the navvy is practically without redress. Either the men should be allowed to select their own doctor, or, which is by far the best, the contractor should have his own resident medical staff on the line ; and a first-rate experience it is for any young man starting in the profession. Accidents and contusions, I am sorry to say, have their " busy seasons," and crowd upon one another at certain periods.

In conclusion, I would say that the " navvy " is not half a bad fellow. It is the *loafer* who is the bad man. It is the *loafer* who comes for a week's pay on which to get drunk, and who causes the navvy to be evil spoken of. When any lady approaches a gang at work, it is the *loafer* who uses the filthy or blasphemous word, and causes her to report badly of all the men.

I hope I have not trespassed too much upon your space, but the whole subject is an engrossing one; and if any of your readers feel inclined to give either *material* or moral support to this work, I shall feel that I have written to some purpose.

THE CHAPLAIN TO THE NAVVIES.

Church Property.

THE following extract from "Disestablishment and Disendowment," by the eminent Liberal historian, L. A. Freeman, D.C.L., may just now be interesting:—

"The power of the State to deal with Church property is nothing special with regard to that kind of property; it is simply one branch of its right to deal with property of every kind. Church property is not 'national property,' except in the same sense in which all property is national property. People talk as if 'Church property' was the property of one vast corporation, called 'the Church.' In truth, it is simply the property of the several local churches.

"Local bodies, forming corporations, sole or aggregate, hold estates which have been acquired at sundry times, and in divers manners, from the first preaching of Christianity to the English till now. . . . They are held by all manner of tenures, from the oldest to the newest. . . . The tenure may be of any kind known to the law. But all this does not make the property of these corporations 'national property' in the sense in which the Crown lands, and the money which comes in from the taxes, are national property. Nor, as we have before now seen it put, is the Church 'trustee for the nation'—surely the oddest notion of *cestuique trust* to be found anywhere. The ecclesiastical corporations hold their property by the same right as any other holders of property.

"In short, if we wish to argue this question on its true ground, we must put out of sight the popular notion that, at some time or other, the State determined to make a general national endowment of religion. And we must also put out of sight the other popular notion that, at some time or other, the

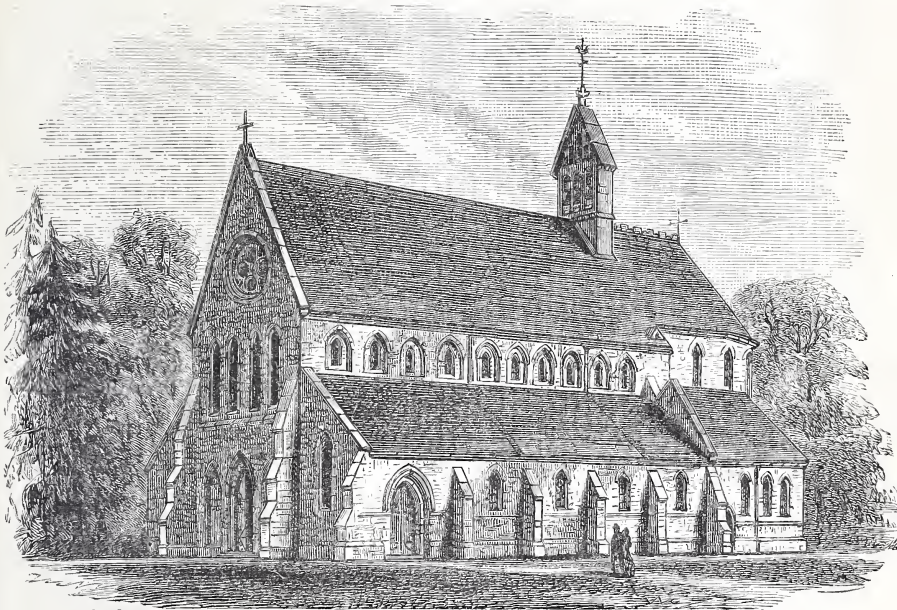
State took certain funds from one religious body and gave them to another. Neither of these things ever happened. If ever there was a time when the State determined on a general national establishment of religion, it must have been at the time of the conversion of the English nation to Christianity. But the conversion of England took place gradually, when there was no such thing as an English nation capable of a national act. . . . Nothing was done systematically at any time. This king, or that earl, founded or enriched this or that church in which he felt a special interest; and from this it naturally followed that one church was more richly endowed than another.

“People sometimes forget that there are such things as Dissenting endowments. . . . Now, the difference between these endowments and the endowments of the Church is simply this, that the endowments of the Church are much greater in extent, and the mass of them are much older in date, than the endowments of Dissenting bodies. All alike are gifts made by different persons at different times, in ways which the law allowed at the time when they were given.”

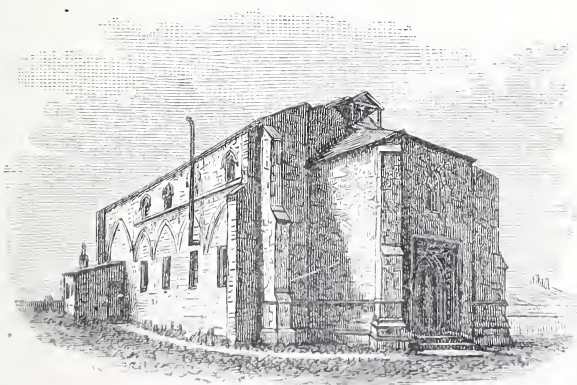
Proposed New Church for Northam, Southampton.

NORTHAM (Hants) is, all things considered, about the poorest of the parishes of Southampton, and has a population of over 5000, composed mainly of those employed in ship-building and manufactories. The only church accommodation of which it can boast is about 260 sittings in the barn-like structure, of which an engraving is here given. The present church is in great need of repair, and, in addition to this, it stands on a site which is in reach of high tides, which have twice, within a little more than four years, come up as far as the church, and on the last occasion almost one entire side of the boundary-wall was washed down. It has therefore been determined to build a new and larger church, in lieu of the present one, on a more suitable site, which has been kindly given for the purpose.

The drawings of this proposed new church have been prepared



PROPOSED NEW CHURCH FOR NORTHAM, SOUTHAMPTON.



THE EXISTING CHURCH.

by Mr. Woodyer, and it will contain sittings for nearly 600. It is in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel with apse, organ-chamber, and vestries; the extreme length being 123 feet; height to ridge, 60 feet; width, 62 feet. The estimated cost of the church is £6000, of which more than £2000 have up to this time been subscribed.

It is most sincerely to be hoped that the remainder of the required amount may ere long be forthcoming, so that the want of increased church-room, which is becoming more and more felt as each Sunday comes round, may be speedily supplied.

Mission Work.

I.—AT A HAMLET CHAPEL.

THE large hamlet of T—— lies at the head of a creek, where three parishes meet. There is evening prayer with sermon every Sunday, at three o'clock, and also (except during harvest) a Thursday evening service. The chapel was inconveniently crowded during the first year, and additional seats had to be provided. Since the first novelty has worn off, this has ceased to be the case; but there are scarcely ever less than 60 worshippers on Sunday, often 80, and on special occasions 100 or more.

Very few of these went to any church before the mission-chapel was built, but attended the Wesleyan chapel only.

The attendance at the nearest parish church has not materially increased, but one or two families from T—— have lately begun to come, though the distance is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of hilly road.

The services are hearty, and the singing good; the behaviour of the congregation and their attention all that could be desired; this, unfortunately, is not the case, as a rule, in Cornish churches, amongst the young lads and girls.

The chapel and its services seem to be highly valued; it is attended by all classes, from the squire and his wife, who are frequent attendants, down to the man who gathers rags and bones; there are several who have not once missed coming when the doors were open.

As far as outward signs go, the mission-chapel is a great success; may God grant that its usefulness may be seen, and the work done in it be approved at the last day!

2.—AT A SEASIDE TOWN.

The mission-chapel at T—— is doing a fair amount of work. There is an evening service on Sunday, conducted by the clergy of the parish, and occasional celebrations and week-day services. The services are fairly attended; when something special goes on very well attended, as, e.g., during the prevalence of storms.

The fishermen and boatmen regard the chapel as specially belonging to them, and they and their families go in fair numbers. They have formed a choir and singing-classes for themselves.

It is intended to be a nursery for the Parish Church; but it fulfils a distinct work, in one sense, as providing accommodation for persons who are often crowded out in the season, and also for shortened services specially adapted to seafaring men.

The chapel is connected with the seamen's rooms, in which are Sunday, weekday, and communicants' classes, which do much good. There is also a Temperance Society, Band of Hope, &c., &c.

3.—IN A FACTORY DISTRICT.

At the mission-chapel at C—— two services are held every Sunday, at 10.30 and 3; Holy Communion fortnightly; Holy Baptism once a month. Services also on great festivals and saints' days, and on some weekdays.

The services are well attended, especially in the evening, by mill-hands, mechanics and their families, and a few of the middle class. The congregation is gradually increasing, and a good body of worshippers being formed for the proposed permanent church. The mission-church was much needed. The large population around was in a very neglected and unsatisfactory state till the formation of the district two years

ago. Scarcely one-half of the inhabitants of this manufacturing and mining district attend any place of worship whatever, although there are two dissenting chapels within a couple of hundred yards of this mission-church.

*** All the above have been aided from the "Mission Buildings Fund."*

Eccles, near Attleborough, Norfolk.

THIS small agricultural parish, to which the Incorporated Society have this year assigned a grant towards re-benching the church, was formerly of considerable importance in the history of the Norwich Diocese. From the time of the Conquest to the Reformation the Bishops of Norwich had a palace here, and from this circumstance the parish most probably derives its name; it is spoken of in French deeds of the time of Edward III. as *l'église*. The manor of Eccles continued in the Bishopric from the time of Bishop Ailmur, in the reign of the Confessor, to that of Bishop Nyx, in the reign of Henry VIII.

The church, like many in Norfolk, has a round tower, in very good preservation; the rest of the church shows sad signs of neglect and mutilation. The east window, which had entirely disappeared, the space being filled in with bricks, covered on the inside with whitewash, has been restored and furnished with stained glass, in memory of the late rector. There is a handsome double piscina, which before the recent restoration of the chancel, bore marks of more wanton interference than that of time. A light chancel arch, elegantly moulded and carved, still awaits the removal of whitewash, and the restoration of the south column.

The most noticeable feature in the church is the south wall of the nave; formerly the church possessed a south aisle, said to have been appropriated to the Bishop's palace: this aisle was separated from the nave by arches, resting on low massive pillars. Within the last century all traces of the aisle itself have been removed, the pillars have been built around by a brick wall to the level of the capitals, and the upper arch spaces filled in with glass. Is this method of treatment singular, or has it been adopted elsewhere?

Deputation from the Free and Open Church Association.

A DEPUTATION for the purpose of presenting a memorial with reference to the alleged violation of the conditions as to free seats upon which its grants are made, waited upon the Committee of the Society, at 7, Whitehall, on the 15th July, the Earl of Powis in the chair.

The Deputation consisted of Earl Nelson, President of the Free and Open Church Association, and the following members of the Council, viz.—Major-General Lowry, C.B. ; Rev. W. H. Browne ; Mr. James Brooks ; Mr. F. C. Dobbing ; Mr. Melvill Green ; Major Heales, F.S.A. ; Mr. J. Waddon Martyn ; Mr. F. H. Rooke ; Mr. William White, F.S.A. ; and the Secretary, Mr. Bowater Vernon.

Earl Nelson, having introduced the Deputation, read the Memorial, which was as follows :—

“*To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society.*

“We, the President and Council of the Free and Open Church Association, beg respectfully to memorialize you as follows :—

“1. That your Society’s Annual Reports contain a list of all churches which you have assisted in building or restoring by grants of money, together with a statement of the number of seats stipulated to be free, and on which basis your Society appeals for aid.

“2. We grieve to find, from facts that have come to our knowledge, that in very many churches throughout the country the poor are being gradually deprived of their rights, not only by the appropriation to well-to-do parishioners of seats stipulated to be free, but, in many cases, by the actual letting of them, and in some instances even by their conversion into pews for influential families in the parish.

“3. We beg to refer you, in confirmation of our statements, to the schedule which we enclose of a few out of many cases which have been brought to our notice, in which the conditions of your Society’s grants are ignored by the appropriation or letting of the whole or part of the seats which your Society stipulated should be free.

“We pray for your active intervention in this matter, which we fear will insidiously grow to much larger dimensions unless prompt measures are taken by your Society to see that the conditions of the grants are strictly adhered to.

“We are,

“For the Free and Open Church Association,

“Signed { NELSON, *President.*
 { ALFRED BUCKLEY, *Chairman.*
 { EDWARD M. COURTNEY, *Treasurer.*

"SCHEDULE OF CASES REFERRED TO IN MEMORIAL.

"*London, St. Thomas, Agar Town, St. Pancras.*—Grant of £470, made by the Incorporated Church Building Society in 1858, on condition that 498 out of 800 sittings should be free.

"The seats are now *let* all over the church, and the only ones free are 60 in the transept, and the 'unlet' pews at the extreme end of the nave.

"*Chepstow Parish Church.*—Grant of £550, made in 1838, on condition that 600 of the seats be 'free and unappropriated for ever,' in addition to 82 sittings which were already free.

"A correspondent, writing to the *Western Mail* on June 19, 1879, states that 'on careful inquiry and personal examination I find that the total number of free and unappropriated sittings does not exceed 282, and these, I need hardly say, are of the usual type—hard, narrow benches, closely packed together at the extreme ends of the nave, the transepts, and the galleries. I am informed that the pews are appropriated amongst the more *respectable inhabitants*, at the discretion of the churchwardens, no rent being received by the Vicar.'

"*Dover, St. Mary.*—Grant of £500, made in 1843, on condition that all (650) the additional seats should be free. An inscription inside the church states that there is accommodation 'for 1750 worshippers, that for 1300 being free and unappropriated for ever.'

"At present 400 seats in the church are *illegally let*, 120 are *appropriated* to the aged and infirm, and the majority of the remainder to well-to-do parishioners.

"*Guildford, St. Nicholas.*—Grant of £500, made in 1836, and a second grant of £200 in 1872. A board of the Society was placed in the church (and is now behind the organ) which states that the grant in 1872 was made on condition that 'all the seats are for the free use of the parishioners according to law.'

"Half the seats in the church are now *appropriated*.

"*New Shoreham Parish Church.*—Grant of £250, made in 1829, on condition that 467 seats out of 589 should be free.

"A parishioner writes, under date November 27, 1879 :—'Practically this is entirely set aside, for when I have made inquiry in vestry as to the position of them (the free seats), the benches against the walls of the church, occupied by the paupers from the Union, have been pointed out as fulfilling the condition of the grant.'

"*Slough Parish Church.*—Grant of £400, made in 1835, on condition that 386 seats should be 'free and unappropriated for ever,' making, in addition to 104 already free, a total of 490 free seats. The Society made a second grant of £100 in 1876, on condition that 319 additional seats to be thereby obtained should be free.

"Mr. Churchwarden Lovegrove admitted at an Easter vestry meeting, in 1876, that 'the free seats had diminished to 103.'

"The church has lately been restored, and before its reopening the churchwardens publicly announced their intention to assign seats to the parishioners in consideration of contributions of 10s. 6d. and 15s. per sitting.

"The second grant was paid by the Society to the churchwardens after the completion of the new fabric.

"*Windsor, Holy Trinity.*—Grant of £300, made in 1844, on condition that all the seats (1285) in this new church should be free.

"The churchwardens are in the habit of assigning seats to parishioners in consideration of the payment of a 'voluntary subscription,' and the board set up in the church by the Society disappeared some years ago.

"*Winterbourne Whitchurch Parish Church.*—Grant of £100, made in 1843, on condition that all the 151 additional sittings to be obtained should be free.

"Grant of £150, made on July 4, 1848, by Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Society, on condition that 200 seats should be free.

"A parishioner writes that 'a card belonging to the Society hung in the church for many years, but some years ago some one removed the card, and then the powers that be made many of the free sittings into pews, and the poor people have been robbed of their rights.' Fourteen pews have been so enclosed, six of them being appropriated by the squire. The parishioner has complained to the Bishop of the Diocese and to the Incorporated Church Building Society, but without result in either case."

Remarks were made by several members of the Deputation ; and the Earl of Powis promised that the Memorial and the various suggestions which had been made should receive the careful consideration of the Committee.

The Deputation thanked the Chairman and Committee for the courtesy with which they had been received, and withdrew.

S. Ann's, Ings, near Kendal.

THE following extract from an inscription in Ings Church is interesting, as showing the willingness of the people of the village to contribute. There is one more fact of interest; the balance-sheet shows a surplus of £3 17*s.* 9*d.* after all accounts were paid. Would that all church builders and restorers were as careful in "counting the cost" before they deal with bricks and mortar!

"THERE'S ROBERT BATEMAN !

"He was a parish boy—at the church door
They made a gathering for him, shillings, pence,
And half-pennies, wherewith the neighbours bought
A basket, which they filled with pedlar's wares ;
And, with this basket on his arm, the lad
Went up to London, found a master there,
Who out of many chose the trusty boy
To go and overlook his merchandise
Beyond the seas, where he grew wond'rous rich,
And left estates and monies to the poor ;
And at his birthplace built a chapel, floored
With marble, which he sent from foreign lands."

Wordsworth.

To the Glory of Almighty God.

IN memory of those who are gone to their rest, and in the blessed hope that with them, through the merits of Jesus, our Saviour, we may have a share in the joy of the great Resurrection Day.

THIS church, built in the year 1773, by the bountiful hand of good ROBERT BATEMAN, was in the year 1877 restored, and an organ-chamber and vestry added thereto, by offerings from every one of the 197 people of the parish of Ings, largely aided by the kind and generous help of many others; all of whom, out of gratitude and love to GOD and His worship, gave of their substance, "not grudgingly or of necessity," knowing that "GOD loveth a cheerful giver."

Deo Gratias.

S. Mary's, Barcombe.

THROUGH the kindness of the Editor of the Sussex Archæological Collections for 1880, and of Miss Dodson (from whose paper the following particulars are taken), we are enabled to

give an account, with an illustration, of the Church of S. Mary's, Barcombe, which, aided by a grant from this Society, has been recently transformed from its former wretchedness to be a decent "house of God."

Few churches in the neighbourhood of Lewes can boast a prettier site than S. Mary's, Barcombe. It stands a little removed from the highway, from which it is in part screened by a farmyard and cottage, in part by the spreading branches of its own old yew. The original churchyard lies almost entirely concealed from the road by the church itself, and slopes down to the meadows that extend to the banks of the River Ouse. Rarely does a passing stranger disturb the quiet of "God's Acre," and the piercing shriek of the railway-engine, as it rushes through the cutting, a few fields below, serves but to emphasize its silence.

From this, the old churchyard, and still more from that on somewhat higher ground, recently added to it, a beautiful view of the Downs is obtained. Eastward and westward they rise in front of the spectator, like some green earthworks thrown up by giant hands, but softened and mellowed by distance ; the lights and shades playing on their slopes, and chasing each other into the hollows of their combs—a perpetually changing view, but always a lovely one.

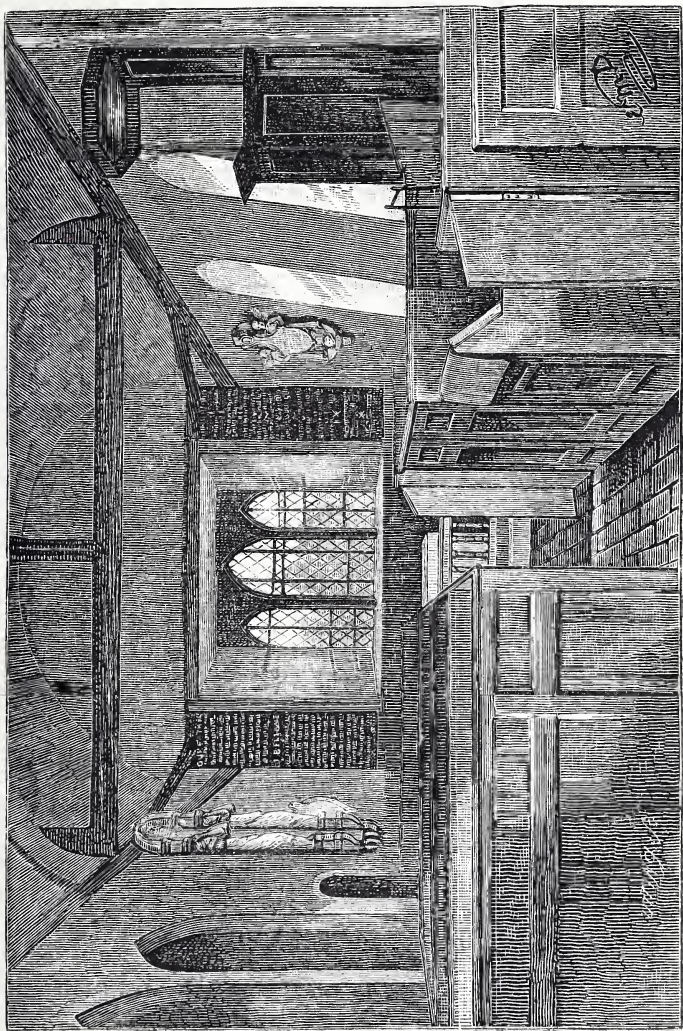
The church, like most in these parts, is built of rubble, faced with flint ; the square tower at the west end is surmounted by a true Sussex spire of shingle, though not so dwarfish as many of its brethren. The picturesque wooden porch forms one of the prominent features of the building, and over it stretch the friendly branches of the grand old yew.

For centuries, bells from the grey tower have summoned the congregation to praise and prayer ; but no written history attaches to the church, and there are no means of ascertaining the precise date of its erection. Examinations, however, made in the course of the recent work of restoration, lead to the conclusion that the Early English chancel is of the 12th century, and the Perpendicular nave of the reign of Henry VII. ; at the same time, there can be little, if any, doubt that on the same spot stood a Saxon church of yet higher antiquity. Domesday

Book records the existence of a church and water-mills in Barcombe, or "Bercham," as it was originally termed.

This conjecture is confirmed by the presence of the old yew, which, from its great age, appears to have stood the guardian of an older fabric than the present. If S. Mary's, Barcombe, may claim the privilege of being one of the most ancient churches in the country, it must also submit to the stigma of having long been one of the most dilapidated and neglected, as the illustration on the following page will show. The soil had been suffered to accumulate round its walls, the floor had sunk by lapse of time, so that two steps descended from the porch into the church. Lichen and moss grew round the chancel windows, and discoloured the stone-work. The walls were covered with thick white plaster, in many places cracked and crumbling. Externally, the roof had become a patchwork of Horsham stone, slates, and tiles; internally, it was panelled, painted to imitate marble, and strengthened by tie-beams of chestnut, similarly painted, one of which bore, in huge black letters, the names of the churchwardens in 1682-3.

The square pews were high enough to delight the heart of Bishop Burnet, but they were, at least in their most recent days, of the rudest kind, made up of bits of board fastened together in some rough, incongruous fashion. Almost the only good piece of woodwork left in the church was the oak carving of the reading-desk and adjoining pew. The chancel, as has been already stated, is Early English; the east window, plain and rather low, with three large lights of nearly equal size, fitted into a deep square recess of the whitewashed wall. Below it, and immediately above the communion-table, plain oak paneling alone relieved the deadly whiteness of the chancel walls. The altar itself was enclosed within solid oak rails. The south aisle, a badly-built lean-to, nine feet wide, with dormer windows, was a comparatively modern erection, that had replaced some former aisle in the same position. The old church had evidently, at some period of its existence, been cruelly deformed, in part, avowedly, by those churchwardens who immortalized themselves by affixing their names to the beams. They introduced the inner roof, or panelled ceiling, thereby



S. MARY'S, BARCOMBE.

reducing the height of the interior some four feet, and destroying or concealing the old rafters.

The south aisle and the ricketty gallery, with its imitation marble façade, need not be attributed to them; these, as well as some of the latest coats of whitewash, and the roughest and most unseemly of the woodwork, probably belonged to a later epoch. This gallery was ascended by a flight of steps from the outside, built in the angle formed by the porch and the tower, thus making a very incongruous projection. The contrivers of the gallery, immediately opposite the door by which it was entered, ingeniously scooped out a square hole in the roof, to provide a window for their new erection. At some period the church was also disfigured by the walling up of two windows—one close to the pulpit, and corresponding to a window opposite; the other in the chancel.

The tower was separated from the rest of the interior of the building by a row of massive white railings; and a vestry was obtained by an encroachment on the extreme end of the south aisle, from which it was screened by a low oak palisade.

The work of restoration has been carried on under the direction of Mr. Luck, Architect.

Miscellanea.

TREATMENT OF DAMP WALLS.—An interesting and successful experiment has recently been made in Germany in drying a wall which had become damp from outside through a roof built against it, the saltpetre contained in the lime oxydising and forming crystals on the wall. As pulling down the wall would have been too expensive, the following experiments were made:—The wall was coated with liquid asphalte, which, as is well known, cannot be laid on thin, but is in every respect proof against damp. But as oil-colour and asphalte do not agree together, paint not adhering to asphalte, the latter was scraped off with the spattle, so as to leave very little of it remaining. The asphalte was then softened and made liquid by means of a red-hot iron, or better still, with a spirit soldering-lamp, and at once well rubbed about with a stumpy brush, until the remaining asphalte had the thickness of tissue paper. A plate with red-hot sand was then passed along the wall. The sand heated the asphalte, and as much sand adhered as was necessary to enable another mass to be put on, which otherwise would perhaps have not adhered. Two coatings of spirit lac (shellac and spirit) and Venetian turpentine, specially prepared, were then laid on, so that afterwards oil-colour could be put on, and isolated from the asphalte. The oil-colour, white-lead paint, was laid on thickly, and linen or muslin put on this.

Much dryer having been used, the whole was dry in three days, when again spirit-lac and oil-paint were put on ; and, finally, the whole work was treated with the spattle. The wall thus operated on has now stood for two years, and although it is damp on the outside, it remains dry inside. The cost is said to have been 3s. per square metre.—*The Builder*.

CHURCH BUILDING.—Up to 1872 the total number of churches built in the century was 3204 ; of churches entirely rebuilt, 925 ; making 4129 in all. Restorations and enlargements were still more numerous ; so that over 9000 churches have been built, rebuilt, or restored during the present century. The total cost of these can hardly be estimated ; but, from the return presented to the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Hampton, in 1875, it is computed that not less than £34,000,000 was expended on church building and church restoration between the years 1840 and 1874, an amount which has since been increased to £40,000,000 at the least, or more than £1,000,000 a year. All this was accomplished by voluntary contributions, with the exception of the Parliamentary grant of one million and a half in the outset.

Grants,

In aid of Church Building, &c., made since the last publication of "The Church Builder."

AT a Meeting held at the Society's House, on 15th July, 1880 (the only meeting in the last quarter), the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis in the chair, Grants of Money amounting to £1550, were voted in aid of the following objects, viz. :—

Building new Churches at Balham, S. John, Surrey, £200 ; Northampton, S. Michael, £350 ; and SouthWestoe, near South Shields, £250. Rebuilding the Churches at Halstead, near Sevenoaks, £25 ; York, S. Lawrence, £200. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the Churches at Caldmere, S. Michael, near Walsall, £20 ; Mounton, near Chepstow, £20 ; Plaistow, S. Mary, near Bromley, Kent, £40 ; Sancreed, S. Creed, near Penzance, £40 ; Seaborough, near Crewkerne, £15 ; and Timsbury, S. Andrew, near Romsey, Hants, £10. Under urgent circumstances the following grants formerly voted were increased :—Towards building the Church at Upper Holloway, S. Peter, Middlesex, from £125 to £150 ; and towards reseating and restoring the Churches at Wormshill, near Sittingbourne, from £35 to £40 ; Thurning, S. James, near Oundle, from £40 to £60 ; and Haverfordwest, S. Thomas, from £30 to £50. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building Mission Churches at Pensarn, in the parish of Abergele, £20 ; Higher Stoke, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, Devon, £15 ; Holloway, S. John, £30 ; and Portsea (Walton Road), Hants, £40. The Society likewise accepted the trust of a sum of money as a Repair Fund for Minehead Church, Somerset.

The following have been received, and are acknowledged with thanks :—*The Builder*. *The Sanitary Engineer*. *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *The Churchman* (Eliot Stock). *The Clergyman's Magazine* (Hodder and Stoughton).

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory ; *S*, Sermon ; *M*, Meeting ; *A*, Association remittance ; M. B. F., for Mission Buildings Fund.

1880.	Canterbury.				Hereford.						
July 9	Leeds	0	£5	0	9	July 10	Upton Bishop.....	0	£1	6	8
23	Rolvenden Alms Box	0	0	5	0	23	Meole Brace	0	4	0	0
	York.					Aug. 18	Upper Bullinghope	0	1	15	0
Aug. 5	Askham Richard ...	0	1	18	6	26	Wellington Heath...	0	1	8	0
	London.					Sept. 4	Linton.....	0	0	10	6
July 5	Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill Church					6	Much Dewchurch, M. B. F.....	0	3	2	6
	Fund	A	24	7	0	10	Much Birch.....	0	1	6	9
20	Hanwell, S. Mark...	0	1	18	3		Lichfield.				
21	Paddington, All Saints, M. B. F.....	0	22	3	7	July 21	Uppington	0	3	12	6
30	South Acton, M. B. F.	0	3	17	10	22	Ticknall	0	1	13	6
31	Clapton, S. James, Church Fund.....	A	7	4	6	Aug. 5	Smethcott	0	1	1	9
Aug. 3	Hornsey, The Holy Innocents, M. B. F.	0	4	15	6	19	Great Barr	0	3	0	0
9	Whetstone, S. John..	0	1	12	6		Lincoln.				
31	Poplar, S. Matthias	0	5	0	0	June 29	Londonthorpe and Manthorpe	0	1	5	5
	Durham.					30	Riseholme (1879) ...	0	5	8	1
Aug. 18	South Shields, Holy Trinity	0	4	5	0	July 30	Eakring	0	1	0	0
19	West Pelton	0	7	19	5	Aug. 7	Thimbleby	0	2	2	8
	Winchester.					10	Croxton	0	2	0	0
June 23	Old Alresford.....	0	3	8	2	13	Althorpe	0	1	14	0
July 8	Southsea, S. Augustine					24	Burgh-le-Marsh	0	1	1	0
		0	1	12	0	26	Gainsborough.....	0	3	12	4
Aug. 5	Holy Rood (Crofton)	0	1	8	5	Sept. 1	Wispington.....	0	2	0	6
Sept. 22	Elstead	0	1	0	8		Llandaff.				
	Woodlands	0	2	6	6	July 20	Nolton Chapel	0	1	3	2
	Bangor.					24	Penrhôs	0	0	13	6
	No remittance.						Manchester.				
	Bath and Wells.					Sept. 17	Whitechapel	0	4	0	0
Aug. 11	Timsbury	0	3	3	3	22	Kirkham	0	5	5	0
	Carlisle.						Norwich.				
July 20	Ings, S. Ann	0	0	15	5	July 8	Ipswich, S. Mary-le- Tower	0	5	15	7
24	Field Broughton ...	0	2	7	7	21	Otley	0	2	9	0
	Chester.					Aug. 18	Ashill	0	6	9	5
July 9	New Ferry, S. Mark, M. B. F.....	0	12	2	5	Sept. 22	Walpole, S. Peter...0	1	2	8	
Aug. 10	Everton, S. George	0	5	1	2		Oxford.				
28	Great Sutton, S. John						No remittance.				
		0	4	6	0		Peterborough.				
	Chichester.					June 22	Claybrooke.....	0	4	3	0
July 13	Rogate.....	0	2	17	10	July 16	Byfield.....	0	2	14	3
13	Cuckfield, M. B. F...	0	16	8	9	20	Smeeton Westerby	0	2	2	0
Sept. 13	Buncton Chapel.....	0	1	0	0		Ripon.				
	Ely.					July 5	Marton	0	1	4	6
July 22	Luton, Christ Ch....	0	4	12	2	Sept. 10	Greetland	0	1	5	0
	Exeter.						Rochester.				
July 16	Plympton, S. Maurice	0	3	3	10	June 30	Blackheath, All Saints, M. B. F.....	0	25	9	4
Aug. 6	Woodland, Ashburton					July 3	Old Malden	0	3	18	8
		0	0	12	0	31	Kennington, S. John the Divine, M. B. F.				
	Gloucester and Bristol.							0	8	10	0
	No remittance.					Aug. 21	Battersea, S. Mark, M. B. F.....	0	8	2	6

Rochester—(continued).

Aug. 24	Reigate, S. Mark,			
	M. B. F.	O £	19 3 1	
25	East Dulwich, S. John,			
	M. B. F.	O	6 10 0	
27	Outwood, S. John,			
	M. B. F.	O	1 13 0	
Sept. 2	Balham, S. Mary,			
	M. B. F.	O	17 19 7	
6	Vauxhall, S. Peter,			
	M. B. F.	O	2 16 3	
	Salisbury.			
July 27	West Knoyle	O	1 1 0	
	S. Alban's.			
July 6	Great Totham	O	0 10 0	
Aug. 24	Cheshunt	O	4 4 0	
25	Bush End, S. John	O	1 6 0	

S. Asaph.

July 1	Frankton.....	O	£	1 10 0
Aug. 18	Oswestry, Parish Ch.	O		7 2 0

S. David's.

June 29	Pembroke, S. Mary..	O		1 14 4
Sept. 8	Builth	O		4 14 10

Truro.

July 8	Sancreed.....	O		0 17 0
20	Camborne, Parish Ch.	O		4 11 8
Aug. 18	Egloshayle.....	O		2 0 0

Worcester.*No remittance.***Sodor and Man.***No remittance.*

Special Appeals.

L LANGYNHAFAL PARISH CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—Donations of any amount are earnestly solicited towards restoring the above beautiful old Church. The estimate of Arthur Baker, Esq., is £1050, to which must be added his commission and expenses. £480 required, in addition to sums already promised. All seats free. No resident landlords. Exceptional difficulties. Address, the Rector.

CHRIST CHURCH, CASTLE GRESLEY, AND LINTON.

THE Building Committee very earnestly appeal for help. The Church now in the course of erection, is designed to meet the wants of a parish of about 7000 people, very many of whom are far from the Parish Church in which, however, there is only accommodation for 300. Church extension therefore is a necessity.

The Committee have succeeded in raising about £1600 out of the estimated cost of £2000. It is to meet the deficiency, and to open the Church for God's service free from debt that they now ask for help.

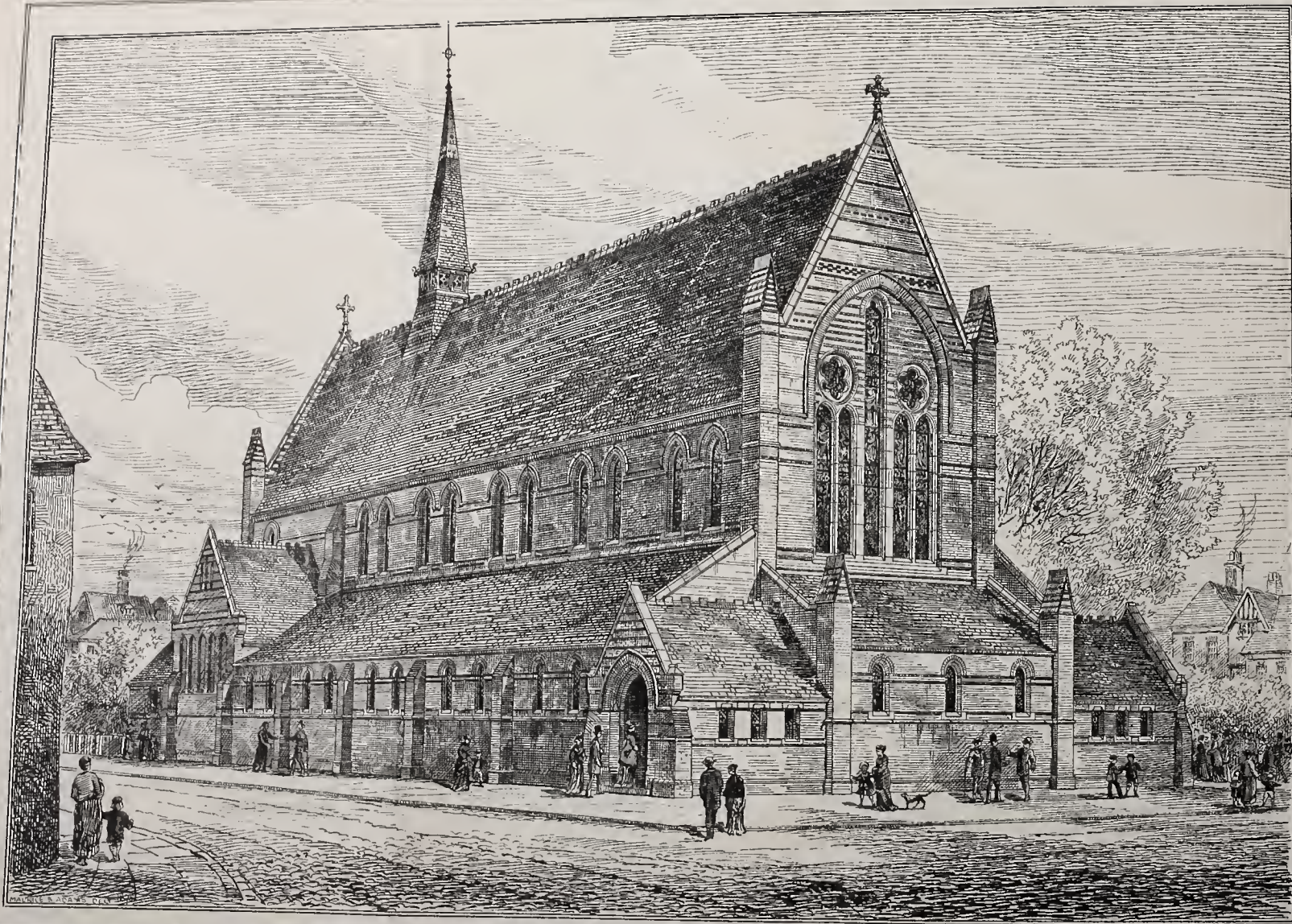
The Lichfield Diocesan, and the Incorporated Church Building Societies, have made Grants. Cheques (crossed Lloyd's Banking Co., Burton-on-Trent) and P. O. Orders will be thankfully received by

Rev. H. THEODORE CAVELL,

The Vicarage, Gresley, Burton-on-Trent.

L AINDON CHURCH, ESSEX.—Help is urgently needed towards the Restoration of this Church, which has the interesting feature of a small house attached to the west end. The sum required is about £1350. There are no resident landowners, and the parish is suffering greatly from the agricultural depression, so that help must be sought *from without*. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. M. Procter, Laindon-cum-Basildon Rectory, Billericay, Essex.

S. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EAKRING, Diocese of Lincoln, Notts. —An Appeal is made to the public to assist in the Restoration of the Church in which "William Mompesson" (the Hero of Eyam in the time of the Plague, 1665-6), ministered for upwards of thirty years, and where his mortal remains were interred. Estimated cost £3000, towards which about £650 has been raised. An account has been opened at Messrs. Child & Co.'s, 1, Fleet Street, E.C. Treasurers: Rev. W. Lumley B. Cator, Eaking Rectory, Newark, Notts; and Martin Skin, Esq., Wellow, Newark, Notts; by either of whom Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.



* CHRIST CHURCH * NORTH KENSINGTON *

* SELECTED · COMPETITIVE · DESIGN * J. EDWARD K. CUTTS · ARCHT. *

Photo Lithographed & Printed by James Akerman, 6, Queen Square, W.C.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

WE propose to give, in future, a more full account of the actual work of the Society, and to report, for the benefit of its members and others, the transactions at its Monthly Meetings.

The first Meeting of the present Session was held on Thursday, Nov. 18th, 1880, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon CHEETHAM.

Canon CAZENOVE.

Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

The Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

„ H. M. INGRAM.

„ GEORGE MILLER.

„ DR. WEST.

Messrs. JOHN BOODLE.

„ J. F. FRANCE.

„ E. HUSSEY.

Hon. R. MARSHAM.

The Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON,

Secretary.

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

No. 8545.—HORSLEY WOODHOUSE, S. Susanna, near Derby. —This district is a new one, with a population of 825, separated from the mother parish in September, 1878. The patron, with the assistance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, has provided the endowment ; he has also built a parsonage-house. The new church is to contain 243 sittings, all free ; and the estimated cost is £1650. Services have been held in the National School-room, and have been well attended. Applicant, the Rev. A. G. Waldy ; Architect, Mr. Robinson, Derby.—£130 voted.

No. 8550.—HULL, S. Thomas.—The parish of Holy Trinity, from which this new district is taken, contains 39,000 people. There is a dense population of over 6000

people in the district surrounding the intended church; they nearly all belong to the wage-earning class, who are not in a position to provide church accommodation for themselves. The church is to hold 680, all free seats; the cost is estimated at £5314. The Rev. M. H. James is the Applicant, and the Architect, Mr. Simpson, Bradford.—£450 voted from the "R. M. Fund," with the recommendation that the chancel be extended westward with a low screen.

No. 8557.—SWINDON, S. Paul.—A large and poor town is growing up around the Great Western Railway Works at Swindon. There is now but one church for 14,000 souls. This new church is to be built at an estimated cost of £8084, and is to contain 770 seats, all free. The Hon. and Rev. M. Ponsonby is the Applicant, and the Architect is Mr. Ferry, of London.—£500 voted from the "R. M. Fund."

No. 8531.—CARNGIWCH, near Pwllheli.—The old church of this parish is in a remote corner, with only one house near it. It is to be pulled down, and a new church is to be built near a populous village two miles distant. It is to hold 102 seats, all free, and to cost £505. Applicant, the Rev. J. Morgan; Architect, Mr. Kennedy, of Bangor.—£40 voted.

No. 8542.—HEYHOPE, near Knighton.—The old church of this parish was in such a ruinous condition that rebuilding became a necessity. The parish is very small, only 181 inhabitants, so that little can be raised locally. The new church, to be built from designs by Mr. J. L. Pearson, is to hold 96 (exactly the same as the old one), and is to cost £1122. The Rev. W. W. Griffith is the Applicant.—£40 voted.

No. 7164.—NORTHAM, Christ Church.—As we gave a full account of this church, with two illustrations, in our last number (pp. 64—67), it will not be necessary to say more here than that £250 was voted towards this object. The Applicant is the Rev. H. E. B. Trotter.

No. 8546.—BISTRE, Emmanuel.—Church built A.D. 1839, assisted by a grant of £250 from this Society. The shell is in good condition, but the whole inside arrangements present a mean and uncomfortable appearance; this is accounted for by the fact that it was built very cheap, and at a time when church architecture was at a low ebb. The old seats were so close together that kneeling was impossible. The Rev. J. M. Evans is the Applicant; Architect, Mr. Spaul, Oswestry.—£25 granted towards reseating and repairing.

No. 8538.—LLANIDLOES, S. Idloes.—The present church is a very fine structure; it was founded in the seventh century by S. Idloes, and is now in a very dilapidated condition. It now boasts an additional charm as guardian of the magnificent relics of the once famous abbey of Cwmhir. The population consists principally of miners and factory operatives. The Rev. T. Williams is the Applicant; Architect, Mr. Street, London.—£100 granted towards reseating and repairing.

No. 8541.—MALVERN LINK, S. Matthias.—This church, built A.D. 1844, assisted by a grant of £150 from this Society, now requires enlargement, by the addition of 228 seats. The church has not been repaired since its erection, and the woodwork is now seriously decayed. The Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt is the Applicant; Architect, Mr. Hunt, London.—£80 granted.

No. 8551.—OVING, near Chichester.—This church was built A.D. 1220, and there are fifteenth century additions. It is of unusual form. It was badly repaired and refitted in 1840—brick and cement used instead of stone, and the roofs, of miserable construction, made out of the old timbers. Applicant, the Rev. H. M. Davey; Architect, Mr. Christian, London.—£50 granted for reseating and repairing. A foot-pace to be provided.

No. 8547.—PERRANARWORTHAL, S. Piran.—In 1841, this church was enlarged, assisted by a grant of £25 from this Society. The church is not only in a condition of very bad repair, but the circumstances of its situation render it necessary that the greater part of the fabric should be pulled down. This church is the most dilapidated of the unrestored churches in the neighbourhood. Recommended by the Truro Diocesan Committee. Applicant, the Rev. A. H. Malan; Architect, Mr. St. Aubyn, London.—£50 granted for reseating and repairing. A foot-pace to be provided.

No. 8554.—PERRANUTHNO, S. Piran.—Church built from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. There are no records of any repairs, and now it is most dilapidated, especially the roof and internal fittings. Recommended, with a suggested alteration in plan, by Truro Diocesan Committee. Applicant, the Rev. R. Astley; Architect, Mr. St. Aubyn, London.—£70 granted for reseating and repairs. A foot-pace to be provided.

No. 8543.—WEDMORE.—This case was deferred.

Further aid was granted in the following cases, for special reasons:—

No. 8408.—BROAD HINTON, near Swindon.—More work had to be done than was intended, owing to the building being in a worse condition than was supposed.—£20 additional, making £50 in all.

No. 8217.—CARNHEDREN, near S. David's.—An exceptionally isolated spot at the extreme west of Pembrokeshire. This is a new church for the poor of the district.—£30 additional, making £150 in all.

No. 8514.—DENMEAD, in the parish of Hambledon, Hants.—Great agricultural depression renders it impossible to raise more money locally.—£10 additional, making £100 in all.

No. 8507.—GREETLAND, WEST VALE.—The streets around this new church are to be raised. Hence foundations more costly.—£20 additional, making £140 in all.

No. 8407.—HIGHAM GOBION, near Ampthill.—More work had to be done than was expected.—£10 additional, making in all £25.

No. 8207.—MAGHULL, near Liverpool.—When application was first made, it was stated that part of the church was to be pew-rented. It is now declared to be all free.—£50 additional, making in all £200.

No. 7014.—NANTMEL, near Rhyader.—Work has extended over twelve years. Great difficulties locally.—£20 additional, making £50 in all.

No. 7146.—TYNDALL'S PARK, S. Mary's, Clifton.—The church is to be larger than was originally intended.—£15 additional, making £115 in all.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were dealt with as here shown:—

M. B. F., No. 402.—THE ROOKERY, Alford.—The Rev. J. H. Jowitt purposes to erect a mission-church to hold 100, on a site belonging to the lady of the manor, who will lease it to the vicar and churchwardens. The building is for the use of a population of 300, who live some distance from the church. It will also be used as a school for adults.—£20 or £10 granted, according to whether brick or wood is to be used.

(We hear that the £20 will be accepted, as the Local Board will not sanction wood.)

M. B. F., No. 395.—FOREST GATE, S. Saviour's.—This application is for aid towards the re-erection of an iron church now standing at Bromley, Kent, upon a site

adjoining one given for a permanent church, for which funds cannot now be obtained, as the population is absolutely too new, too poor, and too careless to help itself. The Rev. R. Ross is the Applicant.—£40 granted.

M. B. F., No. 399.—HETT, in the parish of Croxdale, near Durham.—This building is for the use of a village now entirely agricultural, as the coal is not worked. It has a population of 350, for whom there is no church provision. The church is nearly two miles away. The design for this building, which is to hold 70, and to cost £224, is by Mr. Hodgson Fowler, of Durham, and is singularly appropriate.—£25 granted on the application of the Rev. E. Greateorex.

M. B. F., No. 394.—LLWYNHENDRE.—Deferred for plans to be supplied.

M. B. F., No. 403.—MILKWOOD ESTATE, Herne Hill.—This mission building is for the use of a population of 3000, for whom there is no church, and at present no prospect of one. It is to contain seats for 300, and will cost £1500. It will be used as a Sunday-school and for lectures, &c. The Applicant is the Rev. W. Powell.—£50 granted.

M. B. F., No. 391.—BEDE MISSION, Monkwearmouth.—This application is for the purchase of a building erected by Dissenters twelve years ago, but owing to the poverty of the inhabitants they had to abandon it. It is to be used by a population of 1700, cut off from the rest of the parish by a railway intercepting it. It is to cost £450, and it holds 200 seats. The Rev. J. H. Handcock is the Applicant.—£25 granted.

M. B. F., No. 401.—NETHER GREEN, in the parish of All Souls', Leeds.—This application is from the Rev. Cecil Hook, for aid towards the erection of a mission-chapel in a poor locality in All Souls' parish, the inhabitants of which number 3000, and are rapidly increasing, and for whom there is no church accommodation. It is to hold 400, at a cost of £1600.—£25 granted.

M. B. F., No. 396.—PONTYCYMMER, in the parish of Bettws, near Bridgend.—The place where the proposed iron mission-room is to be erected is four or five miles from any church. It is the most populous part of a long narrow valley, which is quickly rising into importance through the opening of a number of collieries. To cost £250, and to hold 200. Applicant, the Rev. J. P. Hughes.—£20 granted.

M. B. F., No. 398.—STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON, in the parish of West Hackney.—This particular district is occupied exclusively by artisans and labourers who are weekly tenants. The building is to be served by clergy of parish church, assisted by a Lay Reader. To be used also for Sunday, and perhaps night, schools, lectures, mothers' meetings, and charity organization. It is to hold 320, and will cost £1100. Applicant, the Rev. C. J. Robinson.—£50 granted.

M. B. F., No. 400.—S. FAITH, in the parish of S. Anne's, Wandsworth.—There is no church in this district, and none near enough to accommodate the people. At present there are 8000 inhabitants, and will shortly be 12,000.—The Rev. R. Taylor is the Applicant for aid towards enlarging an existing building which was originally a small school room. This will now hold 400, and the cost is £225.—£25 granted.

M. B. F., No. 393.—WHITEFRIARS' LANE, in the parish of S. Michael's, Coventry.—This application is for aid towards purchasing what was originally a Methodist chapel. It is to be sold at once, and if not now purchased, the Roman Catholics will have it. It is to be for the use of a district containing a population of 2500.—Applicant, the Rev. J. Butter.—£25 granted.

It will thus be seen that £2635 in all was voted at this meeting, of which £1505 is from the General Fund, £950 from the "R. M. Fund," and £320 from the Mission Buildings Fund.

In addition to the consideration of the above cases, the Committee accepted the trust of sums of money as Repair Funds for S. Mary's, Liscard, Cheshire, and S. Matthew's, Tipton.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare a reply, for consideration at the next meeting, to the memorial of the Free and Open Church Association. The Report of the Sub-Committee of THE CHURCH BUILDER was adopted, by which it is provided that the price is to be raised to 3*d.* in future, as 1*d.* is below cost price. The Assistant Secretary sent in a very interesting Report of his work in the past six months, which was read, and highly commended.

Besides all this, there were nearly sixty letters upon matters of more or less interest which had to be dealt with.

A Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, December 16th, 1880, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

E. THORNTON, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following applications were considered and dealt with in the manner stated :—

No. 8560.—HENDON, Christ Church.—This is one out of many cases in the neighbourhood of London, in which what was twenty years ago a pleasant village, with a church fully adequate to its wants, is almost suddenly invaded by a new population for whom there is no church accommodation, and as a consequence many fall off to Dissent. In the parish church there is one whole gallery held by "faculty" by a single household. The new church is to have 400 sittings, all free. Estimated cost, £3905. The Applicant is the Rev. Prebendary Scrivener; Architect, Mr. Salter, London.—£180 granted.

No. 8563.—SOUTH LANCING.—Deferred, for plans to be supplied.

No. 8559.—MAESLIWCH, near Glasbury.—This parish is divided into two portions separated by the Wye, one portion being in Radnor, the other in Brecon, rendering it impossible for the residents in the remote parts to attend the parish church; and the present church is being built to supply a want long felt by the inhabitants of the Radnor side of the river. The accommodation is 200, of which 140 are to be free. The cost, £2100. Applicant, P. Lloyd, Esq.; Architects, Messrs. Haddon, Hereford.—£75 granted.

No. 8553.—UPPERTON, S. Anne.—Deferred for plans.

No. 8534.—EAST ARDSLEY, near Wakefield.—This church, built A.D. 1250, was enlarged in the eighteenth century. It is now a complete ruin, and has been closed for two years. 160 additional sittings will be gained, all free. The cost is estimated at £2760. Application was made in July last, but the plans were not then approved. The Rev. J. H. D. Hill is the Applicant for aid towards rebuilding this church; Architect, Mr. W. S. Barber, Wakefield.—£80 granted.

No. 8562.—BIRDBROOK, near Halstead.—The Rev. J. Sedgwick applies for aid towards enlarging and reseating this church. It was built A.D. 1400, and is now dilapidated. The church is now filled with unsightly pews and galleries, and practically closed to the bulk of the working classes. Eighteen additional seats are to be provided, and the cost is estimated at £1600. Architect, Mr. Chancellor, Chelmsford.—£25 granted.

No. 8564.—HENLLAN, S. David, near Llandyssil.—Church enlarged and restored in 1850, assisted by a grant of £30 from this Society. It is now in good repair, but additional accommodation is now required, as the church is situated near the borders of two large adjoining parishes, and is attended by many parishioners of both. There are seventy communicants. Applicant, the Rev. W. Powell; Architects, Messrs. Middleton and Son, Cheitenham.—£20 granted towards enlargement, by providing 30 additional seats.

No. 8549.—LLANGOED, S. Cawrdaf, near Beaumaris.—Plans not approved. Application declined.

No. 6166.—MONKTON COMBE, S. Michael.—Church built in the fifteenth century; almost entirely rebuilt in 1814. In 1864, the church was enlarged, assisted by a grant of £50 from this Society. It now requires further enlargement, by the addition of 77 seats. The Applicant is the Rev. A. G. Gristock; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£20 granted.

No. 8556.—GARWAY, near Ross.—This remarkable church derives its principal interest from the fact of the adjacent preceptory (none of which now remains but an interesting circular columbarium) having been successively occupied by the Societies of the Knight Templars and the Knight Hospitallers, both of whom have left marks of their military spirit, as well as of their foreign association. We hope to give a fuller account of this church in a later number. The present application is for aid towards reseating the church. Architect, Mr. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£25 granted.

No. 8533.—NEWTON, S. PETROCK, near Torrington.—The Rev. W. P. Jones applies for aid for restoring this church, which is a very handsome old structure, with granite pillars and carved oak seats. It has been sadly neglected, and is now in a state quite unfit for its sacred use. Architect, Mr. Hooper, Hatherleigh.—£30 granted.

No. 8561.—NUNNINGTON, All Saints', near York.—The church was built A.D. 1280. The building is very dilapidated; parts of it falling into ruins. It was repaired in 1844, but badly done—deal was substituted for oak in the roofs, and pantiles for slates. It now requires enlargement and reseating. The Rev. W. Collins is the Applicant; Architect, Mr. Christian, London.—£25 granted. Foot-pace to be provided.

No. 6547.—NEW SHOREHAM.—This application is for assistance towards fitting up the nave of the church with chairs, in accordance with a recommendation of the Society's Inspecting Architect, who has recently visited the church, and who strongly advises that nothing be done to the fabric of this magnificent church without the advice and direction of an experienced church architect.—£25 granted.

No. 8539.—SOBERTON.—Deferred for plans.

No. 8543.—WEDMORE, Weston-super-Mare.—The Rev. S. H. A. Hervey is the Applicant for aid towards reseating this church, which is of early date. New roofs were added in 1811. The building is in fair repair, but wants reseating and scraping. Besides the work now contemplated, it is proposed to rehang the bells and have a new clock and chimes, the cost of which is not in the present contract.—Architect, Mr. Ferrey, London.—£25 voted.

For special reasons, further aid was granted in the following cases, as here stated :—

No. 8510.—S. JAMES'S, Curtain Road.—A further portion of this church is to be seated with benches instead of chairs, which are found to harbour vermin.—£5 additional granted, making in all £15.

No. 8222.—TODDINGTON, near Dunstable.—When the works were commenced the church was found in such a very dilapidated state, both externally and internally, that the original estimate was far exceeded.—£20 additional granted, making in all £100.

No. 8421.—WESTLEIGH, S. Peter, near Bideford.—Further aid towards restoring this church is asked, as there is great difficulty in raising the amount required for the work, and it is stated that further accommodation has been provided.—£20 additional granted, making in all £50.

The following grants were voted from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND :—

M. B. F., No. 282.—BROOM, in the parish of Bear Park, near Durham.—This Mission Church is for the use of a district with a population of 600 inhabitants, and the nearest church is two miles distant. A colliery was opened on the spot, and this drew the inhabitants together. The works are now abandoned, and the people are deteriorating and getting more degraded very quickly. A grant of £20 was voted to this case in November, 1877, but never taken up, as the work was not then carried out. Fresh plans have now been made, and accommodation is to be provided for 60, at a cost of £250. The Rev. A. K. Granville is the Applicant.—£30 voted.

M. B. F., No. 394.—LLWYNHENDRE.—Again deferred for plans.

From the same Fund, the following grants were increased, for reasons given :—

M. B. F., No. 140.—BARBROOK MILL, in the parish of Lynton, North Devon.—An additional grant is asked, as more money is to be expended than was intended in the erection of a chancel and vestry. In June, 1872, £25 was voted towards the erection of this mission building, and in December, 1879, £10 additional was voted. This mission is said to be a great success. The Rev. W. L. Lawson is the Applicant.—£25 additional voted, for the best of two plans furnished, making £60 in all.

M. B. F., No. 387.—HIGHER STOKE, in the parish of Stoke Damerel, Devonport.—The Rev. W. St. Aubyn writes that a masonry building is to be substituted for one of iron, as originally contemplated. Approval of the plans is asked, and, if possible, an addition to the grant of £15 voted in July last.—£10 additional granted, making £25 in all.

In addition to a large amount of other business, the Committee confirmed the election into the Committee of Honorary

Consulting Architects of the following gentlemen :—Mr. James Brookes, Mr. Herbert C. Carpenter, and Mr. Wm. White, in the places of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, Mr. J. Hakewill, and Mr. B. Ferrey, all recently deceased.

The following reply to the Deputation of the Free and Open Church Association was agreed to, and ordered to be forwarded to the Earl Nelson :—

“*To the Right Honourable EARL NELSON, President of the Free and Open Church Association.*”

“The Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society beg to return the following Reply to the Deputation of the Free and Open Church Association, who attended a Meeting of the Committee of this Society, on the 15th of July, 1880, and presented a memorial :—

“1. That this Society has no legal power to enforce the conditions upon which its grants are made.

“2. That the conditions are not in the form of a contract, but simply in that of a moral understanding.

“3. That very few instances have been independently brought under the Society's notice, in which the conditions have been disregarded.

“4. That the Committee entirely sympathize with the memorialists in the regret expressed that any such breaches should have occurred.

“5. At the same time they feel bound to observe that the publication of the complaint of the Deputation elicited some indignant contradictions of the alleged facts, especially in the case of S. Mary's, Dover, and S. Peter's, Streatham; in which cases, it appears, the Society's original agreement has been faithfully adhered to.

“6. In respect to other cases in which the Committee fear that the complaints are but too well founded, representations have been made by the Society to the Bishop of the Diocese or other authorities, beyond which steps, as already observed, the Society has really no means of enforcing compliance with its conditions.

“7. It is obvious that the only alternative would be resort to legal proceedings, in respect to which it is sufficient to notice—

“(i.) The proverbial uncertainty of the result.

“(ii., and chiefly) That any such expense incurred would be a manifest misappropriation of the Society's funds.

“In conclusion, feeling how similar the objects of the two Societies are, the Committee trust that their future relations may be without mutual suspicion, and may maintain that cordial character which becomes all associations working for the interests of the Church.”

The December Meeting was the last in the Society's Financial Year. During the year, Grants amounting to £9335 have been made towards building thirty new Churches (twenty-four of which are entirely free and unappropriated); rebuilding twelve; and the restoration and improvement of forty-seven other Churches. The carrying out of the above works has called forth from the Public the sum of at least £226,000. The sum of £880 has been voted towards twenty-nine Mission Buildings.

A Mission Church, Cheap and Good.

CHRIST CHURCH, NORTH KENSINGTON.

CERTAINLY one of the wonders of this wonderful age is the way in which London continues to grow. All round its vast circumference, like some monstrous fungoid growth, it continues to spread in irregular patches ; here a new quarter of suburban villas, perhaps with its handsome church, and club, and " Civil Service Stores ;" there a new quarter of rows of cheap houses and small shops ; everywhere encroaching on the green fields, and blighting the hedge-row trees, and driving the sweet, wholesome country further off, and spreading the area of this vast, unorganized wilderness of houses into still more hopeless excess of sanitary, and above all, of moral and spiritual control.

The Bishop of London's Fund, the Church Building Society, the various organizations of the Church in the metropolis, labour painfully to overtake the spiritual needs of the population thus hastily brought together. They all deserve a great deal more praise than they get for their pains, but that perhaps they do not care much for. They also deserve—and that they do care very much for—a great deal more help than they get, in their earnest, continuous endeavours to deal with this wonderfully rapidly accumulating population. The way in which this is done—or, at least, one way—is illustrated in the case before us. A prospectus, which lies before us, relates that " The London Diocesan Home Mission has had its attention called to the rapidly increasing and poor population of All Saints', Notting Hill," where there are 17,000 souls and only " one church, attended chiefly by the wealthy," i. e., by less than a thousand out of the seventeen thousand of the population. They proceeded to mark off from the growing end of the parish, a conventional district, containing some 7500 souls, and to this they appointed the Rev. E. W. Clarke as Mission Curate. It seems, at first sight, to assign him an almost hopeless task, when we hand over a district of 7500 souls to the care of a mission curate ; but this case is one of many which shows how wonder-

fully the work of the Church grows under the hands of a young, able, vigorous, earnest man, and under the blessing of Almighty God. The prospectus tells us further the oft-repeated story of "a temporary iron church well attended." We know from many experiences how, out of the miscellaneous congregation, the curate gathers a nucleus of devout communicants, and enlists the more energetic of them as Church helpers, and by their help organizes and carries on Sunday Schools, Bible Classes, Mothers' Meetings, and the other institutions which stretch out their tentacles throughout the district, and in one way or other draw a large proportion of the population within reach of the influence of the mission curate and his band of helpers.

Then comes the building of the permanent church ; and it is at this point that the Church Building Society begins to take a share in the good work. The Bishop of London's Fund purchases the site, and gives a good grant towards the building. The plans are brought before the Church Building Society, and are submitted to their Committee of eminent architects, who do the Society and the Church the good service—and do it gratuitously—of looking carefully through all the plans, and securing good arrangement of plan, sound construction, and fitness of design. Then the Society gives its grant in proportion to the free accommodation provided for worshippers ;¹ and the mission curate, who is by this time the Incumbent-designate of the new district parish, goes to his friends and the public for the rest of the money.

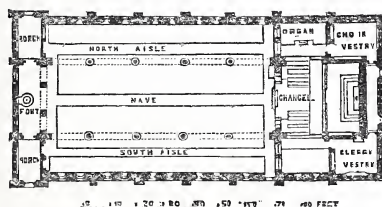
In designing the church, antagonistic demands have to be reconciled as far as human skill can do it. The church must give proper accommodation for a defined number of worshippers ; it must not cost more than a defined sum, which is usually a very small sum ; and it must be as churchlike and handsome a building as can be got for the money.

Too often it is found that the design fulfils only two out of the three conditions. Very often the church will hold the required number of people, and it is sufficiently handsome in its architecture ; but before it is finished it has cost very much

¹ In this case £250 granted ; 526 free seats.

more than the stipulated sum. Sometimes the church is really built for the stipulated sum; but too often the stipulated accommodation can only be obtained by crowding every corner of the building; the height of the building, the area of the chancel, the vestries and porches, are all "skimped;" the walls are thin, the details are poor, and the general architectural effect is mean and disagreeable.

Our attention has been specially directed to this new church at Kensington, of which we give a plan and illustration, as a very successful fulfilment of all three of the conditions of a mission-church, giving amply the stipulated accommodation, possessing considerable architectural merit, and being really executed for the very small sum assigned. We have visited the church for ourselves, and have examined carefully into all the facts and figures relating to it, and think it worth the special attention of our readers



The plan here given will save us some description. We need only call special attention to the ample sacristy, the spacious choir and special organ-chamber, and the luxurious provision of vestries; to the narthex at the west end, forming a picturesque baptistry, and giving additional effect to the church, and the convenient porches. The total internal length is 125 feet; the width 55 feet. The seating, which is of full dimensions, with abundant passage-room, will comfortably accommodate a congregation of 750 worshippers, and on great occasions extra seats can be introduced for perhaps another 100.

The engraving of the north-west view of the exterior of the church will also save us a description of its style. We need only explain that the facing is of good red brick, of a colour

carefully selected, with finishing of stone wherever constructionally desirable.

But the interior effect of the church is the feature of the design, which is most successful. It is often the case, in London sites, that it is necessary to go to some depth to get a safe foundation, so that a considerable height of the walls and bases of the pillars is below the ground level, and is usually so much good work buried. But the architect has here arranged his level so as to descend two steps into the church, and thus has utilized two feet of these substructures, and made them add to the height and dignity of his church. The interior effect may really be described as dignified, the nave and aisles of five bays, with stone columns, open by a lofty and admirably conceived chancel arch into the ample choir and sacristy, which are of the same height and width as the nave; the height of the east wall below the window, and the tall central lancet of the east window, leaving still another height between it and the point of the gable, help the general effect of height. The actual height of the wall-plate is 34 feet 6 inches, of the ridge-piece 52 feet 6 inches, and of the top of the spire of the bell-cot 90 feet. The substance and interior face of the walls is of good stock brick, all the angles being of red brick, which is also introduced in bands and patterns to relieve the colour of the walls. A noticeable feature is that all the windows have the deep splay of old architecture, which increases the apparent thickness of the walls, and gives a certain effect of breadth of treatment. In walking round the church, as in looking at the plan, we find the convenient vestries, the spacious porches, and the picturesque baptistry specially remarkable, as illustrating the completeness and amplitude with which all that is needed, for all purposes of a modern London church, have been supplied. In short, it is a very well-arranged church, and in its effect of dignified simplicity is a marked architectural success.

We have specially to speak about the cost of it. Six architects were invited to compete, and the conditions issued to them were that the church was to accommodate 750 people, and not to cost more than £5000. Most of our readers probably know that the sum is very small for a church of such a size. The present design was selected—and we have reason to know that

it was deservedly selected—on the merits of its plan and design ; but the question was, whether a church of such ample accommodation, and such architectural pretensions, could really be executed for the money.

The tenders sent in by five respectable builders proved that the architect had made no miscalculation. The highest tender was only £19 above the stipulated sum, and the lowest was £500 below it. We have assured ourselves that the materials and workmanship are of the best, and that the building has been carried out in every respect in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. We have taken care that everything is included in the total—seating, altar, pulpit, lectern, font, heating-chamber and stoves, with special stoves in vestries, and lighting—the whole fabric from top to bottom, and the whole fitting and furnishing ready for use, including cost of taking out quantities and architects' charges—everything is included in the total cost of £5103. The Building Committee allowed two extras, the alteration above described, by which 2 feet of internal height was gained, and about £45 for facing with red brick instead of stock-brick externally. Deducting these two extras, the church will actually be executed, according to the drawings sent in, for a sum within the stipulated £5000.

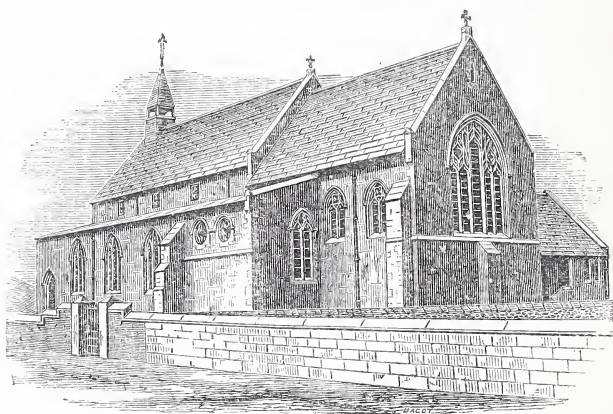
The first stone was laid on the 6th August, by the Earl Stanhope, First Church Estates Commissioner, and the work is rapidly approaching completion.

The architect, Mr. J. Edward K. Cutts, of Southampton Street, Strand, is already favourably known as the builder of several mission-churches in London, and Christ Church, North Kensington, cannot but add to his reputation.

S. Leonard's Church, Langho.

THE parish of Langho, near Blackburn, is one of the very poorest in the whole Diocese of Manchester. It contains about 1400 inhabitants, the bulk of whom are cotton operatives, and the rest mostly labourers and small farmers. Twelve years ago there was no residence for the clergyman, and no house to be

had within miles. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made during the previous 140 years to raise a parsonage-house. After the appointment of the present vicar, he was more fortunate than his predecessors, and obtained land for a site, also sufficient funds; and a good house was built at a cost of over £1700. Immediately this was finished, a movement was set on foot to erect new school buildings, which resulted in an excellent school and master's house being built, at a cost of about £1300. On the first anniversary of the opening of the school, the vicar proposed the erection within five years of a new church in a central position, to become the parish church, in place of the existing



S. LEONARD'S CHURCH, LANGHO.

old church, which had fallen into decay, and was inconveniently situated for the greater portion of the parishioners. A Committee was formed, chiefly of working men, to endeavour to carry out the project. The five years expired last September, and on the 25th of that month the proposed new church was consecrated, virtually free from debt. The old church being surrounded by a capacious graveyard, it was considered very desirable also to retain it for use, chiefly as a mortuary chapel. This being made known to a wealthy retired barrister living at a distance, whose mother and remoter ancestors are buried here, that gentleman generously undertook to restore the edifice, and has carried out

the work so well as to make the building far superior to what it ever was before. The restoration, which cost nearly £1300, was completed, and the church reopened on All Saints' Day, 1879. The edifice is a very ancient and interesting structure. It was built about A.D. 1557, with materials from the dismantled Abbey of Whalley, in the adjoining parish. It is the last church of any now belonging to the Church of England in which Mass was celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest, having been seized by a Roman Catholic Lord of the Manor in October, 1687, who retained possession of it till June, 1688, and allowed priests of his own creed to hold services in it. After a law-suit between him and the then Vicar of Blackburn, he was compelled to give it up. In the work of renovation, the ancient character of the building has been carefully preserved, and all old materials of value or interest reused.

The new church, which is part of a design for a larger building, consists of a nave 24 feet wide and 57 feet long, a south aisle 10 feet wide, and a chancel 37 feet long, and same width as the nave, with an organ chamber on the south side; the choir and clergy vestries are on the north side. The west wall is a temporary one, it being intended, when the church is completed, to add 15 feet to the length of nave and aisle, and to build a western tower, 26 feet square, attached to the west end of the nave, and a porch in the angle of tower and aisle. At present the entrance is in the south wall of aisle. There is also provision for a future aisle on the north side. The roof of nave and chancel are of pitch pine, covered with green slates, the nave being 43 feet from floor to ridge, and the chancel 3 feet lower. The aisle has a flat roof covered with lead. The walls are of local stone, faced outside and inside with coursed scutched work. The internal dressings are of Stourton stone. The aisles and passages are laid with polished flags, and the chancel with Godwin's tiles. The seats are of pitch pine, and the chancel seats, pulpit, lectern, and chancel fittings are of oak.

The cost is about £4200, which has all been raised, and about £200 besides for an organ. Most of the money has been obtained by subscriptions outside the parish, and by grants (£250 from the Incorporated Church Building Society); but the parishioners

have nearly all subscribed, and most of them have contributed very liberally for persons of their means, as they did also to the vicarage and schools. It is remarkable and gratifying that the same two churchwardens have been happily associated with the vicar in the carrying out of the whole of these works. The value of the living has been raised by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, within the last few years, from £120 per annum to £300. By an instrument dated November 25th, 1880, the new church has been substituted for the old church by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and made the parish church.

Ynysybul.

A NEGLECTED WELSH DISTRICT.

AN effort is being made to provide a mission-church or chapel-of-ease near Ynysybul, which is a rural and isolated district of the parish of Llanwonno, near Pontypridd. From a correspondent we learn that there is a Methodist chapel not far off, where services are conducted by young and inexperienced men from Trevecca College; but they make little impression upon the minds of the people. At a British school close by, which was built chiefly by the money of Churchmen, the managers gave their consent to the curate to conduct divine services. "He is a very worthy clergyman, and is much liked as a preacher because he practises what he preaches. He conducted divine service there six or seven times, until he emptied the Methodist chapel. The Methodists were very much alarmed, and they got the School Board to prohibit the curate from officiating."

The parish church is built in the most bleak and inhospitable place imaginable, on the side of Cefn Gwingil Mountain. A mission-chapel is sorely needed there. At present the curate conducts two services every Sunday at the parish church. The morning service is tolerably well attended, but the evening attendance is very small. This is a serious tax upon the curate, for he has often to face very severe weather. In those parts a shower of ten minutes is enough to wet one to the skin, and

frequently it is intensely cold. He has to carry his food with him, and eats it while warming and drying himself by the little fire that happens to be at the grave-digger's cottage. If a mission-chapel was erected at Ynysybul, he could hold the evening service there, and secure a good congregation always, in place of the miserably attended one at the parish church, which is far from the people.

We shall be glad to hear that there is a good prospect of this much-needed chapel being built. Some contributions for the purpose have already been received.

Gunnislake.

SINGULAR TREATMENT OF AN AWKWARD SITE.

A VERY convenient mission-church was consecrated at Gunnislake, in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, by the Lord Bishop of Truro, on the 2nd November last, in the presence of a densely crowded congregation, and about thirty of the neighbouring clergy. Gunnislake, which less than forty years ago consisted of little more than a scattered cottage here and there, has now, through the development of mining in the neighbourhood, grown into a considerable town, and being two miles from the parish church, church accommodation has been very greatly needed. Church services have, however, for many years been conducted in a small chapel once belonging to the Baptists, but this has been long felt to be utterly insufficient, and the erection of a fitting church is, therefore, all the greater subject for rejoicing. The building itself is remarkable, and reflects great credit upon the skill of the architect, Mr. J. Piers St. Aubyn, who in the site had exceptional difficulties to contend with. The church is situate between two roads, and the ground is so steep that the western end is about 20 feet higher than the east end. To have excavated the ground sufficiently to have formed a level floor would have buried the west end to such an extent that little more than the gable would have appeared above the fence, while to have built up to the level, at the eastern end

would have rendered it preposterous in height. The architect, therefore, has had recourse to two expedients, by which this inequality is dealt with. First, two excellent vestries, built under the chancel, with which they communicate by a flight of granite stairs, has procured for it a certain amount of elevation ; but because this was not sufficient to reach the level of its western end, the floor of the nave and aisles rises by an easy gradation of five steps, the chancel, of course, rising in the opposite direction. This arrangement necessitated other unusual features, e. g., the unequal height of the piers of the arcades, and also of the aisle windows from the floor ; but the whole difficulty has been most successfully treated, the building is thoroughly ecclesiastical in its character, and the congregation have advantages, both in hearing and seeing, which they would not have had on a level floor. Every part of the stonework is of granite. It will seat 300 ; the total cost being about £2200, of which the Church Building Society gave £200. Mr. Rosekilly, of Calstock, was the builder, and has admirably carried out his contract. The heating apparatus is by Rimington ; the bells (two) by Warner ; the lighting, and other furniture chiefly by Wippell, of Exeter ; and among the offerings made on the day of the consecration were a handsome Bible by the Lord Bishop, and an enamelled and jewelled altar cross by the Clergy of the Deanery, the rector of the parish being the Rural Dean.

Self-denying Contributions.

SOME little time ago, when a deputation of the Society was preaching in a country town, the following note was sent the next day, with a half-sovereign sewn up in the corner :—

“DEAR SIR,—With much pleasure I enclose you 10s., my birthday present. The 1s. I put in my pocket for the collection ‘cost me nothing.’ My present I was keeping for some extra pleasure. Thanking you for your sermon, and with very best wishes,

“Yours sincerely,

“ONE OF THE CONGREGATION LAST SUNDAY.”

Miscellanea.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, speaking recently at a meeting at Wimborne, is reported to have made these remarks:—"He was very glad to find that one Bishop had openly avowed his great preference for the living fabric; and that was the doctrine he (the speaker) had ventured to preach for the last twenty years. He had no pleasure in the erection of those mighty fabries which were rising up all round, although he was always glad to see a church raised by the congregation, out of their own resources, to the praise of Almighty God. He had, however, no sympathy with those who wished to erect fine buildings in particular places, and trusted to the filling of them in a haphazard way. He was certain they would find that the living agent was the only true means of raising a congregation. That was made evident from what they saw of religious bodies, and even fanatics, around them. Let them look at the Salvation Army. He did not profess to agree with that sect of people, but look at the way in which the members of that body enlisted all living agents—boys and girls, and everybody they could. The consequence was, they produced considerable effect among certain classes of the people, though whether that effect would be good or permanent was more than he could say. It showed, however, what the living agent could do, if he was only zealous."

THE REBUILDING OF WHITECHAPEL CHURCH.—On the 11th November, 1880, a meeting was held in the church-room of Whitechapel Church, where the trustees of the parish and the committee for the building of the old church had been invited to attend. The late rector, the Rev. J. F. Kitto, presided, and presented a report on behalf of the rector and churchwardens, who, with Mr. Gadesden, had been appointed to communicate with Mr. Coope, M.P., with a view to his undertaking the rebuilding of the church, which our readers may remember has been recently burnt down, having been erected only three years ago, at a cost of £27,000, a very large portion of which was contributed by Mr. Coope. The report stated that Mr. Coope had undertaken to make himself responsible for the rebuilding of the church, subject to certain conditions as to means being taken with the view to obtain better acoustical properties in the church when rebuilt than were found to be possessed by the church burnt down, as to the approval by the parishioners of the designs for the new building, and as to certain sums being set apart from the insurance-money in order to reinstate the font, lectern, pulpit, stained glass, and other special features. The report was adopted, and Mr. Coope's offer accepted with gratitude.

REMOVAL OF A CHURCH.—The church of S. Stephen, Edge-hill, Liverpool, is being removed from one side of the street to another for a railway improvement. It was built from designs by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

TRURO.—Service was held for the last time in S. Mary's Church, Truro, on Sunday, October 10th, 1880, and the next day the building was handed over to Mr. Jas. Bubb, the clerk of works, for demolition. All will be destroyed save the south chancel aisle, and the eastern end of the southern arcade, which, from the interesting and ornate character of its architecture, is to be incorporated bodily into Mr. Pearson's design for the new cathedral. The spire and part of the tower had already been taken down. They were of grey granite, built some 120 years ago. The mortar in which the stones were bedded was of the poorest quality, being simply earth; and the granite itself was much disintegrated by atmospheric influences. The foundation of the tower, instead of being planted upon the solid rock, was placed a few feet under-

ground, upon a mixture of clay and stones, which appeared at one time to have been the old bed of the neighbouring river. There are many interesting old monuments in the church; these, together with the bells, the bulb-shaped inlaid pulpit, of Dutch-like type, and all else of historical or architectural value, are to be carefully preserved on the spot, until required again. The church was re-seated with open oak benches a few years ago, and these have been removed into the temporary wooden church that has been erected on the north-east end of where the cathedral is to stand. This place has been built at a cost of £430, and will be used until the choir is built.

THE RAILINGS OF S. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—These massive iron railings were cast about the middle of last century, at Lamberhurst, in Sussex, being one of the last productions of the once famous ironworks of that county. The vicissitudes of the railing are curious. After its removal from St. Paul's, it was purchased by Mr. Robert Mountcastle, Waverly Place, St. John's Wood, London, of Mr. J. B. Hogarth, iron merchant, London, and shipped by him, in good condition, on board the steamship *Delta*, for Toronto, on the 14th of October, 1874. The *Delta* went on shore about five miles below Cape Chat Light, on the 8th of November. A portion of the railing was recovered from the wreck, and sent to Montreal by the salvage men, in the spring of 1875, in a very mutilated state, but was brought from Montreal by Mr. Howard, on the 17th August in that year, and arrived in Toronto on the 21st of the same month. It was repaired by Messrs. William Hamilton and Son, at the St. Lawrence Foundry, Toronto, and finally fixed, on the 18th of November, 1875, upon the stone curb which surrounds a monument erected in Toronto, to the memory of his wife, by Mr. J. G. Howard, architect, of that city. On a brass plate upon one of the iron gate-posts are these lines,—

“St. Paul's Cathedral for 160 years I did enclose.

Oh! stranger, look with reverence.

Man! man! unstable man!

It was thou who caused the severance.”

The Builder.

Reviews.

Lessons on the Churchyard and the Fabric of the Church. (Masters.) All who have taught the children of the poor know the real difficulty of using Scriptural illustrations taken from *the home*. A like difficulty is often felt, especially in country places, where there is little knowledge of the improved arrangements of churches in late years, by those who, as the preface says, “find themselves in a parish where the Church and her services are not such as can be set before the children as illustrations of Church doctrine.”

To remedy this, five large and remarkably clear drawings of a well-ordered parish church, 32 in. by 23 in. each, by the Rev. W. Morrison, vicar of Midsomernorton, are published to accompany and illustrate the text, viz.—1. Lychgate and Exterior; 2. Tower and Spire; 3. Interior, showing Roof, Lectern, &c.; 4. Interior of Chancel and Sanctuary; 5. Bells, Ground-Plan, and Font. The perspective of No. 4 is not pleasant. Every object is made to teach its appropriate lesson, e.g. the Churchyard Fence teaches—Reverence; the Walls—Edification; the Windows—Light, and so on. The idea is, of course, no new one; the feature of this little work is its special adaptation to systematic teaching, both by its arrangement in lessons, and by the accompanying drawings; and is throughout based on Holy Scripture.

A Missionary's Dream (Rivingtons) is written anonymously by some one who has a grievance against our Foreign Missionary Societies in the matter of inadequate salaries to their hard-worked, self-denying labourers. It is a medley—as becomes a dream—part allegory, part story, based upon a considerable knowledge of Mission work. As it deals chiefly with foreign Church work, it is out of our sphere of operations, but there are some sensible, telling remarks which are well worthy of the attention of all, *e.g.*—

“As a matter of fact, the excuse ‘Have we not got heathens enough at home to convert without going abroad to find them?’ must rank as one of the many by which men satisfy their consciences as to their responsibilities to Missions, for our English clergy do not trouble themselves very much about preaching to the heathen of their parishes. Itinerating and street-preaching among the heathen are very much left to uneducated, but well-meaning Dissenters; and if one asked a clergyman for the number of accessions for the year, he would probably demand, in astonishment, an explanation of so extraordinary a phrase.”

Again, “How many men are there in England who scatter bank notes like chaff to the winds to try and buy for themselves some new pleasure which will not pall on their palates in the tasting of it! How many thousands of ladies there are in England who fritter away their whole lives in vanity, idleness, and waste, when they might, if they chose, find an immense sphere for their money and their influence, and at the same time gain for themselves a healthy interest in that which would afford them more real pleasure than anything they can buy—to say nothing of slaying for them their great enemy, *ennui*.”

The following conversation bears, we fear, only too true a likeness to fact. “As I was looking at three churches standing near together, a workman passed by, and I asked him, ‘Why are there here three churches built so closely together? Are there so many church-goers here?’” He answered with a laugh, “Oh, it’s not that. But you see these people have got different views—high, low, and middling—and they won’t go to one another’s churches no how. They’ve each got a vicar and a curate, and they spend their time mostly in ‘exposing the errors’ of one another, as they call it. Just a bit down the street there’s four chapels for the Dissenters and one for the Roman Catholics. But I goes to none of ’em. I don’t believe in such a religion. I’m goin’ to wait till they ha’ settled among ’emselves which is the right religion, and then I shall know where to go to.”

Decoration (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), Nos. 1, 2, 3, is the title of a monthly illustrated periodical, containing sketches of original works of decorative art in painting, sculpture, architecture, and art manufactures.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Part VIII. (W. Kent and Co.) If the preceding parts, which we have not seen, are as full of interest as this, it speaks well for local enterprise. On p. 259 is a notice of female parish clerks. When preaching about four years ago in a country parish in Norfolk, a clergyman of our acquaintance was amused by a man coming into the vestry just before service, and saying to the rector, “Please, sir, the clerk has axed me to take her place this a’ternoon, as she’s out nussing.” The parish clerk was also the parish nurse!

Received, with thanks:—*The Builder*. *The Sanitary Engineer*. *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The Clergyman’s Magazine* (Hodder and Stoughton).

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory; *S*, Sermon; *M*, Meeting; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1880.	Canterbury.			
Oct. 13	Wye	<i>O</i> £4	0	0
	York.			
Oct. 21	Kirkby Knowle (moiety)	<i>O</i>	1	0
	London.			
Oct. 21	Hackney Church Fund	<i>A</i>	9	2
Nov. 1	SS. Michael and All Angels, Chiswick	<i>O</i>	2	10
	5 South Hackney	<i>O</i>	5	0
	Durham.			
Oct. 13	Harton	<i>O</i>	2	3
Nov. 3	Morpeth	<i>O</i>	3	2
	9 Eldon, S. Mark	<i>O</i>	1	5
	Winchester.			
Sept. 24	Blendworth	<i>O</i>	3	7
Oct. 5	Freshwater	<i>O</i>	8	6
	6 Longstock	<i>O</i>	2	0
Nov. 4	Colmer	<i>O</i>	1	12
Dec. 2	Tangley	<i>O</i>	1	2
	Bangor.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
	Bath and Wells.			
Sept. 30	Staple Fitzpaine-cum-Bickenhall and Orchard Portman ...	<i>A</i>	2	10
Oct. 5	Cheddar	<i>O</i>	3	4
	9 Holford	<i>O</i>	1	2
	21 Whitestaunton	<i>O</i>	1	2
	Carlisle.			
Nov. 25	Aikton Church Aid (moiety)	<i>O</i>	1	15
	Chester.			
Nov. 22	Hulme Walfield ...	<i>O</i>	2	0
	Chichester.			
Oct. 6	Flimwell	<i>O</i>	2	18
	25 Roffey, All Saints', M. B. F.	<i>O</i>	1	17
Nov. 1	Nutley, M. B. F.	<i>O</i>	3	11
	2 Uckfield	<i>O</i>	2	17
	„ M. B. F. ...	<i>O</i>	2	17
	Ely.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
	Exeter.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
	Gloucester and Bristol.			
Oct. 29	Chippenham	<i>O</i>	4	10
	Sutton Brailes	<i>O</i>	1	16
	Hereford.			
Oct. 9	The Lea	<i>O</i>	1	0
	11 Allensmore	<i>O</i>	1	10
	21 Neenton ...	<i>O</i>	0	17

1880.	Hereford.—(continued).			
Nov. 16	Bridgnorth, S. Mary Magdalen, M. B. F. <i>O</i>	£3	6	9
	Oldbury	<i>O</i>	5	12
	26 Burwarton	<i>O</i>	3	18
	„ M. B. F. <i>O</i>	<i>O</i>	3	18
	30 Alveley	<i>O</i>	2	9
Dec. 1	Criggion	<i>O</i>	1	1
	3 Sellack	<i>O</i>	1	0
	4 King's Cople	<i>O</i>	1	0
	6 Hereford Cathedral. <i>O</i>	11	8	9
	10 Ross	<i>O</i>	4	0
	Lichfield.			
Sept. 25	Wombourne	<i>O</i>	5	4
	Lawley	<i>O</i>	0	8
Oct. 5	Stretton	<i>O</i>	5	8
	Madeley, All Saints	<i>O</i>	3	5
	Penley	<i>O</i>	0	14
	11 Smethwick, Old Ch. <i>O</i>	6	7	2
	16 Boylestone	<i>O</i>	5	0
	25 Ellesmere	<i>O</i>	6	8
Nov. 6	Rugeley, Parish Ch. <i>O</i>	6	3	8
	12 Rickersdale, Mission Church	<i>O</i>	5	0
	30 Bolas Magna	<i>O</i>	2	10
	Lincoln.			
Oct. 6	Branston	<i>O</i>	3	12
	9 Riseholme ...	<i>O</i>	4	9
	11 Longdon, M. B. F. <i>O</i>	8	14	7
	12 Sutton, S. James ...	<i>O</i>	1	5
	29 Clee, Parish Church	<i>O</i>	2	1
	Cleethorpes, S. Peter <i>O</i>	1	15	1
Nov. 3	Gedney Hill ...	<i>O</i>	1	5
	11 Goxhill	<i>O</i>	1	0
	30 New Clee, S. John. <i>O</i>	2	17	9
	Liverpool.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			
	Llandaff.			
Oct. 16	Caerphilly, S. Martin	<i>O</i>	1	5
Dec. 2	Llanvair Kilgiddin. <i>O</i>	1	0	0
	Manchester.			
Sept. 25	Morecombe	<i>O</i>	3	8
Oct. 5	Lancaster, Christ Ch. <i>O</i>	7	18	6
Dec. 10	Elton, All Saints ..	<i>O</i>	5	0
	Norwich.			
Oct. 2	Great and Little Glenham	<i>O</i>	1	1
Nov. 2	Great Plumstead ...	<i>O</i>	1	8
	5 Ipswich, S. Mary-at-the-Quay	<i>O</i>	2	0
	18 Bucklesham	<i>O</i>	2	0
Dec. 7	Eccles ...	<i>O</i>	1	1

1880.	Oxford.			
Oct. 7	Reading, Christ Ch.	O	£9 0 4	
Dec. 6	Henley-on-Thames.	O	5 13 1	
	„ „ M.B.F.	O	5 13 1	

Peterborough.

No remittance.

Ripon.

Nov. 11	Keighley..	O	3 5 2	
30	Burton Leonard.....	O	1 10 0	

Rochester.

Oct. 9	Battersea, S. Luke, M. B. F.....	O	8 3 4	
11	Kennington Park, S. Agnes	O	4 0 0	
19	Rotherhithe, Parish Church, M. B. F.	O	7 12 7	
Nov. 30	Streatham, Parish Ch.	O	20 0 2	
	„ „ M. B. F.	O	2 6 11	

Salisbury.

Oct. 19	Bishop's Cannings...	O	1 7 0	
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S. Alban's.

Oct. 5	Stanway, All Saints	O	3 11 3	
29	Tring Church Fund, (1879) A		1 8 0	
	„ „ „ (1880)		2 9 0	

Nov. 18	Wethersfield, Parish Church	O	1 16 3	
Dec. 8	Elmdon	A	1 10 6	
11	Walden, S. Paul ...	O	0 11 7	

S. Asaph.

Sept. 30	Wrexham, Parish Ch.	O	4 11 9	
Oct. 14	S. Asaph Cathedral	O	5 0 0	
Nov. 5	Bwlch Gwyn	O	0 15 10	
Dec. 9	Llanasa	O	1 0 7	

S. David's.

Oct. 11	Nantmel	O	1 2 0	
29	Rhostie and Llanilar	O	4 0 10	

1880. **S. David's—(continued).**

Nov. 2	Borth, S. Michael ...	O	£1 5 2	
9	Llanbedr Painscastle	O	0 4 8	
Dec. 1	Crickhowel.....	O	1 2 0	
7	Aberyskir	O	3 0 0	

Truro.

Oct. 7	S. Burian.....	O	3 1 2	
	Lostwithiel.....	O	2 14 0	
8	Kilhampton.....	O	1 5 9	
13	Tintagel	O	1 12 6	
	Morwenstow	O	1 10 9	
	Lesnewth	O	1 3 8	
	Trevalga.....	O	0 3 0	
	Otterham	O	0 12 6	
	S. Teath	O	0 10 6	
	S. Just in Roseland with S. Mawes ...	O	2 8 5	
	Philleigh.....	O	0 15 9	
Nov. 5	Launceston, S. Mary Magdalen	O	2 17 0	
	S. Thomas by Launces- ton.....	O	1 0 0	
Dec. 13	Quethiock	O	0 16 0	

Worcester.

Oct. 9	Upton-on-Severn, M. B. F.	O	8 7 3	
	22 Malvern Priory Ch.	O	6 2 0	
	26 Brailes	O	1 5 1	
Nov. 26	Worcester, S. Helen	O	2 2 0	
Dec. 2	Kington, M. B. F....	O	9 3 7	
3	Wribbenhall, All Saints		0 6 0 0	
	10 Malvern, Christ Ch.	O	3 7 7	
	13 Oxhill	O	0 15 8	

Sodor and Man.

No remittance.

Special Appeals.

NORTHAM, SOUTHAMPTON.—Donations are most earnestly asked towards the building of a New Church for this large and poor parish. The present Church is hideous—in need of much repair—in danger of high tides—and will only seat about 260. Estimated cost £6000, of which more than £2000 have been already given or promised. Any offering will be most gratefully received, and acknowledged by the Vicar, the Rev. H. E. Trotter, the Vicarage, Northam, Southampton.

BISTRE PARISH CHURCH, Diocese of S. Asaph.—For three years much effort has been made to raise funds for the thorough renovation of the interior of this Church, which is exceedingly mean and uncomfortable. The contrast between it and six of the Dissenting chapels in the parish is marked. However, the congregation is treble what it was some five years ago. The plan, by W. H. Spaul, Esq., has been approved by the Incorporated Church Building Society, who have granted £25. The cost will be about £600; deficiency £164. The population is 3000, chiefly consisting of colliers and brickmakers, and the living is poor. Any contributions will be thankfully received by the Vicar, Bistre Vicarage, Buckley, near Chester.

SOUTH WESTOE CHURCH.—Bishop Baring publicly referred to this District as in urgent need of a Church. Population 4000. Average rateable value, £13; the majority of houses only valued at £8 per annum. No buildings except hired room.

Total cost of Church	£4380
Grants not payable till Consecration	£1330
Private Subscription	1160
	—————
	2490

Deficiency £1890

All the district is old Church land, and is now being sold at high prices for building workmen's houses. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Incumbent, the Rev. C. E. Adamson, Westoe, South Shields.

LANGYNHAFAL PARISH CHURCH, DENBIGHSHIRE.—Donations of any amount are earnestly solicited towards restoring the above beautiful old Church. The estimate of Arthur Baker, Esq., is £1050, to which must be added his commission and expenses. £480 required, in addition to sums already promised. All seats free. No resident landlords. Exceptional difficulties. Address, the Rector.

SANCREED CHURCH, PENZANCE, CORNWALL.—This interesting Church is in a state of dangerous dilapidation. The plans for its Restoration have been very warmly approved of locally, and have received the approval also of the Church Building Society's Committee. The Restoration Fund amounts to £1070, out of £1920, architect's estimate. All the landowners have been appealed to, and the parishioners generally; the latter are for the most part very willing to help, but are not able to give more than a small sum between them. The architect's (John D. Sedding, Esq.) report, full of interesting historical details and proposed restoration work, will be gladly forwarded by the Vicar, to all lovers of our dear old Churches who will take an interest in this urgent work of the speedy Restoration of an almost falling Parish Church; and the kind assistance of all such is earnestly requested, more especially to restore a very valuable Rood-screen, and the interior of the Church generally, according to the architect's very faithful design. R. Basset Rogers, Vicar, Sancreed.

APPEAL.—The Vicar of Balham earnestly appeals for help towards the Building Fund of S. John's Church, Bedford Hill. The parish has within the last ten years grown from 3000 to 10,000. The Parish Church needs thoroughly restoring, and is at present almost entirely pew-rented, hence there is no place for the poor. S. John's is intended to be Free and Open. Help is urgently needed. Address, Rev. T. Bates, Vicarage, Balham.

S. ANDREW'S CHURCH, EAKRING, Diocese of Lincoln, Notts.—An Appeal is made to the public to assist in the Restoration of the Church in which "William Mompesson" (the Hero of Eyam in the time of the Plague, 1665-6), ministered for upwards of thirty years, and where his mortal remains were interred. Estimated cost £3000, towards which about £650 has been raised. An account has been opened at Messrs. Child & Co.'s, 1, Fleet Street, E.C. Treasurers: Rev. W. Lumley B. Cator, Eakring Rectory, Newark, Notts; and Martin Skin, Esq., Wellow, Newark, Notts; by either of whom Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Advertisements.

Just published, 1s.

Friendly Disendowment.

Correspondence between A Perplexed Parson and the
Rev. J. Guinness Rogers.

STANFORD, CHARING CROSS.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

THE General Committee met on Thursday, January 20th, 1881, at 2 p.m.; owing to the severity of the weather the attendance was small.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8567.—DERBY, S. CHAD. Dio. Lichfield.—This new district, formed out of the parish of Christ Church, is in a part of Derby that has grown populous during the last three or four years. It contains 914 houses, and is occupied almost exclusively by the working classes. There are 4000 inhabitants. The new church is to contain 788 sittings, all free. The estimated cost is £6822. There is an iron church (now too small) in the district, that has been a great success. Applicant, the Rev. T. E. Bradbury; Architect, Mr. H. G. Turner, London.—£400 voted from "R. M. Fund."¹

2.—No. 8189.—HULL, S. PHILIP. Dio. York.—This church is for a new district recently formed in the poorest part of the town, containing 6000 inhabitants. It is taken out of Holy Trinity parish. In April, 1878, £350 was voted for a church to seat 614 persons. The original site cannot now be had, and the new one obliges the promoters to erect a building of smaller dimensions. The church now to be built is to contain 446 seats, all free. The estimated cost is £6010. Applicant, the Rev. G. Knox; Architects, Messrs. Botterill and Son, Hull.—£280 voted.

¹ See CHURCH BUILDER for April, 1880, for account of "R. M. Fund."

3.—No. 8563.—SOUTH LANCING, Sussex. Dio. Chichester.—A new population having sprung up near the sea, and at a long distance from the old village church, which is quite inland, a new church is urgently needed. It will be a chapel-of-ease. 506 seats are ultimately to be provided, at a cost of £5370. It is proposed to erect the nave only at present. This will accommodate 240 persons, and the cost of this portion will be £1800. Applicant, the Rev. F. F. Watson; Architect, Mr. W. H. Romaine Walker.—£320 voted.

4.—No. 8553.—UPPERTON, S. ANNE, Eastbourne. Dio. Chichester.—Deferred for inquiries.

5.—No. 8568.—MATHERNE, S. TEWDRIC, near Chepstow. Dio. Llandaff.—This church was built A.D. 1200. It sadly requires reseating, and the roofs are in a very bad state, admitting the rain. The case is so urgent that the Diocesan Society have given double the amount they usually do in such cases. The alterations will provide for an increase of 122 free seats. The cost is estimated at £1456. Applicant, the Rev. W. Davies; Architect, Mr. Prichard, Llandaff.—£40 voted, subject to the requirements of the Committee of Architects being carried out.

6.—No. 8539.—SOBERTON, S. PETER, near Bishop's Waltham, Hants. Dio. Winchester.—This church, of Norman origin, is falling into decay; the rain comes through the roof, the tower is unsafe, and the rest of the building is equally dilapidated. The tower is said to have been built by a butler and a dairy-maid, who are represented with their key and bucket on its western side. The alterations occasion a reduction in the number of sittings from 239 to 227; but this is compensated for by increased convenience. The cost is estimated at £1520. Applicant, the Rev. C. J. Hume; Architect, Mr. Pink, Winchester.—£25 voted.

7.—No. 8569.—COLWINSTON, S. MARY, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. Dio. Llandaff.—The church at present is in a good state of repair, the patron having thoroughly secured the walls, roofs, and windows, and the object of the present application is to obtain aid to reseat the church. The cost is estimated at £120. Applicant, the Rev. J. Jones; Architect, Mr. Prichard, Llandaff.—£10 voted.

Further aid was granted in the following cases, for the special reasons named:—

8.—No. 8476.—FOREST GATE, S. JAMES. Dio. S. Alban's.—Every endeavour has been made to raise the needed amount for building this church, but without success. In the civil parish of West Ham a population equal to the town of Colchester is annually added!—£70 additional, making £250 in all.

9.—No. 8156.—OLD FORD, S. PAUL. Dio. London.—Many additional fittings, not placed in the church when erected, are urgently needed to make it at all convenient, and these extras will cost £700. The district is so poor that the required funds cannot be raised.—£50 additional, making £200 in all, on the condition that 150 extra *free* seats are to be provided.

Applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with as follows:—

10.—M. B. F., No. 406.—CHICKENLEY HEATH, in the parish of Earlsheaton, near Dewsbury. Dio. Ripon.—The Rev. M. W. Tunnicliffe proposes to build an iron church for the use of a population of 1000, who reside at a considerable distance from the parish church. At present, there is not a Dissenting chapel in the district. The building is to hold 200, and the cost will be £350.—£25 voted.

11.—M. B. F., No. 394.—LLWYNHENDY, in the parish of Dafen, near Llanelly. Dio. S. David's.—There are 2000 people in this district, and no church in it, the nearest one being two miles distant. Many years ago there was a church here, but through neglect the building had become an entire ruin. The remains are to be pulled down, and a school-church erected on the site, at a cost of £400, to accommodate 200. Applicant, the Rev. A. Britten.—£60 or £50 granted, according as a larger or smaller design is to be carried out.

(We hear that £50 will be accepted for the smaller design.)

12.—M. B. F., No. 405.—NORTH END, in the parish of Great Yarmouth. Dio. Norwich.—This mission-church is for the use of a very poor population numbering 4000; the neighbourhood is quite new, inhabited by those who do not attend a church. It is to hold 350, and the cost only £550. Applicant, the Rev. G. Venables.—£50 granted.

13.—M. B. F., No. 194.—TROED-Y-RHIW, in the parish of Pontyrhun, near Merthyr Tydfil Dio. Llandaff.—In 1874, £30 was given towards enlarging the national school, by adding a chancel, so that it might be used for divine service. The present application is for aid towards replacing the school benches by seats, so as to make it in fact a church, whereby the congregation may be more comfortable, and the accommodation increased. Applicant, the Rev. W. Green.—£15 granted.

A Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, February 17th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

Hon. R. MARSHAM.

J. G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.

E. THORNTON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following applications were considered and dealt with as indicated :—

1.—No. 8417.—BATTERSEA, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Rochester.—The parish of Battersea is increasing with amazing rapidity. In 1861 there were 19,600; in 1871, 54,000; and now there are at least 90,000 inhabitants; the freeing of the three bridges leading into it will be the cause of a great influx. The new district is taken out of two poor parishes, and will contain a population of 6000, nearly all poor. The new church is to hold 699, seats all free. The estimated cost is £9135. Applicant, the Rev. A. E. Bourne; Architect, Mr. F. W. Hunt, London.—£400 voted from the "R. M. Fund," with the suggestion that the north chancel aisle would be very useful as a morning chapel for daily services, if the seats were all made to face east.

2.—No. 8575.—BRIGHTON, S. MATTHEW, in the parish of S. George. Dio. Chichester.—This church is to be built in a new district which has sprung up at the back of Kemp Town Station, principally inhabited by grooms, labourers, laundresses, and fishermen. At present it is contemplated expending £4000, and completing only a portion of the church. The total accommodation will be 1200, if galleries are

erected, and 740 without them. It is to be entirely free. Applicant, the Rev. J. H. Rogers; Architects, Messrs. Scott and Hyde, Brighton.—£300 granted, exclusive of galleries.

3.—No. 8571.—FFYNON GROUW, in the parish of Llanasa, near Holywell, Flintshire. Dio. S. Asaph.—That this church has been urgently needed, the following facts will testify:—More than thirty years ago, the late Bishop Short, feeling the great want of church accommodation for this large and rising district, purchased a site at his own expense, but during all those years no church has been built; this is chiefly owing to the land-owner being a Roman Catholic. Accommodation 298, all free. Estimated cost, £1310. Applicant, the Rev. J. P. Morgan; Architect, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., London.—£150 granted.

4.—No. 8579.—SHEPHERD'S BUSH, S. THOMAS, in the parish of S. Stephen, Hammersmith. Dio. London.—This district has been rapidly covered with small houses, and let to people of very limited means; some of them are sub-let and occupied by more than one family. The parish church and a mission building are quite filled; a large proportion of the inhabitants appreciate Church privileges. Proposed accommodation 654, all free; cost £6800. Applicant, the Rev. W. L. Collett; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£300 voted.

5.—No. 8553.—UPPERTON, S. ANNE, in the parish of Eastbourne.—Declined under Rule XXX.

6.—No. 8570.—PRESTON-ON-WYE, S. LAWRENCE, near Hereford. Dio. Hereford.—The church, built A.D. 1200, is now so dilapidated that it needs rebuilding; only the north transept can be retained. Every ancient and interesting feature will be carefully preserved. Estimated cost, £2365. Applicant, the Rev. A. Pope; Architect, Mr. Nicholson, Hereford.—£80 voted.

7.—No. 8574.—CHESHAM BOIS, S. LEONARD, near Chesham, Bucks. Dio. Oxford.—Church built A.D. 1400, and is now very dilapidated, portions being in a dangerous condition. It is to be enlarged and repaired. The inhabitants are very poor; the only one landed proprietor who lives in the parish is a Dissenter. Estimated cost, £1525. Applicant, the Rev. J. Matthews; Architect, Mr. Waymouth, London.—£40 granted.

8.—No. 8572.—EAST HARPTREE, S. LAWRENCE, near Bristol. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built at various periods from Norman to late Perpendicular. The church was partially repaired in 1848, but it is now very dilapidated. It is now to be enlarged and repaired. Estimated cost, £1526. Applicant, the Rev. C. H. Nutt; Architect, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., London.—£35 granted.

9.—No. 8576.—SALCOMBE, HOLY TRINITY, near Kingsbridge, Devon. Dio. Exeter.—Church rebuilt A.D. 1843, assisted by a grant of £200 from this Society. Additional church accommodation is urgently needed. The church is to be reseated throughout at an estimated cost of £200. Applicant, the Rev. M. Kelly; Architect, Mr. J. Sedding, London.—£20 voted; £10 of which is from the Hine Legacy for Devonshire churches only.

10.—No. 8577.—WESTON BEGGARD, S. JOHN, near Hereford. Dio. Hereford.—Church built in the 14th century, repaired in 1826, assisted by a grant of £45 from this Society. The old church in its present state is so dilapidated and so uncomfortable that the restoration is a matter of necessity. Estimated cost, £1150. Applicant, the Rev. G. A. Williams; Architect, Mr. T. Nicholson, Hereford.—£40 voted.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with:—

11.—M. B. F., No. 408.—CHICK'S GROVE, in the parish of Tisbury, near Salisbury. Dio. Salisbury.—This application is for aid towards adapting a school for divine worship by adding a chancel. It is to be consecrated. The district is two miles from the parish church. It is to accommodate 90 persons, and the estimated cost is £300. Applicant, the Rev. F. E. Hutchinson.—£20 granted.

12.—M. B. F., No. 411.—ELLISTOWN, in the parish of Ibstock, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Dio. Peterborough.—In the district in which this school-church is to be erected there is a population of 700, and rapidly increasing. It is to be a school in union with the National Society, but with fittings for divine service on Sunday. It is for the accommodation of 100 persons, and the cost is estimated at £500. Applicant, the Rev. J. H. B. Green.—£50 voted conditionally, on provision of apse or quasi-chancel.

13.—M. B. F., No. 412.—KING'S YARD, in the parish of Horsham.—Declined, as not being sufficiently of the nature of a place of worship.

14.—M. B. F., No. 410.—PITLAKE BRIDGE, in the parish of S. John, Croydon. Dio. Canterbury.—This building, besides being for divine service, is used as a day and Sunday-school, and for mothers' meetings. To hold 240. Estimated cost, £2200, including residence for master. Applicant, the Right Rev. Bishop Tufnell.—£40 granted.

15.—M. B. F., No. 404.—SOUTHSEA, S. PAUL. Dio. Winchester.—This mission building is for the use of a district densely populated, and inhabited almost exclusively by the poorer classes. A sum of £50 from "M. D., a widow" has been appropriated by her to this case. Applicant, the Rev. Dr. Nicholson.—£50 granted.

16.—M. B. F., No. 388.—SOUTHWARK, S. ALPHEGE. Dio. Rochester.—The spot selected for this mission-church is the stronghold of the South London "roughs." Round about are thieves' dens, low music-halls and dancing-rooms, lodging-houses for tramps and rogues, taverns and other houses of bad repute, reeking and fever-breeding courts, where the poor are huddled in vice and misery. No freehold site is obtainable, so that application must be made to the Mission Building Fund. To hold 820. Estimated cost, £5000. Applicant, the Rev. A. B. Goulden.—£150 granted, conditionally upon the approval of the trust deed.

17.—M. B. F., No. 409.—THE QUARRIES, in the parish of Boughton Monchelsea, near Maidstone. Dio. Canterbury.—"The Quarries" contain about 300 inhabitants. The district is situated two and a half miles from the parish church, and divided from it by a long ascent and descent crossing a high table-land, which renders it impossible for weak and infirm persons to attempt it. The proposed mission-church is to supply their needs. It is to hold 100. Estimated cost, £842. Applicant, the Rev. W. Scott.—£40 granted.

A Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, March 17th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

H. GERARD HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer.*

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. E. L. CUTTS, D.D.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary.*

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as indicated :—

1.—No. 8578.—DORMAN'S LAND, in the parish of Lingfield, near East Grinstead. Dio. Rochester.—A church is urgently needed in this district, which has a population of 1200 inhabitants, and the nearest church two miles away. The proposed accommodation will be 314; 54 seats are to be pew-rented, the remainder free. The estimated cost, £3516. Applicant, C. J. Fisher, Esq.; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£150 voted.

2.—No. 8591.—FULMODESTON-CUM-CROXTON, near East Dereham. Dio. Norwich.—Fulmodeston Church is a small building in bad repair, planted in the fields far away from the inhabitants. Croxtton Chapel is a small thatched building, also far away from the bulk of the inhabitants, decayed and beyond repair. It is now proposed to build a church in a central site convenient for the inhabitants, retaining the two churches as mortuary chapels. The new church to hold 200, all seats free. Estimated cost, £2280. Applicant, the Rev. J. G. Mould; Architect, Mr. W. Smith, Adelphi, London.—£80 voted.

3.—No. 8587.—CROWLE, S. JOHN, near Worcester. Dio. Worcester.—Church built from A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1500. It is very dilapidated, the walls are all out of the perpendicular, the tower dangerous, and the timber all more or less decayed, so that the rebuilding is a necessity. The new church to contain 168 seats. Estimated cost, £3140. Applicant, the Rev. W. H. Woolrych; Architect, Mr. F. Preedy, London.—£100 voted.

4.—No. 8582.—COCKETT, S. PETER, Swansea. Dio. S. David's.—Church built A.D. 1856. Owing to the increase in the number of worshippers at this church, the enlarging of it has become a necessity. The district is miserably poor, containing one or more "pit-villages," as they would be called in the north, but the parishioners are willing and ready to do what they can. Estimated cost, £900. Applicant, the Rev. D. Roderick; Architect, Mr. J. B. Fowler, Brecon.—£65 voted.

5.—No. 8588.—CROYDON, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Canterbury.—This church was built A.D. 1867. A large number of houses are being erected in the district, and the population is rapidly increasing, so that additional church accommodation has become a necessity. The church is so crowded on Sundays that people have to go away, unable to find room. There are 3000 poor in the parish. The estimated cost is £2500. Applicant, the Rev. J. J. Baddeley; Architect, Mr. A. R. Mullins, Brixton.—£80 granted.

6.—No. 8565.—EGLWYSWRW, S. CHRISTIOLUS, Cardiganshire. Dio. S. David's.—In A.D. 1830 this church was reseated, and the different farmers in the parish put up their own seats at their own expense, and ever since then they are supposed to belong to the different farms in the parish; when the church is reseated the sittings will be all free. The church is wholly unfit for decent performance of divine worship. Estimated cost of reseating, with repairs, £628. Applicant, the Rev. T. A. Jones; Architect, Mr. J. Middleton, Cheltenham.—£30 voted.

7.—No. 8552.—LIMPENHOE, S. BOTOLPH, near Yarmouth. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1250, and contains many interesting features of various dates picturesquely disposed. Parts of the building are very dilapidated. The advice of Mr. Seddon, Inspecting Architect, having been followed, a reduction of £816 in estimated cost has been effected. Cost of reseating and repairing estimated at £1525. Applicant, Rev. T. H. C. Day; Architect, Mr. A. S. Hewitt, Yarmouth.—£40 voted.

8.—No. 8590.—LLANPUMPSAINT, near Carmarthen. Dio. S. David's.—This church at one time must have been one of great interest, judging by what remains ; but all the windows except one have been removed, and sashes inserted, and an old oak roof covered with modern plaster. The building is very dilapidated. Estimated cost of reseating and repairing, £888. Applicant, the Rev. J. Lloyd ; Architect, Mr. J. Middleton, Cheltenham.—£25 voted.

9.—No. 8584.—LLANSADWRN, S. TADWRN'S, near Pentraeth, Anglesey. Dio. Bangor.—A church, said to have been built A.D. 603. The existing one was partially repaired in A.D. 1829, assisted by a grant of £5 from this Society. The building is now very dilapidated. Estimated cost of reseating and repairing, £683. Applicant, the Rev. R. H. Williams ; Architect, Mr. H. Kennedy, Bangor.—£25 granted.

10.—No. 8592.—PRIDDY, S. LAWRENCE, near Wells. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built A.D. 1450. The condition of the edifice is such that the vicar and churchwardens have thought it their duty to ask the Bishop to license the schoolroom for divine service, which he has done. There is an interesting old pulpit against the south pillar of chancel arch, which should be retained. Estimated cost of reseating and repairing, £2200. Applicant, the Rev. J. Palmer ; Architect, Mr. E. B. Ferrey, London.—£50 voted.

11.—No. 8586.—SEDFORD, near King's Lynn. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1400. It is one of the best specimens of mediæval architecture in West Norfolk, but has suffered much from injudicious restorations ; the north transept has disappeared, the aisle roofs have been replaced with inferior ones, and the building is now very dilapidated. Estimated cost of reseating and repairing, £1800. Applicant, the Rev. J. A. Ogle ; Architect, Mr. F. Preedy, London.—£40 voted, on condition that sufficient ventilation for floors is provided.

12.—No. 8589.—S. BREOKE, Wadebridge. Dio. Truro.—This church has for years needed restoration. The town of Wadebridge is in the parish, and though there is a small chapel in the town, the parish church, three-quarters of a mile distant, is well attended by the inhabitants. Estimated cost, £1500. Applicant, the Rev. P. P. Matthews ; Architect, Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£40 voted.

13.—No. 8566.—TICKHILL, S. MARY, near Rotherham. Dio. York.—This application is for aid towards repairing the tower and renewing the roofs, as both were in a dangerous condition. The Diocesan Society do not assist in repairs. Estimated cost, £1148. Applicant, G. F. Leathes, Esq. ; Architect, Mr. J. D. Webster, Sheffield.—£20 voted.

14.—No. 8585.—GREAT TREFFGARN, near Haverfordwest. Dio. S. David's.—Church built A.D. 1300, repaired in 1822, but badly executed ; the building, with the exception of chancel, is in ruins. Estimated cost of repairing and reseating, £185. Applicant, the Rev. T. Jenkins ; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hertford.—£15 voted.

The following application for further aid was entertained :—

15.—No. 8458.—TIMBERSCOMBE, S. MICHAEL, near Dunster, Somerset. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Owing to the lack of people in the neighbourhood who are in a position to assist, there is a great difficulty in raising the requisite funds to complete this church ; the applicant is responsible for the balance. The Diocesan Society, knowing the circumstances, have increased their grant by £10. Applicant, the Rev. R. J. Crosswell. Grant voted Nov., 1879, £20.—£10 added, in all £30.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next considered :—

16.—M. B. F., No. 413.—GLAIS, in the parish of Llansamlet, Glamorganshire. Dio. S. David's.—This application is for aid toward adapting and enlarging a disused barn to be used for divine service, in a remote district of the parish containing 500 inhabitants, principally colliers, and for whom there is neither church nor chapel accommodation; the parish church is three miles off, a range of hills intervening. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made a grant for a curate for this district. Estimated cost, £500. Applicant, Rev. Dr. Walters.—£40 voted.

17.—M. B. F., No. 416.—S. ANDREW, Willesden. Dio. London.—Deferred.

18.—M. B. F., No. 414.—S. ALBAN, Sneinton, Nottingham. Dio. Lincoln.—This building is for a population of 2500 inhabitants without a church. The building, besides being used for divine service, will be used as a Sunday-school and for meetings, and it is hoped that the district will shortly be made a separate parish, and a permanent church eventually built. Estimated cost, £400. Applicant, the Rev. Canon V. W. Hutton.—£20 granted.

19.—M. B. F., No. 415.—YNYSYBWL, in the parish of Llanwonno, near Pontypridd.—Deferred.

20.—M. B. F., No. 417.—PANTYRHEOL, near Briton Ferry, Glamorganshire. Dio. Llandaff.—In the district where this mission-church is to be erected, there is a population of 450 inhabitants, and rapidly increasing, as the Great Western Railway have large engine-sheds in the district. There is no church accommodation for them; the nearest is some distance off. Applicant, the Rev. D. Lewis.—£20 granted.

The following application for further aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND was entertained :—

21.—M. B. F., No. 380.—LUDLOW. Dio. Hereford.—The iron church, to which the Society gave a grant of £20 in May, 1880, has been opened, and is a great success; but there is still a debt of £300 upon the building, and under these circumstances it is hoped an additional grant will be given.—£10 additional voted, making £30 in all.

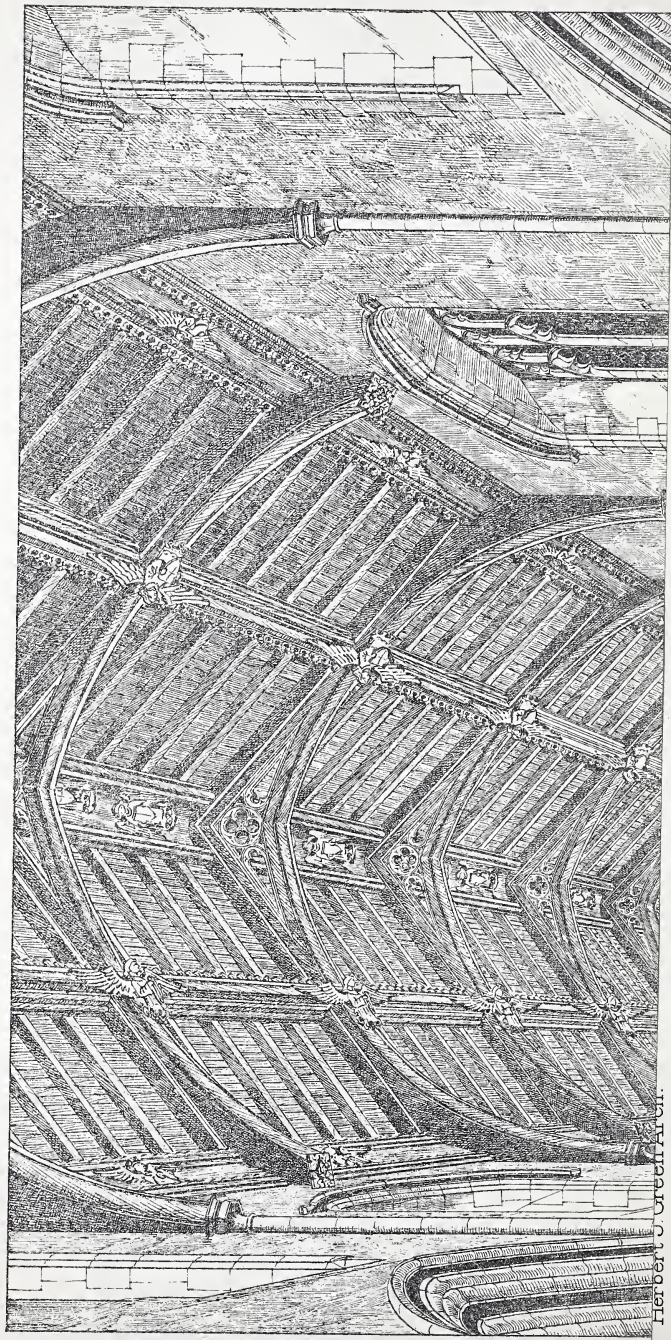
The following letter from the President of the Free and Open Church Association was read by the Secretary, and ordered to be laid upon the table :—

“To the President, Vice-Presidents, and Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society.

“The Council of the Free and Open Church Association have the honour to acknowledge the reply of the Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society to their Memorial of the 15th July, 1880, and beg to offer the following observations :—

“The Council would point out, with reference to paragraph 3, that the extent of the evil complained of is not to be measured by the number of cases brought under the Committee's notice. Those mentioned in the Memorial were a selection only from many others from time to time the subject of complaint.

“With regard to the cases of S. Mary's, Dover, and S. Peter's, Streatham, the Council are glad that the Committee are satisfied the original agreements have been faithfully adhered to. In the latter case it is right to mention that the church in question was not included in the schedule of the Memorial. It was incidentally referred to by a member of the deputation, who relied upon the record of the grant in



Herbert J. Green A.R.C.

St Nicholas Church. Wells. Norfolk.

the Society's Annual Reports that all the seats were 'reserved for the poor.' The Society's board in the church, however, states that the sittings are free, 'subject to allotment by the churchwardens according to law.'

"As regards paragraph 7, the Council wish to observe that they do not advocate a 'resort to legal proceedings' by the Society. But certain practical suggestions were made when the Memorial was presented which might be carried out without any misappropriation of the Society's funds.

"In conclusion, the Council cordially reciprocate the views of the Committee as to the friendly relations which should subsist between the two Societies. They would be glad to see both Societies united in a common effort to secure to all classes of the people the free and unappropriated use of their churches.

"On behalf of the Council, "NELSON, *President*.

"33, Southampton Street, Strand,

"*February 17, 1881.*"

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Monday, May 9th, at 2.30 p.m., for the Annual General Court of the Society, to be held at No. 7, Whitehall.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will attend, and bring their friends.

S. Nicholas Church, Wells-next-the-Sea, Norfolk.

BY many it will be remembered that on the 3rd of August, 1879, a terrible thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid and brilliant flashes of lightning, burst with terrific violence over the whole length and breadth of the British Isles. It was on this occasion that a most unparalleled calamity happened to the small seaport town of Wells, Norfolk; the grand old parish church was struck by lightning and burned almost entirely to the ground. Unfortunately no conductor was attached to the tower, and the electric fluid struck the eastern flank just below the belfry windows, knocking out a considerable portion of the flint work. From this point it ran along the nave roof, melting the lead and setting fire to the timbers, and pursued its course to the vestry, where it finally penetrated through the floor into the ground. In a few minutes the whole of the nave roof, the huge side and west modern galleries of pitch pine, were ablaze. Everything seemed to be unfavourable, for the fire, fanned by a south-east wind, drew the flames to the tower, which acted as a chimney shaft, melting the bells and totally destroying the floors and roof. The internal fittings were turned to charcoal; and the

lead from the roof seemed to run over the walls like boiling oil, in several instances finding its way between the joints of the marble slabs on the floor, raised them several inches as it cooled, and broke them to pieces.

To give some idea of the heat of the fire, white marble mural monuments were burnt into powder resembling white sand or sugar. The organ was partly saved, and also the fine old brass lectern. Water and engines were of no avail, for the flames were beyond extinction. In a short time the nave and chancel roofs fell in, bringing down the whole of the northern arcade and clerestory above, with the chancel arch; happily, however, the south arcade and clerestory, though hopelessly shattered and split, were left standing, and have been a great guide for the work of restoration.

Previous to the calamity, the church was a splendid example of the ecclesiastical architecture of that part of the eastern counties, and describes the period of the first half of the 15th century; but upon close examination of some of the stone work found among the *débris* it is clear that an earlier church once existed—though no mention is made of it in Domesday Book.

In plan the building consisted of nave and side aisles, continued north and south of the chancel, forming side chapels, a large chancel, and vestry on the north side of much later date, a tower at the west end, and a south porch. All the old details of stonework were very good. The nave columns and arches, five in number, were boldly and richly moulded, and above in the clerestory were five three-light windows of graceful design; the aisles were lighted on either side by five windows, with elegant and delicate tracery. At the east end of the chancel, the hand of the modern mason was employed in the insertion of a new window about 1810; curiously enough this incongruous production was one of the few things not damaged by the fire. One of the chief features is within the chancel, a doorway leading to the vestry: it has fine and deeply cut mouldings, filled on one side with a flowing stem and vine leaves, and on the other birds with outstretched wings picking the grapes.

The roofs of the nave and aisles, of which nothing remains except a few fragments of carving, were of chestnut, beautifully

carved, and of the same date as the rest of the church. The wall plate, or cornice of the nave, had two rows of Tudor leaves or brattishing, the upper one large, the lower one small, the flat space between the mouldings being relieved with angels with extended wings. The intersections of the principal rafters and purlins, also the cove at the ridge, were ornamented with angels of similar design. The spandrels on the nave side of the aisle roof were unusually large, filled in with elaborate geometrical tracery and foliage, with small birds perched among it, one representing a pelican, the other a griffin, or beast. Two specimens of this work are published from sketches in several architectural works. A curious feature in these aisle roofs presents itself: the angels and small shafts supporting the wall piece on the north side were of wood, and on the south they were of stone. These roofs, when first fresh from the hands of the carpenter, were works of considerable beauty, and the production of no mean mind. The southern porch has a battlement round it, with blank shields in the panels, and trace is still left of coats of arms. This battlement extends along the west wall of the aisle, and was no doubt meant to be continued along the south side. Like most of the Norfolk fabrics, it is built chiefly of knapped flint, but with less cut stone (Barnack) than is usually found in the churches of the larger towns, and less regard has been paid to finish in the masonry.

In the rebuilding, which is reaching completion, every attention has been paid (though with some difficulty) to reproduce a church, restored exact in proportion, detail, and design, to the old. The roofs are constructed in oak, following the same lines as the old, and embellished with angels and brattishing as before. The ornament in aisle roofs will be omitted for the present, on account of want of funds. The southern arcade, which stood after the fire, was taken down, and both sides are now rebuilt with arches and clerestory windows above, to their original design and beauty, the old rubble walling being reused. The stone tracery work in almost all the windows throughout the church is new, except the two side windows in chancel and southern clerestory, which were carefully taken down and marked, and here and there a portion has escaped the rage of

the flames ; these pieces have been reset. New floors and roof have been placed in the tower, and a lightning conductor fixed outside, extending along the nave and chancel roof to the extreme east gable, and running to the earth in two places.

The whole area of the church will be refloored with wood blocks for the seating, with paved tile passages.

At some future date it is proposed to seat the church throughout with oak benches, adorned with carved poppy-heads. The north-east chapel is to be utilized as a vestry, separated from the aisle and chancel by two traceried oak screens. The southern chapel will be set apart for the organ.

The cost to complete the building will be about £10,000, including bells, organ, gas, and the necessary fittings. Already £5500 has been subscribed ; further sums will be thankfully received, as the locality is greatly dependent upon its agricultural enterprise, which is now suffering under the burden of bad seasons and great depression, resulting in much poverty. The whole work is being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Herbert J. Green, Architect, Norwich.

The Church in Wales.

THE needs of the Church in Wales were very well set forth at the Swansea Church Congress. It is the only Congress which has been held in Wales, and it was natural that Welsh Churchmen should then record their peculiar grievances and difficulties, and that some of the Congress meetings should be specially devoted to their discussion. Certainly no part of the kingdom has greater difficulties with which to cope, nor more cause to read with dismay the lamentable Church history of the 18th century.

Here, as elsewhere, the spoliation of Church property at the Reformation has much to answer for. At the beginning of the last century, in the Diocese of S. David's, there were only six benefices worth as much as £100 a year ; whilst one hundred and sixty-six were returned with incomes averaging only *six guineas each* ! Consequently, especially in South Wales, resident incumbents were few, pluralists abounded, churches were falling into disrepair, services were irregular, and sometimes

intermitted even for years. Yet till this time Dissent had made little progress; and Welshmen still clung to the Church. In 1715 A.D. it appears that there were only thirty-five Nonconformist chapels in Wales.

At this date new trouble fell on the Welsh Church, in consequence, it is said, of the Jacobite sympathy of the Principality. Ecclesiastics, practically foreigners, ignorant of the manners, speech, and mode of thought of the people, were thrust into office by the Government. During the 150 years succeeding 1700 A.D., not one single Welshman was appointed to a Bishopric. The English Bishops filled other posts of importance with Englishmen utterly out of sympathy with all things Welsh. During these 150 years the Church almost entirely lost its hold upon the people—nor can we wonder.

Here is an account given by Canon Lewis, of a confirmation in Wales, a little more than twenty years ago :—

“On the day appointed, the Bishop appeared in the church, accompanied by his Welsh chaplain. The preface to the ‘Order of Confirmation’ having been read in Welsh by the chaplain, the Bishop put the question to the candidates in English, which the chaplain repeated immediately after in Welsh. Then the Bishop said the versicles and the prayers in English, which the chaplain repeated, as before, in Welsh. The words accompanying the laying on of hands were said first in Welsh by the chaplain, with an explanation to the candidates that the Bishop would say in substance the same thing in English, while in the act of confirming. The Bishop’s address was also delivered twice, and the service was concluded in the same manner.”

We almost fancy that we are reading of a missionary confirmation in Africa! No wonder that the thirty-five Nonconformist chapels of 1715 A.D. had increased by 1879 A.D. to more than 3000; that four out of five of the Welsh-speaking inhabitants of the Principality are now alienated from the Church; that five-sixths of the Welsh newspapers and literature are in the hands of Dissenters; and that every teacher for 150 years, “whose name lives in the hearts of the Welsh people, has been almost without exception a Nonconformist.” Thus, with greater arrears inherited from bygone generations than any other part

of the kingdom, the Welsh parish priest has the additional difficulty of having to minister in two tongues. The bi-lingual difficulty is a very serious one, because it not only limits the number of candidates for Holy Orders fitted to serve in Wales, but it also doubles the labour, and frequently the expenses, of parish work. No piety can compensate for want of facility in the two languages. There must be a twofold organization of services, choirs, meetings, and classes. Where only a single church is available, the hours of worship must be arranged to suit both congregations. Where the staff of clergy is limited, either both must be content with fewer services, or in the same service Welsh and English must be intermingled. In neither case can the results be satisfactory ; whilst the divided interests of the parishioners is another source of weakness to the parish work.

In very many places signs of revived Church life are now showing themselves, and patient and earnest labour is winning its sure reward. Though much has been done, much still remains to be done ; and Welsh Churchmen certainly have every right to the sympathy, prayers, and help of their brethren in England.

The Incorporated Church Building Society has given liberal help to the four Welsh Dioceses. In the last twelve years 211 grants have been made ; viz., 161 towards church building and restoration, and 50 towards erecting mission-chapels.

The following letters to the Office of the Society, from two incumbents of Welsh parishes, may be interesting. In both parishes the Society has contributed to the erection of mission-chapels :—

T. G. Mission Church.—" There are three services—two Welsh, at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., and one English, at 4 p.m. ; with a Sunday-school, at 2 p.m. The Welsh services are very well attended, and we are talking of enlarging the building.

" I was there myself conducting the services, &c., the Sunday before last, in the afternoon and evening. There were present in the Sunday-school 64, and at the evening service upwards of 80 ; and about 40 at the communicants' meeting after the evening service. All the congregation was made up of working men and their families, chiefly quarrymen.

“To appreciate the work done there, it is necessary to remember that Dissent is very strong in that district, and that there was *not one from it attending any Church service in 1872, when the mission-church was opened. At first I was obliged to arrange that two clergymen should be there at each service—the second to lead the responses, as there was no layman who could do it. . . .* The population is increasing fast, and now amounts to about 2000; and I cannot help looking forward to the time when a permanent church will be built to replace it.”

L. Iron Church.—“Our iron church has been an unequivocal success from the commencement. We have had *good* congregations, chiefly of the working classes. This is especially the case in the evenings. . . . We are adding communicants slowly, but surely; a few every confirmation, mostly of the working class. . . . As to mission-churches I am quite convinced they are what we want; people will go to a mission-church, or room, or to a schoolroom, who will *not* go to church. This is where Dissenters beat us. They pitch little Bethels in every hamlet, and so occupy the ground before us, and win the people.

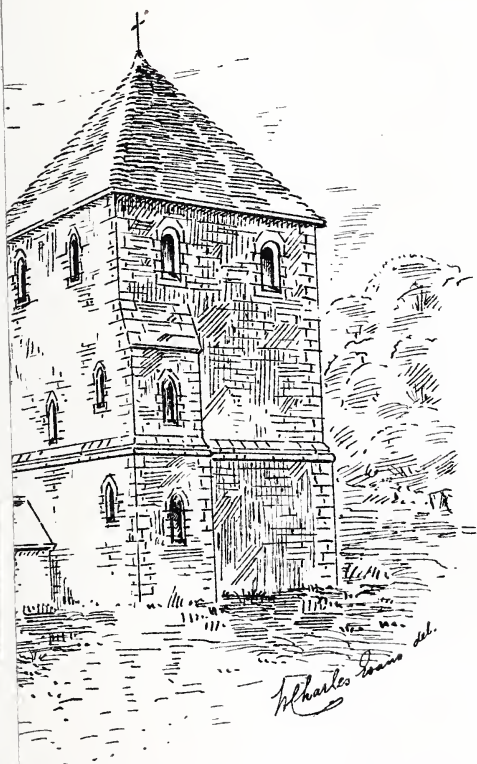
“I have had nearly twenty years’ experience in the Church; first of all as Curate to two mission schoolrooms in North Wales, then as Rector of a small parish in Somersetshire, and subsequently, for the last five years, here. My experience has been invariably this—the working classes will come to schoolroom services, or mission services, who will not come amongst grand folks to church. . . . I do not hesitate every now and again to tell my people that I look to them to support the services, and that it is their church, free and open to all.”

One word to our readers. We are sorely in need of *subscriptions* for these mission buildings. Nothing can be voted from the “General” Fund for the purpose. We cannot make adequate grants until Church people support the “Mission Buildings Fund” more liberally. Every one recognizes the need of such centres of Church work, and the way in which God has blessed their influence. Will not those who read this paper do their share, and help our efforts, by becoming annual subscribers to the Mission Buildings Fund?

S. Michael's, Garway, Herefordshire.

OUR illustration gives the appearance from the north-east of a very noteworthy but little-known church, on the borders of the counties of Hereford and Monmouth. For a secluded village church it is of unusual size and interest, owing probably to the fact, that during the 14th and 15th centuries a company of Knights of S. John (or Hospitallers) had a balliage or commandery close by ; the revenues of the church being appropriated, and a chaplain to conduct its services being provided by them.

It has been surmised that the estates came into their possession about the year A.D. 1312, when the Order of the Knights Templars was suppressed by Papal Bull, at the Council of Vienne ; however this may be, the residence of the Knights Hospitallers is established beyond a doubt by references to it in the report of Prior Philip de Thame, of London, to the Grand Master, Etyan de Villanova, of Rhodes, in 1338, and by an inscription over the entrance to a circular columbarium hard by, stating that it was built by "Brother Richard," in 1326. The church, too, bears evident traces of considerable additions and alterations during the 14th century ; as, for instance, the chapel on the south side of the chancel, the nave, the covered passageway between the nave and tower, and all but two of the chancel windows. The chancel and massive tower are of 12th-century date, and the chancel arch is a very fine and rich example of that period ; the soffit of its inner arch being cut and moulded after the fashion of similar features in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and if so, in all probability is an addition of the Hospitallers. Besides these features, there are many others of considerable interest, all of which will be reverently and carefully preserved in the extensive repairs that years of neglect have rendered imperative. The small key-plan will give some idea of the general arrangement proposed. The tower will be floored, and utilized for a vestry ; the font removed from the middle of the nave will be placed near the western entrance ; the



SHIRE —

E. H. LINGEN BARKER ARCHT
HEREFORD.

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north and west galleries, blocking up the west window, will be taken down ; the old oak benches, with their ends four inches in thickness, will be refixed, lengthened out, and readjusted, and the horse-box pews will be cleared out from the rest of nave and the whole of the chancel, chairs being substituted in the former, and stalls in the latter case ; while the fireplace, brick chimney, and partitioning will be removed from the south chapel (which has been used as a parish school), thereby opening out the beautiful arcade between it and the chancel. The ancient altar-slab, with its five incisions, will be restored (having been discovered, bottom upwards, amongst the old pavement), and the original oak curved rafters, now hidden by plaster ceiling, will be opened out. The copings and crosses have nearly all disappeared, and will be restored. The soil on the north and east sides will have to be dug out, and a channel formed, so as to preserve the interior from damp.

Some sixteen years ago, the writer made sundry sketches in and around this interesting church, one being that of a large stone cross, of Maltese shape, embedded in the wall of the tower passage, its heart-shaped perforations affording it ventilation and light, so that this had been looked upon as its original purpose. Subsequently an external ringer's doorway was made in the passage, and this curious window-cross removed. A diligent search was rewarded at last by its discovery in a farm-yard ; and shortly afterwards, a richly carved capital was found beneath the floor, employed as a foundation for one of the gallery posts. A comparison of this with the cross, and both together with the broken shaft in the churchyard, was conclusive ; and the ancient churchyard-cross will shortly be restored. There is a carving of an uplifted hand in its centre, which may have been the Templars' symbol, or perhaps only the "manus benedictionis."

We now conclude our account of this interesting church, by stating that the architect employed is Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, of Hereford ; and by reminding our readers that this Society, and the Hereford Diocesan Church Building Society, have both made grants towards the restoration, for which, however, more funds are still needed.

As the principal landed proprietor is unfortunately a Romanist, the case is one that appeals to the sympathy and support of those who love our Church, as well as to all those interested in the preservation of the few valuable landmarks of history that have been left to us.

Mission Rooms on right principles the Solution of one of the greatest Difficulties of the Church.

SOME of us can well remember the joy with which Sir Robert Peel's Acts in promotion of Church Building were welcomed ; and they deserved the praise and support which was accorded to them. The provisions would, in some respects, have been better if the Bishops had taken a heartier and broader view of the subject than they did. But the movement was a grand one, and has been richly blessed. The Marquis of Blandford improved and solidified the Acts of Sir Robert Peel, and probably these will come to be regarded as the final measures of Parliament in furtherance of Christianity. Legislature of late years, points, we fear, in an opposite direction.

Experience has abundantly taught the Church, however, that the principles of these Acts, excellent as they are when well adapted and carried out, may be carried much too far. The idea was that, in every instance, some endowment should be secured, then that a minister should work up a district, when finally a church, schools, and parsonage should be erected. "First catch your bees, and then find them a hive" was, if memory fail us not, the oft-used illustration of Sir Robert Peel, albeit the illustration can hardly be called felicitous ; for what can a man do with a swarm of bees if he have no hive to entice them into ?

So long as churches were well built, and an endowment of not less than £300 a year and a house, was secured, the scheme flourished, and has, we repeat, done enormous good. But when churches have been badly built, or imperfectly endowed, and large parishes have been carved out into three, four, or six new parishes,

or upwards, it has been felt that mischief has ensued. A terrible absence of unity amongst the clergy, under such conditions, has led to many misfortunes, and the cry is often heard, "We are weak, because we are divided. No one takes the lead, no one heads us; we are divided and powerless."

Now there is no doubt that division has been carried too far, for we cannot, unless the laymen quadruple their gifts, proceed in carving up parishes, and forming a number of new district centres, in which poverty is to give the tone to everything.

Wherever a new parish is still wanted, let it be fully furnished, as to endowment and all appliances, as thoroughly as the old parishes were.

But what is to be done with our increasing multitudes? We answer, the well-built and well-regulated mission-room affords just what is needful. Imagine a parish of 10,000, or upwards, with a fairly large church tolerably well placed amongst the people. At that church there ought to be every possible hearty ministration which the rector can give. If some Christians prefer a high ritual, let them have it; if some prefer a lower ritual, let them have this. Let the church be the great centre of hearty, holy, lively services, preachings, catechizings, litanies, and thanksgivings; here, and here only, let the Sacraments be ministered. But instead of building another church, at a cost of perhaps £9000, without house or endowment, build four large mission-rooms—each about 25 feet wide and 90 feet long. Such buildings can be well built for about £600 complete. Twenty-five feet in width enables one to build a strong roof without great costliness for frames, a small iron tie-rod holding all together well.

We would say, make all windows tight, not to open. Admit air about 8 feet above the floor by means of many openings about 4 × 12 inches, covered with perforated zinc, the opening on the outside being rather smaller, and each opening having a sliding shutter to close it. Ventilation, outwards, by large doors in the ceiling, half-way up the roof; the roof on the south side and the two gables having louveres for the exit of the foul or hot air.

Such rooms can be made extremely comfortable, and can be

used for every conceivable purpose connected with missions, Sunday-schools, evening classes, and the like. Men will flock to them, whom nothing will attract to church. But the essential point is how to work them. Each should be under the charge of the clergyman of the district. The services should consist of prayer, praise, reading, teaching, preaching, and catechizing, But the whole teaching ought to be of such a character that no one would settle down at that mission-room with the idea that he was enjoying all the rites and privileges of the Church of God. He might continue to attend there often, but sooner or later the result would be to send him to the church, there to enjoy, occasionally, all those higher ministrations which the mission-room should have brought him to desire. The four mission-rooms would be crowded, and by means of these the church would be constantly crowded also. As to ministration within the mission-rooms, the clergyman would conduct some services when possible; but unpaid licensed lay agency must here find its sphere and its employment. But here again another want of the church becomes prominent. Special, simple, lively mission services must be provided, one to be used by the clergyman exclusively, one or two others, including a Litany, for use by the laymen. Amongst these ought to be one specially compiled for those who are preparing for going to church for Church privileges. Each of these Offices might, perhaps, have space for a short *extempore* prayer, to be used when it seems desirable. Now we will not say more, although much more might be said. For 25s. per person, good comfortable mission-rooms can be built, with 14-inch brick walls, and all rendered complete. Let every church with a large population erect one, two, or more mission-rooms. Let the Church *at last* supply the needful Offices; let laymen, licensed by the Bishop, be encouraged to work in them; let the teaching be *true* teaching, aiming to lead the neophyte on in true Christian experience within the Church itself, for the Sacraments and for growth in holiness, and we shall have solved a very important problem.

Miscellanea.

FROM information received from a resident in the district, we learn that during the last three years, in Tottenham and Edmonton alone, upwards of 14,000 new houses had been built (equivalent to an increase in population of 70,000), and that there is every reason to believe that during the next three years this rate of increase will be maintained. Surely there is work for the Church here !

DRY ROT IN CHURCHES.—Mr. J. K. Colling wrote to the "Builder," of February 26th, a long account of dry rot in the church of S. Mary's, Somers Town, from which the following is culled :—Cracks were seen a short time ago in a small portion of the capping and boarding on the inside of the south gallery front, next the east wall. It crumbled away at the least touch.

Upon pulling down some of the boarding, the nature and the character of the dry rot was at once seen ; and it was a vegetable curiosity. It consisted of one enormous plant in the form of a rapidly-growing fungus, with long branches and almost endless ramifications, which adhered closely to the woodwork, and had destroyed its very nature wherever it clung. So much so, that large handfuls of the timbers, measuring four inches by four inches, could with ease be broken away and pulled out. In appearance the plant had a centre stem, which was strong and tough, with a very thin lamina of a light brown colour on each side of it. It had somewhat the appearance of the seaweed called *fucus serratus*, but much thinner and papery. As it ran along it forked to the right and left until it extended and covered the whole surface of the woodwork. In some parts it crossed and recrossed upon itself, and so prolific was its growth that it extended along the timbers, and completely enveloped the whole of the woodwork for a distance of ten feet each way from the point where it first appears to have commenced.

This, however, describes the appearance of the plant where it had done its work, and looked to be dead. Upon tracing the stems to their extremities, it could be at once seen that there it was still all alive and growing. These extremities were perfectly white, thick, sticky, and clammy, and were advancing with a rounded edge, like a stream of treacle. It had the well-known smell of all funguses. It was growing in the dark, as all funguses do, between the boarding on one side and the plastering on the other, and the confined air evidently promoted its growth. The laths, timbers, and the inside of the boarding had all perished wherever the plant extended. What could it be feeding upon, unless it was the turpentine which existed in the fir ?—for it appeared to be confined to that wood. The oak book-board which was attached to the perished capping was untouched and uninjured.

How the plant first germinated is an entire mystery. The church has been built over fifty years, and the gallery front is of the same date. In connexion with the gallery front there is the first column supporting the wooden groined ceiling. This column is formed by four deal shafts, six inches in diameter each, placed round a central iron core. Of these deal shafts it had destroyed five feet or six feet in height, and if not stopped when it was, it no doubt would soon have communicated itself to the wooden groining above. Curiously enough, there was an open bolt-hole in the central cast-iron column, and the fungus had entered by this hole and had grown inside in the hollow part to such an extent that portions of the plant were pulled out one foot and eighteen inches in length.

It is, perhaps, useless to say that the only remedy was to cut out and remove every portion of the woodwork that had been attacked by fungus, and to wash with a solution of nitric acid all the surrounding parts, to endeavour to kill any germs of vegetation which might still be in existence. Probably if the woodwork had been open to the air and properly ventilated it could not have arisen.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church Builder.

APPROPRIATION OF SEATS, AND STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.

SIR,—At the recent meeting of the Upper House of Convocation, two subjects were referred to on Friday, February 11,² which may, I think, well claim the attention of your readers, viz. the appropriation of seats in parish churches, and the introduction of stained glass windows.

With regard to the former, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President, stated,—

“I am requested by a well-known member of the Church of England, Mr. Parker, of Oxford, to call your Lordships’ attention to a matter which he thinks is one of very considerable importance. The matter has reference to the appropriation of pews in parish churches, and not only to their appropriation at the beginning of the service, but to the system of continuing to keep the pews shut and not given up to the use of the public after the service has commenced.”

I have long felt that the appropriation of a large number of seats to the inhabitants of a parish or ecclesiastical district is nothing less than an act of justice. Each new church is built and consecrated expressly to provide for the wants of the neighbourhood in which it is erected; and it can scarcely be questioned by any reasonable person that those who dwell in the particular locality have a prior claim to its use. This can only be secured to them by appropriation. But the retention of unoccupied seats during the service is quite another matter. It seems to me utterly at variance with the spirit of Christian charity, that seats, left vacant by the non-attendance of those to whom they are allotted, should not be at the service of other attendants at the service unprovided with accommodation.

An arrangement sometimes adopted by which appropriation shall be in force until the commencement of the service, and then cease as to any vacant seats, appears the most effectual way of harmonizing the two principles—the prior right of parishioners, and the accommodation of strangers. With myself this is not merely a matter of theory, but of experience. When the present Bishop of Lichfield succeeded to the Vicarage of Kensington, on the death of Archdeacon Sinclair in 1875, he found the practice of appropriating a large number of seats in the parish church to parishioners, without pew-rents, in operation at the morning and afternoon services. But more accommodation being required for attendants at those services, he introduced a rule, that, after the commencement of the service, all unoccupied seats should be free for general use. Having for many years paid attention to the subject of pews, and been present at many discussions of it by persons of competence and authority, I watched

² See the *Guardian* of February 16, 1881.

the experiment with a good deal of interest. The result was my conviction, that the Vicar had solved an embarrassing problem, and that it would be well if the example could be generally followed. I should add, that the appropriation is limited to the morning and afternoon services, and that at others the church is thrown open entirely free.

The Bishop of Manchester alluded, in his Charge last autumn, to this subject, and referred to a letter to himself from one of his clergy, earnestly recommending a plan nearly identical with that pursued by the Bishop of Lichfield at Kensington.

The Archbishop of Canterbury added to his statement already quoted,—

“I believe the attention of most of your Lordships has from time to time been directed to this subject, and that your Lordships are quite ready to take whatever steps it is in your power to take in order to ensure the parish churches being made as really available for access on the part of all parishioners as possible.”

This assurance is most welcome—and I trust I am not presuming too far, in suggesting, that, if their Lordships, who, it is well known, meet from time to time to consult upon measures of interest to the Church, were to issue a joint recommendation to the clergy and churchwardens to adopt such a system where practicable, many of the difficulties attending the appropriation of seats might be surmounted.

The second subject was introduced by the Bishop of Oxford, who said,—

“Your Lordships’ attention has been called to the complaint of a well-known Churchman in the diocese of Oxford, with regard to the use of the parish churches, and I should like to put the question, whether the attention of your Lordships has been also called to the increasing tendency to lessen the utility of the churches by putting in very dark stained windows. I think that this matter is one well worth the attention of the Bishops assembled here, and it has occurred to me to take some notice of the subject generally. I have found that, in a large number of the churches, a kind of stained glass is being put into the windows which has had the effect of rendering them more or less useless, especially to the aged parishioners and persons of weak sight who have any difficulty in reading their books, and I think the matter quite deserving of your Lordships’ attention. I should like to ask whether steps will be taken that will in any way impose a limit on the action of those who are putting in this kind of glass, and require them to use only that sort of glass which is capable of admitting light?

“The Archbishop of Canterbury : The putting in of a stained glass window is properly the subject of a faculty, and, therefore, the Diocesan and the Chancellor ought to have their attention directed to this very important matter. I may say for myself, that I have had no complaints upon the subject.

“The Bishop of Oxford : My attention has been for some time directed to it.

“The Bishop of S. Alban’s : I would state, in reference to this matter, that in a newly built church in my diocese, the windows have been fitted with stained glass of so dark a character that candles require to be lighted at every service except, perhaps, on the brightest summer mornings. I was first made aware of this circumstance when I went to consecrate the church ; but it was then too late to speak about it. It is, however, a very grave evil, and I am informed that many of the parishioners are very much hurt by what has been done.

“The Bishop of Oxford : I think there are many subjects of *gravamina* brought before us that are of far less practical importance than this. I may observe—it is, perhaps, only a matter of taste—that there is another kind of painted glass, which, in the opinion of many persons, is much superior to the heavy, dull, opaque glass of

which I have spoken, and which, for some reason, best known to those who resort to it, seems to have come into favour lately. The evil arising from this apparently small thing is of a very serious character. The case stated by the Bishop of S. Alban's is an extreme one; but there are many that approach very nearly to it, and I myself have had to ask for a light at morning service. I do not know whether anything occurs to your Lordships as desirable on this matter.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury: I think that your having called attention to it here will have the effect of inducing attention to the subject. I suppose painted windows are never put in without an application to the Bishop.

"The Bishop of S. Alban's: Always.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury: If it were understood that, in putting in a painted window, the matter was to be submitted to the Diocesan, he could say, 'Unless this window is a proper one, I shall insist on your having a faculty.'

"The Bishop of Oxford: And then the Chancellor passes it unless it strikes him that there is something contrary to ecclesiastical law.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury: With regard to the question of a faculty, I always require that I myself shall see the thing for which it is wanted, and sign that I approve before the faculty is issued."

The foregoing remarks are well worthy of the serious consideration of all persons concerned in the erection of new churches, whether clergy, members of committee, or architects. Good light is essential to the comfort of a considerable portion of our Church of England congregations, the services being framed upon the principle of the laity taking part in them with the officiating minister. For this they require to have the power of reading their Prayer-books with facility. To many, defective eyesight, from age and other causes, proves in itself a great impediment (I speak feelingly), while the frequent gloom of our English climate greatly increases their difficulty. Surely these circumstances ought to be taken into consideration before permanent obstacles to the admission of light are introduced. The question of ADEQUATE LIGHT is one which should, I think, be invariably put to the architect before his plan is finally adopted. Is it not common sense, that, if convenience in the use of a new church cannot be combined with ornament, the latter should give way?

I am, Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

7th March, 1881.

SENEX.

Reviews.

Some Wants of the Church at Home and Abroad, is the title of one of the most valuable pamphlets recently published. Mr. Richard Foster, the author, speaks from much personal acquaintance with his subject, and directs his remarks on home wants chiefly to the need of churches and clergy. They are so striking that we do not scruple to quote from the pamphlet at some length. But we would rather that our readers would get and read the pamphlet for themselves. It is published by Rivingtons, at the modest charge of 6d.

We extract the following interesting statement of facts:—

"A great and terrible fact meets our eyes at every turn, and it is this,—that, in all our densest centres of population, by far the greater portion of the people are as yet unreached by the working machinery of the Church, and for want of it are, in too many cases, living a life of utter godlessness. I do not say that much Church influence

is not most beneficially exerted ; on the contrary, I know that it is ; but at the same time I say that in many of our great cities and towns the evangelizing work of the Church is not half done, and, further, that it never can be fully done with our present means. There are not sufficient churches ; there are not sufficient clergy ; nor is there such organization of lay service as might advantageously supplement the higher ministrations of the priesthood.

“Feeling this, I wish to show, approximately, the nature and extent of the want ; to indicate how it may be supplied ; and to make an earnest appeal to the laity to do their bounden share in the entire removal of this great reproach.

“A single glance at the condition of ‘poorer London’ will show how grievous is the need of a great evangelizing effort to save toiling thousands from practical heathenism, and to lift them up and refine them by the influences of the Christian religion.

“London keeps on growing in all directions. Travel by what line of railway we will, there are acres of houses and miles of streets where but the other day were fields and country lanes. That we may realize this the better, let us consider Tottenham, in Middlesex, which fifty years ago had a population under 6000. Recently the medical officer to the Board of Health reported that, ‘from February, 1875, to February, 1880, plans had been approved for 15,500 houses ; and if these are occupied as ordinarily computed, the population of the parish will exceed 140,000, almost entirely persons of small means. A later return increases the number of houses by 2703, making a total prospective population of 180,000 !’

“West Ham, in the diocese of S. Alban’s, and in that part of Essex which has been well described as a ‘London over the border,’ is another instance. Fifty years ago it had less than 10,000 inhabitants. Now it has 144,000, and houses in large numbers are being rapidly built. In this parish the Victoria and Albert Docks are situated, and here persons engaged in them, and others employed in the great gas works at Beckton, and in the various industries that abound along the banks of the Thames, have, with their families, taken up their abode, many of their houses being built on what, until the last few years, was marsh land, affording only pasturage for cattle.”

“I have mentioned as examples the two parishes of Tottenham and West Ham. Let us consider these.

“Tottenham, with an expected population of 180,000, has five parish churches and one iron mission-church, affording in all accommodation for about 4000 worshippers ; and there are nine clergymen.

“West Ham, with its present population of 144,000, has twelve parish churches and eight mission-rooms ; and there are thirty-one clergymen. Altogether the Church has provided accommodation for 13,000 worshippers.”

“If we cannot do all that is wanted, at least let us do all we can. If we cannot build these sixty-four churches in these two typical parishes, we can plant sixty-four centres of Church action by way of beginning. We can mark the spots where churches ought to be ; we can enter into treaty for sites to be reserved, and either given or covenanted to be sold. We can provide a number of earnest curates, who will each take charge of three or four of these centres, and begin by holding services in any room, however humble, that can be got, and by preaching out of doors. If they will do this well and regularly for a time, the people will soon find some temporary premises, which can be licensed for Divine Service, as a first step in Church order. At each of these centres there should be a band of laymen to visit the people, to read the Scriptures, to serve in choirs, to conduct Sunday classes, and, under

proper sanction, to hold services. By such beginnings the seed would be sown. It would not be long before some of it sprang up, and in the end a joyful harvest would be reaped. In fact, the field must be treated as a missionary settlement, and be missionized in the fullest sense of that word. There cannot be a doubt that if a work of that kind were started on a great scale, and well backed by funds to meet the first difficulties, it would attract immense sympathy. Earnest young men, candidates for the ministry, would be glad to go and work in aid of the experiment, and many who could not do that would give their money and their prayers."

Mr. Hugh Birley, M.P., has written *A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Manchester on the Utility of Churches*, which has been published by Roworth, of Manchester. Some exception is taken to remarks made by the Bishop at a Conference in Blackburn, and repeated in his Lordship's Charge, in which the Bishop shows that he is disposed to stay his hand as regards church building. The suggestion is practically to suspend the erection of churches for several years, and to assign the sum of half a million sterling, assumed to be thus disposable during the next decade, to the foundation of one hundred curacies. Mr. Birley points out, "that if the funds available for Church work were so limited that whatever is devoted to building must diminish the means of maintenance, there would be much force in the suggestion.

"As a matter of fact, however, the £500,000 so spent in the last decade is but a poor pittance compared with the resources of the Diocese. Perhaps not a year has passed during that period in which some wealthy man has not died, leaving an estate equivalent to the whole aggregate of this ten years' expenditure, to which we are apt to point complacently, as if it were creditable, and even munificent. It will be easy to arrest the flow of contributions now directed in moderate measure to church building—for counsel to that effect is always popular—and the authority of the Bishop will be regarded and repeated with the utmost deference. Men do not wait till all existing houses are occupied, or ships freighted, but continue to build prospectively, and upon this foresight and activity our national progress greatly depends. Nonconformists, also, especially perhaps the Wesleyans, seem to pursue the same energetic course; and shall the Church be contented to fall into the rear? shall conspicuous instances of neglected churches be permitted to paralyze our future action in church building?"

It is a good sign for the work of the Church when her laymen make such bold appeals on her behalf.

Messrs. Rivingtons have supplemented the already large supply of hymnals, by publishing in three sizes a *Children's Hymn and Tune Book*. The want was a real one, and the names of Bishop How and Bishop Oxenden on the title-page will be sure to secure for it a wide and varied class of purchasers.

Our little ones have been hitherto very poorly supplied with hymns. Many of those already printed for their use are not simple enough in language, or in thought; and, as for the tunes, there has been a characteristic dulness about the generality of those intended for children's hymns.

The effort to meet this double difficulty has, so far as a cursory glance has enabled us to judge, been successfully met in the present book. Many of the hymns are old favourites, and with regard to the new ones, and to the tunes, we do not doubt that before long, the children who use them—who, after all, are the best judges in such matters—will make many new favourites from them.

The Church Choir Manual. Edited by E. Potter. (6d. and 1s.) (Rivingtons.) This little book will be found useful, as it contains Ferial, Gregorian, and Festal

Responses, the Confession, two settings for the Litany, and twenty-two different Kyries, some of which are by the Editor. A few sheets of ruled paper are added for additions. Many choirs will welcome this arrangement, which enables them to dispense with the use of many books when *one* will suffice.

Anglo-Catholicism. By a Layman. (Rivingtons.) This Essay is a compendious statement of the historical position of the English Church, by a "business man," and is written in a Catholic and liberal tone.

Decoration (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.) is issued in an enlarged form, and contains many interesting original sketches.

Received with thanks:—*The Builder.* *Clergyman's Magazine* (Hodder and Stoughton). *The House of Joseph in England* (Rivingtons). *The Foreign Church Chronicle.* *Free and Open Church Advocate.*

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

** The letter O denotes Offertory; S, Sermon; M, Meeting; A, Association remittance; M. B. F., for Mission Buildings Fund.

1880. **Canterbury.**

Dec. 18 Dymchurch.....O £6 3 0

1881.

Jan. 8 BurmarshO 0 12 0

12 Reculver, S. Mary...O 1 1 0

Feb. 7 ChislehurstA 1 0 0

8 Canterbury Diocesan A 1 1 5

Mar. 7 LympneO 1 10 0

16 Bromley, S. John...O 5 5 9

1880. **York.**

Dec. 16 SykehouseO 1 5 0

1881.

Mar. 23 HandsworthO 4 10 5

London.

Jan. 13 Highgate, All Saints O. 7 11 0

14 Old Street, E.C., S. LukeO 3 0 0

17 Ealing (1880).....A 3 8 1

Mar. 8 FelthamO 7 3 7

22 West Hackney, M. B. F.O 1 0 0

1880. **Durham.**

Dec. 28 Diocesan Association A 70 0 0

1881.

Jan. 4 Ferry Hill (1880) ...O 0 10 6

Feb. 8 Houghton-le-Skerne (1880).....A 1 4 0

15 DuddoO 0 10 0

Spittal.....O 0 14 0

1880. **Winchester.**

Dec. 24 Clanfield, S. James. O 1 4 0

Southsea, S. AugustineM 5 0 0

1881. **Winchester—(continued).**

Jan. 12 Ryde (1880)O £2 19 5

Mar. 10 Dorking Parish Ch. O 16 0 4

15 " " M.B.F.O 7 18 6

Weybridge, M.B.F.O 31 18 4

HolybourneO 2 15 0

Bangor.

No remittance.

Bath and Wells.

Jan. 10 Henstridge.....O 1 6 5

26 Shepton Mallet, M. B. F. (1880)O 6 5 0

Carlisle.

No remittance.

Chester.

Jan. 7 Bebington (1880) ...A 8 14 6

Mar. 3 West KirbyO 5 0 0

14 BebingtonO 7 2 0

1880. **Chichester.**

Dec. 18 Eastbourne, Ch. Ch. O 2 10 0

21 WashingtonO 5 0 6

30 ChaileyO 6 2 6

1881.

Jan. 3 Newtimber (1880) ..O 2 0 0

18 CrawleyO 2 0 0

Feb. 22 DentonO 0 11 3

Mar. 4 Chichester Diocesan (1880).....A 33 14 8

Ely.

Jan. 3 Cambridge University (1880).....A 46 12 8

26 Caldicote (1880)O 0 14 4

Feb. 2 HaslingfieldO 1 0 0

Mar. 15 Coldham.....O 1 6 0

1881. Exeter.

Jan. 1	Honiton	O	£6	0	0
14	Ashburton	A	3	16	6
Mar. 7	Barnstaple, H. T....	O	0	14	5
16	Halberton	O	0	17	10
	„ M. B. F. O	0	17	10	
23	Idlesleigh, M. B. F. O	1	11	6	

1880. Gloucester and Bristol.

Dec. 18	Oxenhall.....	O	1	6	4
	Pauntley.....	O	1	0	2
21	Bream, S. James ...	O	1	0	0

1881.

Jan. 5	Kington, S. Michael	O	0	15	0
6	Box.....	O	1	6	6
20	Gloucester	A	4	4	0

1880. Hereford.

Dec. 21	Hereford	A	6	2	0
	Tarrington (1879 and 1880)	A	2	0	0
29	Bucknell.....	O	0	16	2

1881.

Jan. 5	Astley Abbots, M. B. F.	O	1	5	8
	Tarrington.....	A	2	2	0

1880. Lichfield.

Dec. 23	Sambrook	O	2	0	0
29	Chapel Chorlton....	O	2	7	0

1881.

Feb. 22	Bakewell.....	O	6	9	8
Mar. 18	Edgmond	O	1	17	6

1880. Lincoln.

Dec. 18	Appleby	A	2	4	5
22	Stubton	O	2	0	0
29	Girton.....	O	0	12	0

1881.

Jan. 4	Welby (1880)	O	1	2	3
Feb. 1	Carlton Scroop	O	0	10	1
	Normanton	O	0	9	11
15	Muckton.....	O	1	0	0
	Radcliffe-on-Trent .	O	3	6	0

Liverpool.

Jan. 21	Liverpool, S. James-the-Less.....	O	1	0	0
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Llandaff.

Jan. 4	Caldicot (1880)	O	2	0	0
21	Llanishen	O	1	1	0
27	Llansannor (1880) .	O	1	10	0

Manchester.

Feb. 11	Pilling.....	O	3	0	0
22	Radcliffe, S. Thomas	O	8	5	6
Mar. 5	Langho	O	1	15	0

1880. Norwich.

Dec. 16	Colkirk	O	£2	0	0
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1881.

Jan. 13	Ryburgh.....	O	1	19	10
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1880. Oxford.

Dec. 20	Henley-on-Thames	A	5	4	6
29	Oxford, S. Mary Magdalene with S. George M.	A	3	0	7

1881.

Jan. 3	Oxford University Church Aid (1880)	A	6	0	0
	Windsor and Eton Church Union (1880).....	A	4	4	0
8	Bloxham (1880)	O	4	16	9
Mar. 5	Hampstead Norreys	O	2	11	6
12	Middleton Stoney ...	O	3	0	0
18	Mentmore	O	1	5	6

1880. Peterborough.

Dec. 23	Rothwell	O	1	12	9
24	Desborough, M. B. F. O	1	0	0	
31	Finedon	O	4	6	0

1881.

Jan. 4	Castle Ashby.....	O	2	10	10
5	Helidon ..	O	2	0	0
8	North Kilworth.....	O	1	0	0
29	Peterborough Diocesan	A	23	0	0
Mar. 3	Peterborough, S. Mark	O	3	8	10
5	Barnwell, M. B. F. O	3	7	6	
10	Staverton	O	2	16	0

1880. Ripon.

Nov. 16	Eastwood, S. Mary	O	1	5	6
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1881.

Jan. 7	Ilkley, S. Margaret	O	3	9	2
12	Brownhill, S. Saviour (1880)	O	3	0	0
18	Warley, S. John ...	O	1	1	0
Feb. 2	Barnsley, S. Mary, M. B. F.	O	6	15	10
Mar. 3	Armley	O	11	6	0

1880. Rochester.

Dec. 16	Battersea, S. Philip	O	3	4	8
29	Streatham Hill, Ch. Ch., M. B. F. ...	O	32	6	10
30	Sydenham Church Union.....	A	19	19	6

1881.

Jan. 5	Long Ditton	O	4	18	3
7	Gravesend Church Union (1880)	A	32	7	8
24	Kingston Hill	O	3	3	6
Feb. 16	Putney, All Saints, M. B. F.	O	4	1	7
Mar. 22	Bermondsey, S. Crispin	O	2	4	4

1881.	Salisbury.				
Jan. 12	Salisbury Diocesan,				
	(1880)	A	£87	3	0
	S. Alban's.				
Feb. 8	Boxmoor, M. B. F. O		6	9	6
Mar. 22	West Tilbury, M.				
	B. F.	O	2	9	0
1880.	S. Asaph.				
Dec. 22	Llandyrnog, Parish				
	Church	O	2	0	0
1881.					
Jan. 5	Llanfyllin	O	1	5	0
10	Rosset (1880)	O	2	7	0
12	Hawarden (1880) ...	A	4	0	0
1880.	S. David's.				
Dec. 31	Hay	A	6	6	8
1881.					
Jan. 4	Pembroke Dock ...	O	2	10	1

1880.	Truro.				
Dec. 17	Lelant	O	£3	3	6
	North Hill	O	0	13	3
1881.					
Jan. 10	Kenwyn	O	3	12	9
	S. Paul	O	1	19	5
	Forrabury	O	0	19	0
Feb. 2	S. Keyne	O	0	10	6
10	S. Erth	O	1	5	6
	Calstock (1880) ...	O	5	0	0
14	Caerhayes, S. Michael				
		O	0	5	0
1880.	Worcester.				
Dec. 16	Nuthurst	O	2	0	0
	The Tything	O	3	12	0
31	Stoke	O	1	1	0
1881.					
Jan. 5	Hallow (1880)	A	3	1	0
14	Hill	O	1	11	9
24	Hagley Church Union	A	2	1	0
	Sodor and Man.				
	<i>No remittance.</i>				

Special Appeals.

CHURCH OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN, ECCLES, NEAR ATTLEBOROUGH, NORFOLK.

THE Rev. W. E. Deane, Rector of Eccles, earnestly appeals to all interested in Church Restoration, to aid him in completing the Restoration of Eccles Church. The chancel and a small portion of the nave have been thoroughly restored within the last three years at an outlay of £350. It is sought to raise at least £300 more, in order to undertake the most dilapidated parts of the nave, and to profit by grants already made by the Norwich Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies, towards the rebenching of the Church. Rev. W. E. Deane, The Manor House, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

PRIDDY PARISH CHURCH, near Wells, Somerset.—Help is earnestly asked by the Vicar and Churchwardens to repair the above. The Edifice (14th Century), situated on the top of the Mendip Hills, is now almost a ruin, it cannot longer be used for Divine Worship, and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has licensed the Schoolroom *pro tem*. Contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Vicar, Churchwardens, or the Hon. Treasurer, Captain A. T. Perkins, Eastcott House, Wookey, near Wells, Somerset.

THE VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of TICKHILL, Yorkshire, appeal urgently for aid towards the completion of the new Roof of the Church. Upwards of £850 have been subscribed by the people in the neighbourhood, amongst whom great depression now exists (the locality being purely agricultural). This amount has been expended on the Nave and Chancel Roofs, and other works in a dangerous condition. To complete the North and South Aisles a further sum of £450 is required. This is a case deserving the sympathy of all Churchmen, as every source of help in the district is exhausted, and the completion of the work is necessary for the safety of the worshippers. The Church (S. Mary's) is a perfect specimen of the 14th century. All the seats are free.

MATHERN CHURCH, CHEPSTOW.—Contributions or promises are earnestly solicited for the Restoration of this Church, “which in point of scale and merit is one of the most important Churches in the Diocese of Llandaff.”

Probable cost . . .	£2000
Deficiency . . .	620

Plans, &c., have been prepared by John Prichard, Esq., Diocesan Architect. Any sum will be most gratefully received by the Rev. Watkin Davies, Vicar of Matherne, Chepstow.

PONTYCYMMER IRON MISSION ROOM, in the Garn Valley, Bridgend, South Wales.—It is of great importance that the above should be erected with as little delay as possible. The population of the Valley increased last year from about 600 to over 1000, and still increases rapidly. There is no Church within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Church Services and Sunday Schools, conducted chiefly by laymen, are now held in two most unsuitable buildings, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart. The Services have an average attendance of 70; the Sunday Schools of 120. The proposed Mission Room is to hold 200, and will cost £250. The site and £185 have been promised. Help is urgently needed, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. S. P. Hughes, Newcastle Vicarage, Bridgend.

L LANPUMPSAINT CHURCH.—It is intended to restore the above Church, which is in a sadly dilapidated state, so much so, that for many years it has been very uncomfortable to those who attend Divine Worship. The Parish is a poor one, there being no resident landowner. Subscriptions, which are greatly needed, will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Lloyd, Llanpumpsaint, Carmarthen.

S. PAUL'S, CLERKENWELL, MISSION CHURCH AND HALL.—Located amidst the teeming thousands of central London. The Lord Bishop of London is particularly urgent on all districts to have such a station. This is an absolute necessity for this very poor and extensive district. £500 most urgently needed. Bankers, London and County, High Street, Islington; or Donations most gratefully received by the Vicar (who has worked here for 18 years), Rev. A. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrooke Row, N.

FOR SALE. A richly-carved Painswick Stone Pulpit, with panels enriched with figures in alto relief—columns and arches. Subjects: A Symbolical Figure of Our Lord; on the right, The Magi and an Angel; on the left, The Shepherds, and the Virgin and Child. Photographs will be sent for inspection on application to the Rector, Pewsey, Wilts, from whom particulars as to price, &c., can be obtained.

Advertisements.

THE CHURCH BUILDER.

Complete Sets (except No. 8) of the Old Issue can be obtained, at reduced rates, on application at the Society's Office; or single numbers can be obtained.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Sixty-third Anniversary of the Society.

THE Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Monday, May the 9th, at the rooms of the Society, No. 7, Whitehall, the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the Society, in the chair. Amongst those present were the Dean of Lichfield; Archdeacons Hessey and Burney; J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P.; H. Gerard Hoare, Esq., Treasurer; Revs. C. F. Norman, Dr. E. L. Cutts, Dr. A. T. Lee, A. J. Ingram, J. H. Worsley, A. L. Oldham; Messrs. G. Alan Lowndes, R. Few, John Boodle, &c.

The Office having been said by the Secretary, the Rev. R. M. Blakiston, the Archbishop called upon him to read the Annual Report.

The Archbishop then said he was glad to see that, notwithstanding the continued depression of important interests in the country, and other difficulties, the Society seemed to be making some progress. In consequence of the great development of Church building, Societies had now been formed in nearly all the dioceses, and these had somewhat encroached upon the Parent Association. Arrangements had, however, been made by many of them—certainly it had been done at Canterbury—that a portion of their funds should be regularly transmitted to London. This was not only a graceful recognition of the great services which the parent Society had performed in past years,

but it was also a testimony to the desirableness of maintaining a central organization. The Church of England was, of course, but one body, though its work was carried on with a certain variety of detail according to the different characteristics of the dioceses that were spread over the land; but it was most desirable that there should be some one central and controlling influence in the matter of Church building as well as in other things. This central Society had laid down certain general rules and conditions. They had been adopted with great care, and they had been proved by many years' experience to be of much practical utility. In these days it seemed to be thought that you could not change too much; but he thought it was well that some things should remain unaltered, and amongst them this ancient and venerable Society. One of the services which a central body might render the community would be the collection of complete statistics upon the subject of Church Extension. It would, of course, be impossible for any one diocesan society to undertake such a task, but this central Society might do it, and the results, he thought, would be extremely useful.¹ In these days there was a great deal of misrepresentation as to the progress which the Church was making, and it would, therefore, be well to have a distinct reference to the records of fact; but he did not know where that record could be found so well as in quarters which were within the reach of the Society. He was glad to see that the Society was diverging somewhat from its original plan, and was making great exertions to provide Mission-rooms and Chapels. These were times, as he had said, of great changes. Large towns sprang up amongst us, not, indeed, with the rapidity often seen on the other side of the Atlantic, but still with a rapidity that was really marvellous; and if we waited till handsome and ornate Churches could be built for them, numbers of persons would be left without the blessing of religious ordinances. Hence the great importance of being able to supply temporary accommodation at once. A few years ago the Legislature had

¹ On the day following this Meeting, a Committee was appointed by the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury for the express purpose of collecting such statistics as the Archbishop alluded to, and therefore the Committee of the Church Building Society have left the work in their hands, being willing, meanwhile, to contribute any information which they can supply.

made it imperative upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to grant stipends for curates in mining districts, in which populations might rapidly accumulate and as rapidly disappear. The same principle was now acted upon by this Society. Think, for example, of the masses of people that were often brought together by the formation of a railway. They were people who had several peculiar characteristics ; one of them was that they had been very much neglected in past times ; another, that they had much of the simplicity of sailors or of children. And yet experience had shown that they were singularly open to the influences of religion when it was presented to them in a kindly and affectionate form. On the whole, the Most Rev. Prelate thought the friends of the Society had reason to be well pleased with the progress the Society was making ; and he could assure them that it was not any want of interest in its welfare, but solely from the pressure of other engagements, that prevented the attendance of his brethren of the Right Rev. Bench, at the ordinary meetings of the Committee.

His Grace then announced the result of the ballot for the officers for the ensuing year as follows :—Auditors—Archdeacon Jennings, Mr. John Boodle, Mr. F. G. Prideaux. Treasurer—Mr. H. Gerard Hoare. To fill vacancies in the Committee caused by death, resignation, or rotation—Archdeacon Harrison, Archdeacon Hessey, Canon Cazenove, the Rev. R. T. Whittington, the Rev. T. W. Perry, Mr. C. T. Arnold, Mr. E. Hussey, Mr. A. Powell, Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, Major Watson, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Windsor Clive, M.P., and Mr. F. H. Rooke ; leaving one vacancy for the representative of the diocese of Truro, not yet nominated.

The Dean of Lichfield, in moving the adoption of the Report reiterated what his Grace had said both as regarded the importance of maintaining a central Society and of the service which it might do the Church by collecting trustworthy statistics. He likewise warmly supported what had been said with regard to Mission-chapels. He regarded the little Ebenezers, which were so often to be met with in our villages and hamlets, as finger-posts which showed the spots at which the Church's ministrations ought to have been applied, but which had been

neglected. Her difficulties at the present moment were increased by the fact that she had to deal with a population which was not only rapidly increasing, but was constantly shifting: for the new census had already shown that while the growth of the great centres had been enormous, there were many places where there had been a positive decrease. It was, therefore, a great problem in what he might call ecclesiastical economy how to make the most of the means within our power, and he regarded the proposed plan of providing temporary accommodation as a most valuable one. But he regretted to add that the burden was left to fall upon the clergy, and upon a small body of devoted laymen. As regarded the great mass of Church people, the indifference which they displayed was most lamentable; and it would be a source of untold blessing to the community if every one could be brought to feel how real an interest he had in the prosperity of the body of which he was a member.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., in seconding the motion, attributed this indifference, in some measure, to the habit which the old endowments had given Churchmen of expecting everything to be done for them. In point of fact, there was room both for endowments and for all the efforts that voluntary zeal could put forth. Those who talked about the "living agent" were only too like those who talked about charity beginning at home. With such people it was well if their charity began anywhere, and it certainly did not often go very far. This kind of talk was, in fact, a mere pretence. It was of little use to have your "living agent" unless you found him a place in which to do his work, especially in a climate like this, where for eight months in the year it was impossible to remain long in the open air. Referring to Mission-rooms and Chapels he said, if they had those places in times past the Church would now be stronger than she is, and if she got them now she would quickly grow stronger.

The motion having been agreed to, the Rev. Dr. A. T. Lee moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting, while thankfully acknowledging the valuable aid that the Society has been able to give in the past year to Church extension, desires to press upon the members of the Church of England the importance of increasing its means of usefulness in promoting Church building and the erection of Mission buildings by increased subscriptions and offertories.

Dr. Lee, in urging the importance of collecting Church statistics, said that those who were now attacking the Church had declared what they intended to propose—namely, that all ecclesiastical buildings erected before 1818 should be deemed to be ancient ones, and that after a certain date every ancient Church should be delivered over to the ratepayers to be disposed of for any purposes that they might think fit. It was, therefore, most desirable to make it plain how many Churches had been built or rebuilt in modern times, and how much had been spent upon the sustentation of the rest. Unless such facts were made known in those parts of the country where misstatements were current, the Church of England would lose her hold over those who would otherwise be her strong supporters.

Archdeacon Hessey, in seconding the resolution, said that Mission-chapels were needed in two cases. First, they were wanted even where there was a good Church close by, if the clergyman did not possess a school in which he could hold meetings and conduct simpler services than were performed in Church. The other case was where the parish was very large. Take, for example, such a district as Tottenham. Two years and a half ago he was commissioned by the Bishop to see what additional Churches were wanted there, and he reported that four or five would be necessary; but now twelve or fourteen were called for. He trusted that they would not repeat the mistake that was committed in Bethnal Green; and that in place of subdividing parishes, and putting up large separate Churches, we should sometimes content ourselves with forming conventional districts of two or three thousand souls each, with its Mission-chapel; for people would not come by twos or threes into a building which would hold fifteen hundred. He very much agreed with what the late Canon Miller had said to him seven or eight years ago—namely, that the Church must now devote her energies to the Mission-chapel and the Sunday-school. Subdivision had been overdone; and it had often happened that a poor district had been cut off a wealthy one, which had thereupon ceased to take any notice of it.

The motion having been agreed to,

Mr. R. Few, seconded by Archdeacon Cheetham, proposed a

vote of thanks to the Archbishop, coupled with a warm welcome on his return from the Continent.

His Grace, having replied, pronounced the benediction.

The Society's Work.

THE General Committee met on Thursday, April 21st, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY in the Chair.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon J. ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

Rev. G. MILLER.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8068.—CASTLE EDEN. Dio. Durham.—A new church is needed in the district of Castle Eden Colliery, in the parish of Monk Hesleden, containing a population of 2300, all of the poorer class. Divine service has been held in the National Schoolroom in this district for more than twenty years. The schoolroom is now inadequate for the congregation. There are four Dissenting chapels in the district. The church is to hold 304 persons, all free seats, and the estimated cost is £1975. Applicant, the Rev. J. Burdon; Architect, Mr. J. Garry, Hartlepool.—£150 voted.

2.—No. 8604.—EXETER, S. MATTHEW. Dio. Exeter.—The church is to be erected in a portion of S. Sidwell's parish, which is very rapidly increasing. There are 4000 persons there already, and the market-gardens are fast becoming covered with houses to be occupied by artisans. The church is to hold 841 seats, all free, and is to cost £7930. Applicant, the Rev. A. Spencer; Architect, Mr. R. Medley Fulford, Exeter.—£500 granted, which includes £150 from Hine's Legacy.

3.—No. 8599.—WANDSWORTH, S. STEPHEN. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.

4.—No. 8595.—WOOLCOT PARK, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—Deferred.

5.—No. 8603.—BURHAM. Dio. Rochester.—The present church is nearly a mile from the village, schools, and vicarage, and nearly double the distance from some of the parishioners. The accommodation is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the parish; and, through the neglect of ages, the church has fallen into a state of decay, so that it is almost ruinous. It is, therefore, to be rebuilt at the cost of £4760, and is to have 354 seats, all free. Applicant, the Rev. W. A. Keith; Architect, Mr. E. H. Stephens, Maidstone.—£130 voted.

6.—No. 8602.—CHARFIELD. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—Church to be rebuilt. The site of the new church is in the centre of the parish, and close to the village and schools. The existing building is so dilapidated that scarcely any of the old fabric can be re-used. Estimated cost, £2420; accommodation 238, all free. Applicant, the Rev. R. P. Davies; Architect, Mr. W. W. Bethell, London.—£80 voted. The foot-pace to be made wider.

7.—No. 8598.—KIMBERTON. Dio. Lichfield.—Church to be rebuilt. The existing church, built A.D. 1771, and of the worst possible type of architecture. The building is most dilapidated. Additional church room is urgently needed. The inhabitants of a neighbouring parish use this as it is so much nearer than their own parish church. Estimated cost, £2025; accommodation 188, all free. Applicant, the Rev. M. Anderson; Architect, Mr. J. Farmer, Brockton, Salop.—£100 granted.

8.—No. 8605.—SHILDON. Dio. Durham.—Church to be enlarged. The existing church, built A.D. 1833, assisted by a grant of £300 from this Society, but built so badly that it is now in a most deplorable condition, and most uncomfortable for those who worship in it. Estimated cost, £2630; accommodation 710, all free. Applicant, the Rev. H. Spurrier; Architect, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, Durham.—£200 granted.

9.—No. 8606.—AYCLIFFE. Dio. Durham.—Church built in the 12th century, and is now very dilapidated. The late vicar (Canon Eade) was a good friend to the Society for forty years, and acted as Diocesan Secretary for forty-four years. The church is now to be repaired and reseated, at a cost of £1800. Applicant, the Rev. C. J. A. Eade; Architect, Mr. Ewan Christian, London.—£50 granted.

10.—No. 8596.—EGLWYSFACH. Dio. S. Asaph.—When this church was rebuilt in 1818 it was never completed; and the tenant farmers were allowed to put up their own pews in the style and shape they liked—some long, some short, some square, some low, some high—and painted in different colours. The church is large, and altogether most unsightly and ruinous. It is now to be repaired and reseated, at an estimated cost of £800. Applicant, the Rev. D. Noel; Architect, Mr. R. Lloyd Williams, Denbigh.—£50 voted.

11.—No. 8607.—HORLEY. Dio. Rochester.—Church built before 1192; partially repaired in 1830. Its state of repair now is not good. The patrons (Christ's Hospital) give £500 towards the restoration, which is estimated to cost £2420. Applicant, the Rev. E. G. Peckover; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£100 voted.

12.—No. 8600.—KINGTON. Dio. Worcester.—The building, originally erected in Norman days, possesses some interesting architectural features, but owing to many years' neglect the church is now sadly dilapidated; the internal fittings are in a lamentable state of decay. A gallery will be removed which holds twenty-one. The estimated cost is £550. Applicant, the Rev. W. B. Atkinson; Architect, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Worcester.—£30 voted.

13.—No. 8597.—WILMINGTON. Dio. Canterbury.—This church was enlarged in 1839, assisted by a grant of £50 from this Society; substantially repaired in 1879, and with the exception of the chancel the fabric is in good order. Additional church accommodation is needed. Estimated cost, £957. Applicant, the Rev. R. Jamblin; Architect, Mr. W. G. Bartlett, London.—£30 voted.

The following application for further aid was entertained:—

14.—No. 8065.—TIPTON, S. MATTHEW. Dio. Lichfield.—In April, 1878, £100 was voted towards building the church; there were then to be 196 pew-rented sittings, these are all now to be free. An additional grant is asked on this account. Applicant, E. A. Spurgin, Esq.—£50 additional voted, making £150 in all.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with as follows:—

15.—M. B. F., No. 418.—BLACKBURN, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Manchester.—This building is to be erected at one extremity of the parish, where there is a population of 2300. At present there is neither church, school, nor even a chapel in the district; the only available place for divine service consists of two rooms in a cottage. Estimated cost, £1200; accommodation 220.—£50 voted.

16.—M. B. F., No. 427.—BOW. Dio. London.—Declined, as not being sufficiently of the nature of a church.

17.—M. B. F., No. 623.—BUCKLAND, Portsea. Dio. Winchester.—Deferred.

18.—M. B. F., No. 422.—EXETER, S. SIDWELL'S. Dio. Exeter.—This application is for aid towards the re-erection of an iron church, on a site given for the purpose. The church formerly belonged to S. Paul's, Bournemouth, from whence it has been purchased at a cost of £400. Applicant, the Rev. J. Spencer.—£10 voted.

19.—M. B. F., No. 424.—HUNGRY HILL, Hale. Dio. Winchester.—The proposed mission-church, besides being used for divine service, is to be used for working men's classes. Estimated cost, £850. Applicant, the Rev. J. Powell.—£50 voted.

20.—M. B. F., No. 426.—SALFORD, Horley. Dio. Winchester.—In this district there are 450 inhabitants; and new houses are to be built, which will increase the number. The parish church is three miles distant, and the nearest one over two. Estimated cost, £300. Applicant, the Rev. P. Mitcheson.—£40 voted.

21.—M. B. F., No. 421.—STANFREE, Bolsover. Dio. Lichfield.—This building is to be of brick foundations, wood fabric, and iron roof; to be erected two and a half miles from the nearest church, with very bad roads, scarcely passable in winter. A grant was made a few years ago for a similar work; this has grown into a beautiful church. Estimated cost, £145. Applicant, the Rev. T. C. Hill.—£15 voted.

22.—M. B. F., No. 425.—THE POTTERIES, Pluckley. Dio. Canterbury.—Withdrawn for the present.

23.—M. B. F., No. 428.—WALWORTH, S. PAUL. Dio. Rochester.—This application is for aid towards the purchase of a building, now a Dissenting chapel, which the applicant wishes to use for divine service, Sunday-schools, and temperance works, &c. Estimated cost, £1500. Applicant, the Rev. E. F. Alexander.—£40 voted.

24.—M. B. F., No. 419.—WICK, Lyminster. Dio. Chichester.—This hamlet contains a population of 1000, all of the labouring classes. The nearest church is over a mile distant. The proposed mission-room will serve both as school and chapel. Estimated cost, £1100. Applicant, the Rev. E. Durnford.—£40 voted.

The following application for further aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND was then considered:—

25.—M. B. F., No. 400.—WANDSWORTH, S. FAITH. Dio. Rochester.—This mission-building has cost double what was at first anticipated, caused by the requirements of the Board of Works. The mission is a great success. It is hoped an additional grant will be given, as there is a deficiency in the funds of £100. Applicant, the Rev. R. Taylor.—£5 additional voted, making £30 in all.

A Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, May 19th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Right Hon. the Earl of POWIS.	Rev. R. WHITTINGTON.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of TRURO.	JOHN BOODLE, Esq.
The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. WINDSOR-CLIVE, M.P.
Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.	F. H. DICKINSON, Esq.
Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.	J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
Rev. E. L. CUTTS, D.D.	EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq.
Rev. A. J. INGRAM.	G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.
Rev. GEORGE MILLER.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary</i> .
Rev. C. F. NORMAN.	

The Lord Bishop of Truro made an appeal on behalf of S. Mary's, Truro, which is to be rebuilt and used as the Cathedral of the Diocese. The application was referred to the Sub-Committee.

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as indicated :—

1.—No. 8612.—CHADWELL HEATH. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.

2.—No. 8618.—HAMBLETON. Dio. York.—The village of Hambleton contains a population of 530 inhabitants, and is situated four miles from the parish church. For the past eight years divine service has been conducted in a licensed schoolroom, and a good congregation has been gathered. A benefaction has been offered of £1000 towards the erection of a church, with which it is intended to proceed at once. The accommodation to be provided is 214, all free, at an estimated cost of £1740. Applicant, the Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite ; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£100 voted.

3.—No. 8611.—PLUCKLEY, S. MARY. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.

4.—No. 8615.—SEATON, S. PAUL. Dio. Carlisle.—Deferred.

5.—No. 8609.—TYNEMOUTH, S. AUGUSTINE. Dio. Durham.—The population of this parish has increased by 3000 since the 1871 census. An additional church is urgently needed as there is but one church for 17,000 inhabitants. The proposed new church is to hold 600, all free. Applicant, the Rev. F. Brutton ; Architect, Mr. R. H. Anderson, Edinburgh.—£350 voted from the "R. M. Fund."

6.—No. 8599.—WANDSWORTH, S. STEPHEN. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.

7.—No. 8595.—WOOLCOT PARK, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—A permanent church is urgently needed in this district of Clifton to replace an iron one which is wholly inadequate for the requirements of the rapidly increasing population. The building is not to be completed at once ; £5400 is now to be expended. Chairs are to be used in the first instance. The estimated cost is £8225 ; accommodation 806, all free. Applicant, the Rev. W. C. Prideaux ; Architect, Mr. S. Bevan, Bristol.—£350 voted.

8.—No. 8601.—BARTON. Dio. Ely.—Deferred.

9.—No. 8620.—CHADDLEWORTH. Dio. Oxford.—This church was built in the 12th century. The roof is in a bad state ; the walls and windows require repairing ; the tracery from the windows has been removed, and wooden frames introduced. The church is seated with high inconvenient pews, and the tower blocked out by a west gallery. The chancel is to be resealed and repaired, at an estimated cost of £600. Applicant, the Rev. E. Thompson ; Architect, Mr. E. Christian, London.—£30 voted.

10.—No. 8613.—LLANDINABO. Dio. Hereford.—Deferred.

11.—No. 8625.—NETTLEHAM. Dio. Lincoln.—This church is an interesting one of the 13th century ; it has fallen into a very dilapidated state, both as to its structure and fittings. The number of the sittings is not to be increased, as there is ample accommodation. The restoration is estimated to cost £2180. Applicant, the Rev. A. V. Stuart ; Architects, Messrs. Bodley and Garner, London.—£40 voted.

12.—No. 8619.—NEWNTON-LONGVILLE. Dio. Oxford.—This church was built A.D. 1190. The building is now most dilapidated. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in raising funds, on account of the absence of wealthy residents, and of the agricultural depression. £800 has been raised by cards, bazaars, concerts, offer-tories, &c. The estimated cost is £1587. There will be no increase in accommoda-tion. Applicant, the Rev. H. C. Blagden ; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£25 voted.

13.—No. 8614.—STANFORD-BISHOP. Dio. Hereford.—This church was built in the 13th century, and is now very dilapidated, particularly the roof, which is partially stripped. The land in the parish belongs to corporate bodies, or is held by trustees for a minor, and they have no legal power to contribute. The estimated cost of repairs and reseating is £600. Applicant, the Rev. H. W. Welch ; Architect, Mr. T. Nicholson, Hereford.—£20 granted.

14.—No. 8617.—TATSFIELD. Dio. Rochester.—This church was built A.D. 1200 ; it is much dilapidated, and requires immediate attention. The arrangements will be the same ; but the seats will be lowered, the doors removed, and much improved in comfort, character, and appearance. Estimated cost, £319. Applicant, the Very Rev. Dr. Geddes, Dean of Niagara ; Architect, Mr. T. E. C. Streatfield, London.—£20 voted.

15.—No. 8581.—WHITBECK. Dio. Carlisle.—Church built A.D. 1300. The building is very dilapidated ; one wall so unsafe that it may fall at any time. There are eight faculty seats. The estimated cost of repairs and rearrangement of seats is £740. Applicant, the Rev. H. Bell ; Architects, Messrs. Settle and Farmer, Ulver-stone.—£10 voted.

16.—No. 8616.—WIGGINTON. Dio. S. Alban's.—This church was built A.D. 1400 ; enlarged in 1857, assisted by a grant of £50 from this Society. When this work was executed nothing was done towards arresting the decay of roof and stone-work, and they are now very dilapidated. The sittings will be fewer, as the present ones are so close together that kneeling is impossible. The estimated cost is £945. Applicant, the Rev. W. Roberts ; Architect, Mr. R. J. Withers, London.—£20 voted.

17.—No. 8621.—BROADWAS. Dio. Worcester.—This church was built A.D. 1200. There are no records of any repairs, and the building is substantially bad. The esti-mated cost of repairs and rearranging the seats is £1525. Applicant, the Rev. R. R. Fowler ; Architect, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, Durham. £25 voted.

The following applications for further aid were entertained :—

18.—No. 8446.—SHEEPWASH. Dio. Exeter.—Since the design for restoration was submitted it has been found necessary to take down the tower, which was dangerous, and to rebuild it, thereby adding twenty-five extra sittings ; and as the parish is a very poor one an additional grant is requested.—Grant voted 17th July, 1879, £100 ; £20 added, £10 of which is from Hine's Legacy, making £120 in all.

19.—No. 8566.—TICKHILL. Dio. York.—The grant voted towards re-roofing the aisle of this church has been entirely absorbed by the expenses incurred in carrying

out the Society's requirements, and in consequence an additional substantial grant is earnestly requested, as there is still a deficiency of £300 in the funds.—Grant voted 17th March, 1881, £20; £10 additional, making £30 in all.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next considered :—

20.—M. B. F., No. 432.—HOXTON, S. ANDREW. Dio. London.—Declined, as not being sufficiently of the nature of a church.

21.—M. B. F., No. 429.—KENTISH TOWN, S. BENET and ALL SAINTS. Dio. London.—This district is growing very rapidly, the ground is being covered with houses; at present there is no church at all in it. A site for church and parsonage has been given by S. John's College, Cambridge. The proposed iron church is to hold 300, and will cost £600. Applicant, the Rev. F. O. Rowland.—£50 voted.

22.—M. B. F., No. 430.—SEALAND ROAD, Chester. Dio. Chester.—The population of S. Oswald's parish has so outstripped church accommodation that it has become necessary to enlarge a chapel-of-ease, and to build a temporary iron church. The iron church is to be used for temperance and other meetings, as well as for divine service. It is to accommodate 220, and to cost £300. Applicant, Rev. W. H. L. Cogswell.—£20 voted.

23.—M. B. F., No. 431.—SILVERBURY. Dio. London.—Deferred.

24.—M. B. F., No. 416.—WILLESDEN, S. ANDREW. Dio. London.—S. Andrew's is a new legally formed district, in which building is going on very rapidly; about 1000 poor have come to live there within a short time, and probably there will be 15,000 in fifteen years' time. In connexion with this building, Sunday-school, class-room, reading and coffee-rooms are to be erected. An iron church is always in use, and a permanent church is to be built here at once. This mission-church will hold 360, and is to cost £1220. Applicant, Rev. J. A. Rawlins.—£40 voted.

25.—M. B. F., No. 433.—NEW BELGRAVE. Dio. Peterborough.—Belgrave is close to and almost part of Leicester, which is spreading more than any town in the kingdom. The district for which this iron church is intended is a colony of 2000, detached from the main part of the village; it is to hold 300, and to be purchased at a cost of £80. Applicant, Rev. F. H. Richardson.—£20 voted.

At this Meeting the Secretary was authorized to receive subscriptions and donations on behalf of the Cathedral of the Diocese of Truro.

The Secretary stated that he had received information that the following resolution had been moved by the Dean of S. David's at the Conference of the Diocese of S. David's, and carried unanimously:—"That it is desirable to appoint a Diocesan Committee to work in co-operation with the Central Societies for Church Building, and for the supply of spiritual aid."

The grant of £100 from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND for the Mission Church of S. Silas, South Lambeth, was cancelled, as the work has been abandoned.

A Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, June 16th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

The Ven. Archdeacon CHEETHAM.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. R. WHITTINGTON.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. WINDSOR CLIVE,
M.P.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

W. RIVINGTON, Esq.

F. H. ROOKE, Esq.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as indicated :—

1.—No. 8573.—S. MARY'S, TRURO (Truro Cathedral). Dio. Truro.—The church of S. Mary's, Truro, has been pulled down, and the new cathedral, to serve also as a parish church, is to be erected on the site. The cost of that portion of the cathedral now to be built will be about £35,000; this will include the part to be used for parish purposes, which will cost £5350, and will afford accommodation for 800 worshippers. Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—A grant of £500 was voted, which will be payable upon the consecration and completion of the portion to be used for parochial purposes.

2.—No. 8631.—AYLESBURY, S. JOHN. Dio. Oxford.—The population of this town has grown so rapidly of late that the existing church accommodation is quite inadequate. A chapel-of-ease is to be built to hold 500—all seats free—at an estimated cost of £5500. Applicant, the Rev. A. T. Lloyd; Architect, Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£300 voted.

3.—No. 8612.—CHADWELL HEATH. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.

4.—No. 8634.—LEWISHAM, CH. OF THE TRANSFIGURATION. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.

5.—No. 8611.—PLUCKLEY, S. MARY. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.

6.—No. 8615.—SEATON. Dio. Carlisle.—At present there is only one church, which is situated in a remote nook of the parish, quite away from the centres of population. The hilly nature of the district and the bad approaches make it almost inaccessible in wet weather, and to the aged and delicate always so. The church will hold 238, all free seats, and the estimated cost is £1575. Applicant, Rev. T. Hodges; Architect, Mr. G. Watson, Penrith.

7.—No. 8599.—WANDSWORTH, S. STEPHEN. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.

8.—No. 8594.—AUCKLAND, S. ANDREW. Dio. Durham.—Deferred.

9.—No. 8628.—BILLINGFORD. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1450. No repairs have been done within living memory, and the building is very dilapidated. The upper part of the tower has been destroyed at some past time. The estimated cost of the repairs and rearrangement of seats is £760. Applicant, the Rev. R. White; Architect, Mr. G. Nattrass, London.—£40 voted.

10.—No. 8613.—LLANDINABO. Dio. Hereford.—This church, being well situated on the high road, is well attended, both by the parishioners and by inhabitants of outlying districts of other parishes. The building is in a state of great dilapidation. The repairs and rearrangement of seats are estimated to cost £666.

Applicant, the Rev. H. L. Oswell ; Architect, Mr. E. L. Oswell, Shrewsbury.—**£35** voted.

11.—No. 8610.—MARLINGFORD. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1320. The north aisle is level with the ground. The walls are crumbling away fast, and the timbers of the roof are hardly able to bear the rotten thatch. People fear to enter the church. The principal landowner, in whose grounds the church is situated, is a Nonconformist ; he gives **£100**. The chancel and tower are in a bad state, but, from want of funds, are not now to be touched. The estimated cost of repairs and reseating is **£800**. Applicant, the Rev. E. Richards, D.D.; Architect, Mr. Boardman, Norwich.—**£25** voted.

12.—No. 8623.—SALEHOUSE. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1300. There are no records of any repairs being done. The building is in a dangerous state. The patron, the Lord of the Manor, is a Roman Catholic, and neither he nor his tenants subscribe. Estimated cost of repairs and reseating, **£1950**. Applicant, the Rev. T. F. Bodington ; Architect, Mr. John O. Scott, London.—**£50** voted.

13.—No. 8632.—STAVERTON. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1400. Over **£1500** have been expended on the restoration of this church during the last ten years, but the interior arrangement is most inconvenient. The rearrangement of seats is estimated to cost **£595**. Applicant, the Rev. J. B. Hughes ; Architect, Mr. E. Christian, London.—**£40** voted, **£20** of which is from Hines' Legacy for Devonshire Churches.

In the following cases further aid was granted, for the reasons stated :—

14.—No. 8560.—HENDON, CHRIST CHURCH. Dio. London.—This new church is to be completed by the addition of the south aisle, omitted in the original scheme.—In December, 1880, **£180** was voted ; now **£50** is voted in addition, making in all **£230**. Accommodation, 400, all free.

15.—No. 8441.—TYWARDREATH. Dio. Truro.—An addition of **£10** to the grant of **£60**, voted in July, 1879, for the rebuilding of this church, has now been voted.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then considered and dealt with as shown :—

16.—M. B. F., No. 436.—DEAN LANE, BEDMINSTER, S. PAUL. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—There are 5000 inhabitants round this part of the parish, in which the mission-room is to be erected. In one street there are ninety houses, and 270 families in them. The object is to give a service for the very poor, as there is no room for them in the parish church. Estimated cost, **£1300**. Proposed accommodation, 300. Applicant, the Rev. C. J. Atherton.—**£25** voted.

17.—M. B. F., No. 425.—HARRIETSHAM. Dio. Canterbury.—The church of this parish is most inconveniently situated for the inhabitants ; so that the old and infirm seldom or never get there. It is proposed now to build a mission-church on the glebe-land, in the midst of the inhabitants, for additional services on Sunday and weekdays. Estimated cost, **£430**. Proposed accommodation, 100. Applicant, the Rev. J. W. Nutt.—**£10** granted.

18.—No. 435.—HERONGATE, East Horndon. Dio. S. Alban's.—It is proposed to erect this mission-room in the centre of the village, for the convenience of the aged and infirm, as the parish church is so far off that none but the robust are able to attend the services of the church. Proposed accommodation, 200. Estimated cost, **£250**. Applicant, the Rev. A. W. Lefroy.—**£10** voted.

S. Augustine's, Croydon.

THE parish of S. Peter's, Croydon, is a district with a large and rapidly increasing population. It contains about 8500 inhabitants, has trebled itself in twenty years, and is still very rapidly growing. It consists mainly of poor persons who are driven out of the town by the limited area. It is devoted to the building of small property, and is so poor that even dissenting chapels have rarely appeared amongst the population. The church accommodation of S. Peter's numbers only about 750, including children, so that it can be easily perceived what a large sphere there is for the operation of Christian work. This state of affairs has recently caused an effort to be made in the district for the erection of a new church.

S. Peter's, it should be stated, has no endowment whatever, but the Commissioners allow £120 per annum towards the stipend of a curate; for the future they have agreed to increase their grant to £240 in aid of another curate. To render this offer useful, a new church is required, and it is proposed to build the Church of S. Augustine to satisfy this want, a part of which could be erected for about £5000. The parish has done what it can towards finding this sum, but £1000 more is still needed to carry out this part of the work, which will provide about 400 sittings. Eventually it is hoped that the church, when complete, will seat about 900.

This church will consist of a nave, with north and south aisles, a central tower, north and south transepts, chancel, with an aisle fitted with seats for the children on the north side, and a large aisle with a high pitched roof, for the accommodation of the organ, &c., on the south side. The architect has taken advantage of the sloping nature of the ground on which the church stands to arrange the vestries for the clergy and choir under the chancel and south chancel aisle; they are approached by a staircase from the latter.

The style of architecture adopted is the Early Decorated. The materials for the walls will be flint and Kentish rag-stone in about equal proportions, the latter being chiefly arranged in courses;



Whiteman & Bass, Photo-Litho, London.

S. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, BRIGHTON ROAD, CROYDON.



the internal surfaces of all the walls are plastered ; all the external quoins, weatherings to buttresses, and other features are of Box Ground stone. The four large columns carrying the tower are of Portland stone, and all other internal dressings are of Farleigh Down stone and fire-stone. The internal woodwork is of pitch pine, and the roofs are covered with local red tiles.

Mr. John Oldrid Scott, son of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, is the architect.

The Rev. J. White, Vicar of S. Peter's, will be thankful to receive any contributions for the new church.

Systematic Almsgiving.

I. IT is a fact, as deplorable as it is notorious, that Church works are, at the present day, carried on by the gifts of the few. Either the interest in distinctively Church charities is small, or else Church people are for the most part sadly behindhand in the great Christian duty of giving. Doubtless there are some unostentatious givers who "let not their left hand know what the right hand doeth"—rare noble characters who spend their substance on Christ's Church ; but these, alas ! are too few. In the subscription lists of those Societies and Charities in connexion with the Church, there are three points which are manifest : (i.) The smallness of the lists of contributors ; (ii.) the recurrence of the same names in many of the lists ; (iii.) the large proportion of clergy. Excluding ladies, there is often a considerable majority of clergy amongst the names.

It is the same in respect of Societies as it is in the case of Dioceses, as probably every one of our Bishops could testify, that there seems as if there was a small circle of persons who give, and beyond them there is the utmost difficulty in obtaining support for any Church works.

II. Church people for the most part have not yet learned to make their contributions in proportion to their means. Perhaps this is in a great measure for lack of definite teaching on the point. There is really hardly any duty more clearly inculcated in Holy Scripture than this, and yet how little is it attended to ! Verily, the poor are those who more than others give according

to their means. Is this not a point which the clergy of the Church might take up more earnestly than they have done? If only Church people were impressed with a sense of their duty in this matter, they would soon learn to outdo with a righteous emulation the Jew of old, who could not do less than obey God's command, and *tithe* his income.

Were Churchmen to do this, how wonderfully one might see the Church's works progress throughout the land, and become, with God's blessing, a greater and more powerful agent for the spiritual welfare of the people!

Cheap Churches.

From a Paper read by MR. W. WHITE, F.S.A., at a Meeting of the Architectural Association on March 4th, 1881, published in "The Builder."

THE title of my paper is one which demands no apology. It may require explanation; for it is one which is likely to give offence to some whose affectation or sense of superiority will allow them to associate it only with a vulgar expression which they consider carries with it its own condemnation,—an expression often foolishly made and misapplied. Speak of a thing being cheap, or of some mode by which it may be cheapened, and it will inevitably suggest to them some connexion with the nasty. A sneer may be a very cheap and nasty way of asserting superiority to such vile and common considerations as mere money value, or the inconvenience attending a virtuous economy. But an article may be cheap without being nasty, or nasty without being cheap. The greatest discrimination is sometimes necessary in order to arrive at a true judgment. Only knowledge and experience will enable us to make the most of ordinary opportunities and of available means for securing a satisfactory result. Great prudence and care may be required to guard against such "cheese-paring" as might endanger the stability, or impair the usefulness, of a building, in respect of its arrangement and purposes. But this is no legitimate reason against cutting down expense to a minimum, if the exigencies of the case require it. The nature and character of the work must largely depend upon its special circumstances.

It must not be denied, however, that there is in cheapness a danger of bringing our work into degradation, and ourselves into discredit and even disgrace ; namely, the fictitious, delusive, spurious sort of economy derived from competition. If we begin to vie with each other in cheapness, we shall soon lose sight of the true ends of an equitable and reasonable economy, and shall have to extend our competition to that sort of superficial display which is destructive of true principle, and must result in disappointment to all concerned, with here and there, possibly, an occasional exception.

For success in treatment and design we want, not the impetus of sordid motives, but the fire of enthusiasm for the thorough practical study of our art, so admirably insisted on by Mr. Street in his opening lecture at the Royal Academy. Without this we shall never get beyond respectable mediocrity. And for the purposes of economy we want the most thorough knowledge and grasp of construction, and of the value of all available material, in order to provide against the wasteful use of such as might be expensive in convertibility, carriage, or labour. And neither of these stepping-stones to success can be reached without long and patient labour. I have more than once known of a large expense being incurred, in one case by the introduction of red bricks from a distance as being more lively than the common stock ; and, in another case, and actually at the same, by the introduction of common stocks from a similar distance on the ground of the red brick being so dull. Architecture can no more be produced without expense than can the steam-engine be propelled without fuel. The æsthetical properties of a building consist in its architectural form. This form legitimately may, and very often must, be restricted by considerations of expense ; and sometimes the barest construction compatible with security may be necessitated. With restricted resources it would be actually inconsistent with the ends or objects to be attained, I will not say to attempt an ornamental treatment or purely architectural conception, but to expend upon its construction, or upon the substance of its material, more than is absolutely needful. It may be a troublesome, thankless, and responsible task ; but it may be neverthe-

less one of the gravest duties, one of the greatest difficulties and responsibilities which the architect is called upon to encounter. To shirk the obligation on the ground that funds are insufficient to do credit to his reputation or to his powers of design may or may not indicate a really high-minded course. In any case it is very like saying that it is no good for an employer with insufficient means to come to an architect at all ; whereas, on the contrary, it might reasonably and properly be presumed that insufficiency of means may be the very reason why an architect should be called in, in order to make the most of available means, though at the same time it may prove to him but an unprofitable piece of work. In order to make the most of the means and circumstances of the particular case, he may have to face rather than shrink from the risk and the responsibility of advising with confidence as to where the line may safely be drawn.

Cheapness is of various kinds, and it will not do to expect the same character or the same result in a cheap church as in an expensive one. Hence, as a guiding principle of obtaining cheapness, even the most persistent followers of precedent must aim rather at giving the building a genuine character of its own, than at endeavouring to impart to it the exact character of an old building of any definite style or period, which would make it but a mean and meagre imitation of something better. Still less must there be any striving after structural decoration. The ornamental details often introduced in an old building with great effect, well contrasting by their elegance and lightness with the surrounding massiveness, when found in a modern cheap building may serve mainly to call attention to the insult which it is not ashamed to add to the injury inflicted by poverty. Not that poverty is a sin or a disgrace. It may be a misfortune, and it may be the result of the highest merit, the residence of the brightest virtues ; but poverty decked out in tinsel or trumpery ornament can only call attention to its own degradation.

There are those who, apparently deriding and despising all ideas of cheapness as a principle worth contending for under any circumstances, are yet content to advocate it under the more "genteel" name of economy, and maintain that, for the perfection of the architectural development of the future, we must look to

iron as our constructive material ; because it will be the least costly, as well as the most available for enclosing large spaces, and thus affording greater scope for freedom, or perhaps it might be more truly called licence, in design.

In treating of cheap churches, however, it will be impossible to uphold iron as the grand desideratum. It will not serve as a fitting substitute for other material. There may be purposes for which it will be found useful as a constructive, rather than as a strictly architectural material in their erection. What I have seen of iron churches has certainly not impressed me in their favour, in respect either of comfort, of cost, or of character, in proportion to the amount of accommodation provided.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

A WARNING.—The following statement has been issued :—

The attention of the members of the Church of Ireland is directed to the fact that S. Patrick's Cathedral, so recently restored by the munificence of the late Sir B. L. Guinness, Bart., is being slowly but surely destroyed by ground damp and insufficient drainage. The Caen stone pillars are discoloured and mildewed, and in many places rotting at the foundation. The sandstone floor is in many parts black from saturation with water, and the damp is creeping up the beautiful carved oak of the choir. If allowed to go on, in a few years the cathedral can only be saved by an immense outlay, whereas now it could be permanently saved and repaired at a cost of £3000, spent in enlarging the drains and laying the floor in waterproof concrete and tiles. The floor on which the organ rests is partly rotted by wet, and the magnificent organ itself—one of the noblest in the Church of Ireland—is in considerable danger. Mildew is also appearing in the library, which contains many treasures of old cathedral music, which, if allowed to decay, could hardly be replaced.

THE Right Hon. Sir RICHARD CROSS, M.P., in the course of his speech at the Annual Meeting of the Additional Curates Society, said :—

Years ago we had, unfortunately, taught our people to think that their churches were made only for the rich. We built great houses in them for the wealthy, and left the poor to shift for themselves ; but, happily, those days were passing away. Again, we had taught the people that, after our churches had been used for the two stated services on Sunday, they might be closed for the rest of the week. That idea, too, was happily beginning to be dissipated, and our churches were beginning to be made thoroughly useful. The clergyman of one of the poorest districts in a large town once found a poor woman, and asked what she was doing there. Her reply was, " Oh, sir, you can have no idea with what intense delight we who live in a crowded and bustling part of the town come here to think in peace and quiet upon sacred things."

Received with thanks :—*The Builder. Decoration* (Sampson Low, Marston, & Co.), which continues its interesting illustrations of artistic subjects. *The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *Free and Open Church Advocate*.

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory ; *S*, Sermon ; *M*, Meeting ; *A*, Association remittance ; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1881. Canterbury.

June 13 Rolvenden, Alms
Box *O* £0 5 0

York.

Mar. 30 Fylingdales *O* 2 2 0

London.

Mar. 31 Earl's Court, S. Mat-
thias *O* 13 18 8

April 9 Haggerston, S. Ste-
phen *O* 2 3 0

29 Upper Holloway, S.
John *O* 9 1 2

Hammersmith, S.
John *O* 2 4 2

May 21 S. Paul's Cathedral. *O* 26 9 4

June 2 Isleworth, S. John *O* 3 3 10

Durham.

April 20 Durham, S. Mary-le-
bow *O* 3 0 0

25 Long Houghton ... *O* 1 6 2

May 31 Durham, S. Cuthbert *O* 5 5 6

June 2 Medomsley *O* 2 2 0

Winchester.

April 6 Ockley, S. John ... *O* 1 2 2

26 Windlesham *O* 7 1 9

Bagshot *O* 2 15 2

27 Emsworth *O* 3 6 11

May 16 Farlington *O* 4 0 0

Bangor.

No remittance.

Bath and Wells.

April 1 Bath and Wells Dio-
cesan (for 1880)... *A* 11 12 11 4

20 " " 2 2 0

June 17 Draycot *O* 0 8 8

Carlisle.

June 8 Ings *O* 0 5 7½

Chester.

April 21 North Lode *O* 3 16 0

May 5 Hargrave *O* 1 1 0

Chichester.

April 26 Oving *O* 2 10 5

June 8 Slaughtam *O* 7 11 0

Ely.

May 12 Norhill *O* 0 14 3

21 Soham *O* 3 8 0

1881. Exeter.

April 26 Shobrooke *O* £3 19 0

May 4 Monkleigh *O* 1 0 0

10 Withecombe *O* 3 9 0

28 Exeter, S. Petrock
and S. Mary Arches *O* 0 4 0

June 11 Feniton *O* 3 6 9

18 Swymbridge *O* 4 0 0

Gloucester and Bristol.

Mar. 31 Newland *O* 1 0 0

April 8 Gloucester, S. Al-
date *O* 1 5 6

May 12 Uley *O* 10 3 0

Hereford.

June 16 Credenhill *O* 1 12 1

Lichfield.

Mar. 29 Prees *O* 2 0 0

April 21 Mow Cop *O* 1 0 0

May 16 Hadnall *O* 5 2 10

31 Gresley *O* 1 11 9½

Linton Schoolroom *O* 0 8 2½

Caldmore, S. Mi-
chael *O* 1 10 0

June 9 Norbury *O* 3 15 0

Lincoln.

May 18 Leadenham *O* 3 3 0

June 14 Skendleby *O* 3 10 0

Wainfleet, S. Mary *O* 0 16 1

Spilsby, M. B. F. ... *O* 5 0 0

Liverpool.

No remittance.

Llandaff.

May 27 Llynypia, S. An-
drew *O* 4 0 0

31 Merthyr Mawr *O* 3 0 0

Manchester.

No remittance.

Norwich.

April 23 Norwich Diocesan *A* 13 1 7

May 10 Gorleston, S. An-
drew *O* 2 17 1

17 North Walsham ... *O* 2 5 3

Oxford.

April 1 Loughton *O* 0 13 4

20 Docking *O* 1 17 0

June 13 Oxford, Christ Ch. *O* 4 0 0

1881.	Peterborough.			
May 31	Carlton Curlew ...	O	£1 12 0	
	Ilston.....	O	0 16 0	
June 1	Dallington.....	O	1 6 7	
3	Kegworth	O	2 7 6	

	Ripon.			
April 5	Robert Town	O	0 16 6	
May 11	Scholes	O	3 3 4	
June 17	Cleckheaton, S. John	O	3 0 0	

	Rochester.			
April 5	Clapham, S. Sa- viour	O	6 4 0	
	„ Parish Ch. O	18 14 10		
25	Battersea Rise, S. Mark	O	14 10 8	
June 8	Eltham	O	12 13 9	

Salisbury.
No remittance.

	S. Alban's.			
April 5	Chadwell, S. Mary	O	3 0 9	
June 8	Laindon.....	O	0 12 0	

1881.	S. Asaph.			
May 4	Mold Parish Church	O	£4 2 10	
	„ St. John	O	1 2 6	
12	Whittington	A	1 9 6	

	S. David's.			
May 18	Llampeter Velfry...	O	1 8 6	
30	Nantmel	O	0 4 9	
June 18	Llanely, All Saints	O	5 2 9	

	Truro.			
May 27	Pillaton.....	O	0 10 0	
June 16	Sancreed	O	0 16 3	

	Worcester.			
Mar. 29	Worcester, S. Paul	O	2 8 4	
April 9	„ Cathedral	O	9 0 6	

Sodor and Man.
No remittance.

Special Appeals.

NUNNINGTON, NEAR YORK.

THIS Church, in the valley of the Rye, is 600 years old. The fabric, partly sound, is generally very dilapidated and unsightly. The north wall is pressed out and cracked through pressure from the roof, which is a system of patchwork. The interior, green with damp, is cold and comfortless, so that the regularity of the congregation is seriously interfered with; and the high box-pews almost isolate the chancel.

Mr. Ewan Christian's estimate for Restoration, adding North Aisle and Organ-chamber, Draining, Re-seating, and Warming is £2200. £1220 have been secured by promised Grants from the "York Diocesan" and "Incorporated" Church Building Societies, by Private Gifts, and by a Working Party. The people, chiefly agricultural labourers, are heartily doing their utmost, but are quite unable to find the £980 still required.

Help, in large and small Donations, is therefore very earnestly sought, that the long-needed work may be commenced without further delay. Remittances will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. William Collins, Nunnington Rectory, York.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, W.—An earnest Appeal is made for funds for the new Church of S. Thomas in the parish of S. Stephen. The population of the Parish is 10,000, the mother Church seats 650, the temporary Mission Church 230; both are crowded, so that the additional accommodation is now urgently required. The new Church will seat 654. All seats FREE. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in offices and warehouses, and have contributed to their utmost. There are no landowners to assist. The estimated cost is £5500. Amount promised £2900. The site given by the Bishop of London's Fund. £800 required to commence building. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. L. Collett, S. Stephen's Vicarage, and the Rev. H. Small, 68, Godolphin Road.

S. PAUL'S, CLERKENWELL, MISSION CHURCH AND HALL.—Located amidst the teeming thousands of central London. The Lord Bishop of London is particularly urgent on all districts to have such a station. This is an absolute necessity for this very poor and extensive district. £500 most urgently needed. Bankers, London and County, High Street, Islington; or Donations most gratefully received by the Vicar (who has worked here for 18 years), Rev. A. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrooke Row, N.

THE VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of TICKHILL, York-shire, appeal urgently for aid towards the completion of the new Roof of the Church. Upwards of £850 have been subscribed by the people in the neighbourhood, amongst whom great depression now exists (the locality being purely agricultural). This amount has been expended on the Nave and Chancel Roofs, and other works in a dangerous condition. To complete the North and South Aisles a further sum of £450 is required. This is a case deserving the sympathy of all Churchmen, as every source of help in the district is exhausted, and the completion of the work is necessary for the safety of the worshippers. The Church (S. Mary's) is a perfect specimen of the 14th century. All the seats are free.

LLANPUMPSAINT CHURCH.—It is intended to restore the above Church, which is in a sadly dilapidated state, so much so, that for many years it has been very uncomfortable to those who attend Divine Worship. The Parish is a poor one, there being no resident landowner. Subscriptions, which are greatly needed, will be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Lloyd, Llanpumpsaint, Carmarthen.

Advertisements.

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THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

THE General Committee met on Thursday, July 21st, 1881, at 2 p.m., this being the last meeting of the Session.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. G. MILLER.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. R. WHITTINGTON.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. WINDSOR

CLIVE, M.P.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

W. RIVINGTON, Esq.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8641.—CATERHAM VALLEY, S. JOHN. Dio. Rochester.—The present temporary church seats 350, and is filled to overflowing. It is to replace this church by a permanent building that the present application for assistance is made. A grand Dissenting chapel has recently been erected, costing £12,000. The church will hold 751 persons; 359 seats are to be “pew-rented.” The estimated cost is £8280. Applicant, the Rev. J. N. Heard; Architect, Mr. W. Bassett-Smith, London.—£200 voted.

2.—No. 8650.—CROYDON, S. AUGUSTINE. Dio. Canterbury.—This is a very poor neighbourhood; there are not half-a-dozen houses from which help can be expected. It is now proposed to erect one-half of a large church, and to carry on missionary work. The portion now to be erected is the chancel and transepts, as the more important part of the building. The whole church, when completed, will hold 776, but the portion now to be erected will contain seats for 388 only, all free. The estimated cost of this part is £5440. Probably the district will ultimately be formed into a new parish; at present it is part of S. Peter's parish. Applicant, the Rev. J. White; Architect, Mr. J. O. Scott, London.—£200 voted towards the portion now to be erected.

3.—No. 8637.—CWM, in Ebbw Vale. Dio. Llandaff.—The population for whom this church is intended numbers 870, but very shortly will reach 2000, as new colliery works are to be commenced. The church will be built in the centre of the population. The parish church is quite four miles distant. All the parish belongs to the Ebbw Vale Company and Lady Llanover, neither of whom will contribute. The church will contain 181 seats, all free. Estimated cost, £1188. Applicant, the Rev. W. Hughes; Architect, Mr. John Norton, London.—£100 voted.

4.—No. 8634.—LEWISHAM, CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION. Dio. Rochester.—A large portion of the parish of S. Stephen's consisted of brick-fields. The clay is exhausted, and streets of small houses are being rapidly built. The parish church is separated from the new district by two railways and two rivers. It is needful to build a chapel-of-ease at once. The accommodation to be provided is 491, all free. Estimated cost, £8000. Applicant, H. M. Low, Esq.; Architect, Mr. J. Brooks, London.—£250 voted.

5.—No. 8636.—PECKHAM, S. MARK. Dio. Rochester.—In 1879, a Mission District (S. Mark's) was formed out of the parish of S. Mary Magdalene's; services being held in the school-rooms of the parish. The appalling increase of the population renders a new church imperatively necessary. In 1861, the population of this parish was 8154; in 1871, it was 17,000; and now there is at least 35,000! The new church will hold 797 persons; but 391 seats are to be "pew-rented." Estimated cost, £8550. Applicant, the Rev. T. Smith; Architect, Mr. C. L. Luck, London.—£200 voted.

6.—No. 8611.—PLUCKLEY, S. MARY. Dio. Canterbury.—The population of the district in which this church is to be erected is fast increasing, on account of its nearness to the South Eastern Railway-station. Twenty new cottages are to be immediately built. The new church, which will serve as a chapel-of-ease, will contain 174 seats, all free. Estimated cost, £1425. Applicant, the Rev. E. J. Selwyn; Architect, Mr. C. L. Luck, London.—£75 granted.

7.—No. 8627.—REDRUTH, S. ANDREW. Dio. Truro.—The parish church is more than half-a-mile from the bulk of the people, and more than a mile from the extremity of the parish. The site on which the new church is to be built is very central, and where new houses are being built. This is a parish of poor miners. The church will hold 950, all free, and will be a chapel-of-ease. Estimated cost, £9625. Applicant, the Rev. J. W. Lane; Architect, Mr. J. P. Seddon, London.—£400 voted from the "R. M. Fund."

8.—No. 8643.—SUTTON, S. BARNABAS. Dio. Rochester.—This district is taken out of the parishes of Sutton, Benhilton, and Carshalton. A large number of the houses are occupied by labourers; two, and sometimes three, families live in one house, owing to the high rents demanded. A large quantity of land is marked out for building purposes. Accommodation to be provided for 628 persons; but 254 seats are to be "pew-rented." Estimated cost, £6950. Applicant, the Rev. A. G. L. Bowling; Architects, Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, London.—£175 voted.

9.—No. 8646.—HAMMERSMITH, S. PAUL. Dio. London.—Deferred.

10.—No. 8644.—HOOK, S. PAUL. Dio. Rochester.—The present church was built in 1838. It is most inconvenient, and is so hemmed in by graves that it cannot be enlarged. The new church is to be on a different site, and the old church will be retained for the present. The new church is to hold 214; but 56 seats will be "pew-rented." Estimated cost, £2005. Applicant, the Rev. W. Clark; Architects, Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, London.—£60 voted.

11.—No. 8633.—KERRY, S. MICHAEL. Dio. S. Asaph.—The present arrange-

ment of seating is as bad as it can be. Almost all the external walls require rebuilding. The new walls will be on the same lines as the old. The roofs will be as far as possible the old ones restored, and every old feature will be carefully preserved. Estimated cost, £4350. Applicant, the Rev. O. A. Nares ; Architect, Mr. G. E. Street, London.—£175 granted.

12.—No. 8594.—AUCKLAND, S. ANDREW. Dio. Durham.—Church built A.D. 1200, partially repaired in 1858 ; it is now nearly dilapidated. This application is for the restoration only. The reseating was done twelve years ago. Estimated cost, £3524. Applicant, the Rev. Canon Long ; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£60 voted.

13.—No. 8642.—BALDERTON, S. GILES. Dio. Lincoln.—Church partially repaired in 1848 ; it is now very dilapidated. There is no numerical increase in the seats, but those to be provided will be more convenient ones ; a gallery is to be removed. Estimated cost, £2130. Applicant, the Rev. F. V. Bussell ; Architect, Mr. J. Fowler, Louth.—£25 voted.

14.—No. 8601.—BARTON. Dio. Ely.—Church built A.D. 1270. The church has long required restoring, the roofs are weak and poor ; it requires reseating, for all the pews are of different lengths and unsightly, and the western arch blocked up by an ugly gallery. The tower is cracked and unsafe. Estimated cost, £1994. Applicant, the Rev. A. W. Monkhouse ; Architect, Mr. W. M. Fawcett, Cambridge.—£25 voted.

15.—No. 7546.—BERMONDSEY, S. AUGUSTINE. Dio. Rochester.—The Society made a grant of £300 in April, 1873. £200 was paid after consecration of the portion already built. The remainder (£100) of the grant lapsed, and was cancelled in December, 1879, because the debt on the church could not be cleared off, and the grant claimed within six years. The whole church will contain 759, all free. The estimated cost of the portion now to be erected is £4470. Applicant, the Rev. W. J. Stobart ; Architect, Mr. H. Jarvis, London.—£100 voted, thus making up original amount of £300.

16.—No. 8645.—BROUGHTON ASTLEY. Dio. Peterborough.—Church built from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries. It is very dilapidated ; no substantial repairs appear to have been done for upwards of a hundred years. It is a very interesting church. The register dates from 1503. The windows contain some rich specimens of painted glass. Estimated cost of repairs, &c., £2385. Applicant, the Rev. G. D. Armitage ; Architect, Mr. W. Bassett-Smith, London.—£40 voted.

17.—No. 8622.—CHESTER, S. THOMAS. Dio. Chester.—A portion of this church, which is a chapel-of-ease in the parish of S. Oswald, was built A.D. 1872. It is now proposed to complete it by extending the building westwards. Estimated cost of enlargement, £3500. 320 additional seats will thus be provided, all free. Applicant, the Rev. W. H. L. Cogswell ; Architect, Mr. John O. Scott, London.—£125 voted.

18.—No. 8648.—CROWBOROUGH, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Chichester.—Church built A.D. 1744. The present building is wholly inadequate for the wants of the population, and there is urgent need of the work being undertaken at once. 180 seats will now be added, at an estimated cost of £2270, all free. Applicant, the Rev. H. Gretton ; Architects, Messrs. Whitfield and Thomas, London.—£70 voted.

19.—No. 8541.—MALVERN LINK, S. MATTHIAS. Dio. Worcester.—Church built A.D. 1844, assisted by a grant of £150 from this Society. In November last £80 was voted towards its enlargement, but owing to the unsafe state of the tower, it is thought better to take it down and continue the south aisle to the end of the nave, and to make provision for a tower outside the aisle walls. This will occasion

an outlay of £690. Applicant, the Rev. W. C. E. Newbolt ; Architect, Mr. F. W. Hunt, London.—£30 voted.

20.—No. 8647.—NORTHCHURCH, S. MARY. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1300. Roofs only repaired in 1835. The building is now very dilapidated. The church is far too small for the population, which has increased by 1000 in the last fifty years. Estimated cost, £2700. Applicant, the Rev. A. F. Birch ; Architect, Mr. R. J. Withers, London.—£40 voted.

21.—No. 7377.—WALTON-LE-SOKEN (Walton-on-the-Naze). Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1804, enlarged in 1873, assisted by a grant of £40 from this Society. This is a rising watering-place, and in the season the population is increased to 4370 at the least. There is no other church in the town ; hence the need of enlarging the existing one. 258 additional free seats are to be provided, at an estimated expenditure of £3068. Applicant, the Rev. J. T. Cooke ; Architect, Mr. H. Stone, London.—£125 voted.

22.—No. 8626.—TRAWDEN, S. MARY. Dio. Manchester.—Church built A.D. 1845, assisted by a grant of £300 from this Society. If the proposed reseating can be accomplished, the accommodation will be increased to 439 seats, all of which will be made free ; at present there are 168 appropriated. Estimated outlay, £215. Applicant, the Rev. W. L. Taylor ; Architect, Mr. T. Bell, Burnley.—£10 voted.

23.—No. 8640.—WESTON FAYELL. Dio. Peterborough.—Church built A.D. 1200. A new roof was added in 1869, as additional accommodation was needed. A new aisle is to be added. The inhabitants, with but few exceptions, are all labourers. The author of "Meditations among the Tombs" was rector here, and was buried in the chancel. The work has been begun, but is not far advanced. Estimated cost, £1150. Applicant, the Rev. J. Phillips ; Architect, Mr. M. Holding, Northampton.—£25 voted.

The following application for further aid was entertained :—

24.—No. 8211.—HARLINGTON. Dio. London.—A considerable increase has been made in the accommodation over and above what was originally stipulated for, also more money has been expended in extra works, and there is still a deficiency in the funds of £200. Grant voted 21st June, 1878, £60. Applicant, the Rev. E. J. Haddock.—£10 additional voted.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then considered and dealt with as shown :—

25.—M. B. F., No. 443.—ASHILL, in the parish of Uffculme. Dio. Exeter.—The nearest church to this district is two miles distant. It is this distance that makes this building necessary for the use of the aged and young. It is also to be used for a Sunday-school. Accommodation, 158. Estimated cost, £1100. Applicant, the Rev. H. Bramley.—£10 voted.

26.—M. B. F., No. 423.—BUCKLAND, in the parish of Portsea. Dio. Winchester.—This building is to be used for the general purposes of a mission-room. This is the fourth mission building the applicant has taken in hand in less than three years, and is the most costly. The Society has given a grant to each of the others. Accommodation, 152. Estimated cost, £1950. Applicant, the Rev. E. Jacob.—£30 voted.

27.—M. B. F., No. 441.—RUNHAM, Vauxhall. Dio. Norwich.—A mission-room was erected nine years since of wood, and well painted and slated, and is in good preservation. It is not wanted where it now stands, as a larger one has been built

and substituted. This application is for aid towards renovating it, and placing it in a position where a mission-chapel is required, in another parish; but the district will be added ecclesiastically to Great Yarmouth. Accommodation, 150. Estimated cost, £180. Applicant, the Rev. G. Venables.—£5 voted.

28.—M. B. F., No. 440.—MALPAS, in the parish of S. Clement, Truro. Dio. Truro.—The district in which this mission building is to be erected contains a population of about 150 inhabitants, besides a floating and varying one on board the many vessels frequenting the roadstead. The parish church is a mile and a quarter distant, and in the winter the road to it is often impassable. Accommodation, 80. Estimated cost, £200. Applicant, the Rev. A. P. Moor.—£10 voted.

29.—M. B. F., No. 442.—LATCHLEY, in the parish of Calstock. Dio. Truro.—This parish embraces an area of 6133 acres of hilly country, and contains, in addition to a large scattered population, two towns two miles apart, and six distinct villages, two of them more than three miles from the parish church, and none within one and a half miles. The Dissenters have erected sixteen chapels in the parish, the population of which has increased threefold since 1841. Two grants for mission-churches have already been made to this parish. Accommodation, 130. Estimated cost, £1000. Applicant, the Rev. T. Hullah.—£25 voted.

30.—M. B. F., No. 431.—SILVERTOWN, in the parish of S. Mark's, West Ham. Dio. S. Alban's.—At the western extremity of this parish a new district is being rapidly formed. There are already 100 houses erected, and before the end of the year there will be 300, and there is land for 500 more; so that in a short time it will be very densely populous, owing to its contiguity to the docks and waterside factories. The building is to be used as schools till others are provided. Accommodation, 150. Estimated cost, £1100. Applicant, the Rev. H. J. Bodily.—£30 voted.

31.—M. B. F., No. 439.—FENTON. Dio. Lichfield.—Deferred for plans.

32.—M. B. F., No. 434.—HORNSEY, S. MARY. Dio. London.—There are 2000 inhabitants in the district, about a quarter of a mile from the church, but often more than 100 persons are sent away from want of room. This building will also be used for mothers' meetings, Sunday-schools, &c. Accommodation, 230. Estimated cost, £1450. Applicant, Rev. J. Jeakes.—£15 voted.

33.—M. B. F., No. 438.—FOXDALE, S. JOHN, in the parish of Kirk Patrick. Dio. Sodor and Man.—There is a population of 600 in the district where this mission-room is to be erected, and the parish church is four miles distant. It will be used for Bible classes, mothers' meetings, &c., as well as for divine service. Accommodation, 120. Estimated cost, £165. Applicant, the Rev. E. Cochran.—£10 voted.

34.—M. B. F., No. 328.—SICKLING HALL, in the parish of Kirkby Overblow. Dio. Ripon.—A lady residing at a distance of more than three miles from the parish church, and having a population of 200 persons living near her, wishes to build a small church for their accommodation. At present the curate conducts a service in a schoolroom. Accommodation, 113. Estimated cost, £700. Applicant, the Rev. J. J. Toogood.—£20 voted.

A Century of Progress.

AFTER dealing with the measures that have been made towards aiding in the reduction of poverty and of criminal convictions, the writer of an article in the *S. James's Gazette* proceeds:—

“In close connexion with the statistics of poverty and crime

stand the figures which denote the diminution or increase of the educational power of the Church. In the year 1704 the number of livings in England and Wales was about 11,700: as to the condition of either churches or parsonages of which we are without any reliable information. Henry VIII., in the last years of his reign, put an end to 186 of the larger monasteries, 374 of the lesser sort, 110 religious hospitals, and 2374 chantries and chapels. The occupants of these edifices, then pillaged and destroyed, discharged with more or less success the functions now performed by the masters of our 628 union workhouses. 'All these religious houses, churches, colleges, and hospitals, being above 3500, little and great,' said Sir Henry Spelman, 'did amount to an inestimable sum, especially if their rents be accounted as more improved in these days.' It is after the suppression of the monasteries that we hear for the first time of the question of the State support of the poor, and of the subsequent levies of poor rates, steadily rising in amount from £6,000,000 in 1849 to £12,913,000 in 1880.

"From the death of Henry, or at least from that of Mary, to the year 1815, the building of a church in England was so rare an occurrence, except in case of destruction by fire, that it was considered at the latter date that there was no lawful method of founding a new church belonging to the National rite without an Act of Parliament. But from the year 1818 to 1831, 366 new churches were consecrated, being at the rate of twenty-eight per annum. From the beginning of the century to the end of the year 1875, according to the report of a Committee of Convocation, 4414 churches had been consecrated, of which 1015 were rebuilt, and 3399 were entirely new. A later return to an order of the House of Lords states that 1724 churches had been built, and 7144 restored at an outlay of not less than £500 each, since 1840. The returns were by no means complete, but they gave a total of £25,548,703 expended on 8871 churches. A sum exceeding £740,000 per annum has been contributed by members of the Church of England to the restoration and increase of their places of worship since the year 1840.

"In 1831 the number of benefices in England, according to the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was 10,718, the

aggregate income of which was £3,251,159. By 1880 the number of livings had increased, by the division of parishes and the foundation of fresh endowments, to 13,617; the income to £4,547,244. In 1831, 5947 parsonages were returned as habitable, 1728 benefices had glebe-houses unfit for residence, and 2878 had none at all. Between 1830 and 1880, according to the *Builder* (No. 1999), the sum of £3,228,959, or more than £64,000 per annum, had been expended by the clergy in providing residences for themselves and their successors; the amount having been advanced to them for that purpose from Queen Anne's Bounty, to be repaid, with interest, in thirty annual instalments. Through the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the Charity Commissioners, the sum of £5,468,293 has been contributed to the permanent endowment of the Church by private benefactors since 1830; making, together with the above-named contribution of the clergy, an aggregate of £8,697,252. This is independent of the application of £18,616,000 to the benefit of the poorer livings at the expense of the richer, and of capitular endowments by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is exclusive of the endowments granted by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty and by the Charity Commissioners from funds provided by their Acts of Parliament. Thus the amount of more than twenty-nine millions sterling, making, together with the before-cited contributions to the building fund, a total of more than fifty-four millions sterling, has been added to the permanent endowment of the National Church within the last half-century. No estimate exists as to the very large and constantly growing revenue derived from the weekly offertory; but in many parishes this almost equals the regular income of the incumbent. It is thus evident that the effective character of the Church as an educator and as a reliever of the poor has undergone an increase within the century such as is not unworthy of the increase in the material wealth and comfort of the people."

Broad Hinton.**THE PARISH CHURCH OF S. PETER AD VINULA.**

EARLY this year the Society paid a grant of £50 towards the restoration of the interesting old church of the above-named Wiltshire village. In it are found relics of a Saxon period, Early English architecture, a splendid roof of the seventeenth century, and memorials of gallant cavaliers and good old families whose names are not unknown in English history. The church consists of Early English nave and chancel, with south porch and western embattled tower, 61 feet high, the latter opening into the nave by a lofty archway, 10 feet wide, and having an entrance door in the west wall, of very late fifteenth century date. Access to the ringing loft in the tower, over the western entrance, is gained by a turret staircase, having an exterior doorway, now closed, as well as a doorway opening into the church. The walls of the nave and chancel consist of rubble masonry, sarsen, and local chalk, plastered internally; the exterior had also been, at various times, stuccoed over in many parts, and a brick casing added to the chancel gable. The walls of the tower are faced with Bath stone ashlar. The soil around the outside of the church on the north, east, and south sides was an average of about 2 feet 4 inches above the floor line, whilst the site was badly drained.

The tower (containing six bells, the three oldest cast A.D. 1664, the fourth bell being recast so lately as 1877) on the exterior showed many signs of fracture, some of which were caused by a deficiency of bond to the ashlar casing, others result from defects in the foundation. On the inside, the piers of the arch opening into the nave were much bulged about 10 feet above the floor; the south pier so much so to the north as well as to the east, as to be in a dangerous state. In the nave the east wall had settled down at the extreme end points, causing the chancel arch to spread to a considerable extent, and the cracks in the wall were widening. The tie and hammer beam roof is of fine oak, of 1634 date, the main timbers of which are sound, but the stone tile covering was in a very dilapidated





BROAD HINTON. THE PARISH CHURCH OF S. PETER AD VINCULA.

condition, the laths being quite rotten, and the tiles held on chiefly by the internal mortar pointing. In the north wall is a rood-loft staircase, and in the south wall a piscina, both in good preservation. West of the south entrance is a remarkable little window, 3 feet 6 inches high by 6 inches wide, which may have been used before the erection of the present porch for the purpose of dispensing through it a dole.

The nave was reseated in oak and a gallery removed by Bishop Tufnell in 1843; at the same time a vestry, containing the heating apparatus, was added to the north side of the nave, the whole of the work costing a little over £400. The chancel walls had in some parts bulged and become much distorted and dilapidated, from insufficient tie in the roof added to other causes of decay, whilst the roof was of low pitch, bad construction, and altogether unworthy of its position; unsightly tie rods had been introduced to arrest the spreading of the side walls. In the vestry was an ancient stone coffin, having on its lid the raised remains of a cross. This coffin, supposed to contain the remains of the founder of the church, is now removed to the organ chamber, where it will not be walked upon nor the stone worn away. The interior walls of the building were covered with whitewash. The church, exclusive of the chancel, has accommodation for 270 persons, the sittings being free.

The chancel was blocked up with a large tomb, to the memory of Sir Thomas Wroughton, his lady and family, and was very deficient in light.

The rood-loft staircase is now entirely opened out, and built in the wall near it is an interesting Saxon window-head, having carved upon it curious diaper work and a conventional tree. The outside of the window is here shown; and between the two north windows in the nave to the west of the north doorway is another window-head, the inside being seen, showing the old rebate for the shutter, and by putting the hand in the opening the external chamfer may be felt. A beautiful transitional Norman capital and base was discovered on taking down the south-east buttress of the nave, doubtless the respond of the chancel arch previous to the one erected in 1634, and hard by appears a portion of the old reredos of the altar in the nave;

these relics, together with a few tiles found during the restoration, are to be seen in the organ chamber. Another interesting discovery was a very beautiful thirteenth century window-head under the font, with quatrefoil opening and the heads of a double lancet light, now built in the south porch. This was, it is supposed, originally the west window, removed when the tower was added, the font having then been removed from the west end of the nave to its present position by the south door. An old piscina is also seen in excellent preservation near the pulpit, where formerly an altar stood. A singular slab in the chancel may be mentioned as the only instance in Wilts of a clergyman being called "Mr." on a tombstone, without "Rev.;" by its side is the tombstone of the Vicar, Mr. Thomas Alcock, during whose incumbency the restoration in 1634 took place. On the benefaction boards we notice an instance of a clergyman being designated "Sir," Sir John Sheston, an old custom of giving the clergy this title in common with baronets and knights. On the outside of the church the Saxon foundations are noticeable, and on these the projecting buttress of the north-west angle of the nave, it can be plainly seen, does not fit.

The registers date back to 1602, and contain many curious entries. In an old churchwarden's book is to be found the cost of hanging a woman for burning the church-house in 1815, amounting to £18 3s. 7d.; another states that a woman was married in "nothing but her shift," from an idea that the bridegroom would thereby escape all liability for her debts.

The work of restoration consists principally of rebuilding the chancel and east walls of the nave, addition of an organ-chamber, with an arched opening for sound into the nave, the insertion of two new lancet windows, lighting the dark corners north and south of the westernmost portion of the nave, the erection of a new chancel arch, and the removal of the old one to the organ chamber, and the repair and strengthening of the tower. In connexion with this latter work, the south pier of the tower arch was found to be bulging inwards to the extent of 9 inches from the perpendicular about 10 feet from the floor, and rapidly giving way. The tower was shored up with timber, as designed by the architect, Mr. Ponting, of Lockeridge, the

base removed, concrete laid on the solid rock, and new foundations built 4 ft. 9 in. below the surface ; the whole is now made good without a sign of settlement in the old masonry above. During this difficult operation there was a heavy gale, but the tower on three legs withstood it. The pinnacles have been added. The plaster on the reveals of the windows of the nave and their relieving arches has been pecked off, and the stonework underneath pointed ; the rest of the walls in the nave, and the walls of the chancel and organ-chamber are re-covered with stucco ; the grand oak roof remains the same, but the stone tiling has been stripped and relaid, and the walls underpinned where the foundations were defective, exterior soil being cleared away to the depth of two or three feet to a level with the floor line. The floor has been taken up and relaid, and in the rebuilding of the chancel the walls and east window have been raised 3 feet ; the chancel-roof is new, of pitch pine, and the whole of the exterior roof is now laid with stone tiling. A new oak altar is provided, the old one forming a vestry table, and a combined piscina and credence table added in the sacrarium, no trace of the old piscina having been found. The sill of the south window in the sacrarium has been lowered, forming the sedilia. The reredos is of Beer stone, with a cross of alabaster, filled in with tiling of a Mosaic character. The retable is of red Mansfield stone. The chancel-steps and pavement are newly laid with Minton's tiles, except where the old monumental stones are shown. The front seats of the nave, made in stalls at the former restoration, now make excellent choir stalls, and desks with iron standards are added. In the new organ-chamber the old priest's door and window are rebuilt in their relative positions. Here is an example of the retention of the semi-circular arch to the priest's door in conjunction with the pointed lancet of the later style.

We have to express our thanks to the Proprietors of *Church Bells* for the loan of the engraving of this church.

Census of England and Wales, A.D. 1881.

PRELIMINARY REPORT.

THE year 1881 has brought with it, as a matter of course, the Census. Considering the complexity of local subdivisions, and the vastness of our population, it is certainly astonishing that it can still be successfully carried out in a single day.

Before the commencement of this century we have no entirely accurate estimate of the population of the country. Various calculations, more or less reliable, have been founded on Domesday Books, payments of poll-tax, &c., and are certainly useful, but not absolutely trustworthy.

Nor do the first proposals for a more complete enumeration of the population seem to have been received with general approval. It is a son of an Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Potter, who has the credit of being the first, in A.D. 1753, to bring in a Bill for the purpose. It was violently denounced; it would, it was said, "be totally subversive of English liberty;" it might be made "the most effectual engine of rapacity and oppression that was ever used against an injured people;" it seemed even incredible "that there was any set of men so presumptuous and so abandoned as to make the proposal." The fear of new taxes or of a conscription, and the danger of acquainting our enemies with our weakness, completed the national alarm, and the Bill was thrown out by the Lords.

When, half a century later, the proposal was renewed in A.D. 1800, times had changed. The old alarms had now given way to a new one, viz. lest the people were increasing so rapidly as to outstrip the means of subsistence. The popular panic, setting this time in favour of the Bill, carried it through all its stages without opposition.

Now that the ninth Census has been reached, we have become accustomed to the idea, and few feel any alarm, if many still grumble at the difficulties of filling up the schedules. To the legislator, the social reformer, and the statistician, the Census always provides much food for thought. But assuredly, just in proportion as souls are more precious than bodies, and the next life better than this, so should the facts thus brought out every ten years be of even more deep and serious importance to the earnest Churchman. "When Jesus saw the multitudes, He was

moved with compassion for them, because they were distressed and scattered, as sheep not having a shepherd."—S. Matt. ix. 36 (R. V.).

Some time must elapse before we shall have in our possession all the details of the Census of 1881 ; indeed, it speaks well for the industry of the Registrar-General and his assistants that, within little more than three months, we had the Preliminary Report in our hands. All the interesting facts relating to the age, occupations, civil condition, and other matters concerning which questions are asked in the householders' schedules, will not appear till the detailed Report is published ; the Preliminary Report simply deals with the numbers of the people, their distribution, and houses.

It should be mentioned that these numbers are as yet unrevised ; they are based upon the totals furnished to the Central Office, by the local Registrar, from the enumeration-books of the various sub-districts. But the errors are usually so small, and in the several districts have such a tendency to correct one another, that the difference between the preliminary and revised totals of the number of inhabited houses in England and Wales in 1871 was only eighty-five ; so that for all practical purposes we need not be afraid to accept the totals of the Preliminary Report.

The total population of the United Kingdom on April 4th, 1881, was 35,246,562, showing an increase of 3,401,183 since 1871 ; the *daily increase* being 931, as against 705 in the previous decade.

To gain some idea of what this increase really means, we may remind ourselves that the population which at the time of the Norman Conquest was estimated at 2,000,000, had by the end of the seventeenth century grown to more than five millions ; thus the *increase* during those 600 years was almost the same as during the past ten years alone.

Of this vast population of more than thirty-five millions, Ireland claims but 5,159,839, and Scotland 3,734,370 ; the latter has increased about eighty per cent., and the former has decreased twenty-four per cent., in the last sixty years. But our concern now is with England and Wales, which form not quite one-half of the area of the United Kingdom, but contain twenty-six out of the thirty-five millions of inhabitants.

The following table will show the rate of increase during this century :—

POPULATION.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
England and Wales	8,892,536	10,164,256	12,000,236	13,896,797	15,914,148
Decennial Increase	—	1,271,720	1,835,980	1,896,561	2,017,351

POPULATION.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	—
England and Wales	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,968,286	—
Decennial Increase	2,013,461	2,138,615	2,646,042	3,256,020	—

It will surprise many to hear “that the rate of increase is almost entirely determined by two factors, viz. the birth-rate and the death-rate; for in comparison with these, emigration and immigration have but an insignificant effect.” In fact, although the number of emigrants sailing from our ports exceeded $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the last decade, the number of immigrants so evenly balanced it, that the total loss was less than 170,000. But whilst the birth-rate has been above the average, the death-rate has been considerably below, so that, shortly, to every three deaths there have been five births. Now what we have to consider is really not so much the *rate* of increase—for that was much higher in the first forty years of the century than in the last forty—but the *actual increase in the number of souls* now in this land, compared with formerly. Thus we have in the past half-century increased 86·9 per cent.; there are twice as many people in England now as there were in A.D. 1825, and in a year’s time the nation will be just three times as large as it was when this century dawned.

The question then for us, as earnest Churchmen, is, whether we have increased our Church machinery in the same proportion; whether our churches and clergy have also doubled and trebled with the population; whether we can ensure to these three millions of souls, added in the last ten years to our nation, the means of grace ordained by our Lord, to feed and strengthen them in the battle of life, and to fit and prepare them for His nearer Presence beyond the grave.

(To be continued.)

Mission Churches for Seamen.

IN a former number some account was given of a chapel connected with the seamen's rooms at T——, to which the Society had made a grant. We quote the following passages from a most interesting article on "Missions to Merchant Seamen," in the *Churchman* (July), by Admiral Hamilton.

"As a calling, the men of the sea are whole-hearted for good or for evil. They are very impressionable; but this excellent quality is too often accompanied with lack of fixity of purpose. The earnest minister can with comparative ease excite in them conviction of sin; the difficulty is for them to be rooted and grounded in the faith. This difficulty is much enhanced by the frequent absence of the outward means of grace; and if they are to be continuously built up in the faith, this spiritual provision of devout worship must receive more earnest attention. How can the life of God in the soul be properly sustained, if, when on shore at strange ports, churches be practically shut against the sailor stranger? . . . It must be remembered that these men in general have been brought up in their boyhood in our schools, and further instructed in religion by our Church."

Admiral Hamilton gives an interesting history of the various agencies for good amongst sailors afloat and ashore, as well as some sad details of neglect. It will startle most of us to hear from the letter of a man-of-war's man, "that on the Lord's Day, in harbour, a few in simple faith would get leave to land and go aside into the mountain, taking their Bibles, and, obtaining a loaf and wine, remember their Lord and Master in His death, in obedience to His own gracious command, 'Do this in remembrance of me.'"

Where there exists such intense longing for the means of grace, surely more should be done to supply sailors' churches in every port.

A bright picture is given of a sailor's church at Bristol, where, as elsewhere, are shipping offices, daily crowded by sailors paying-off and seeking work.

"On this spot a Bristol merchant built a lofty and capacious

waiting-room or institute, with its freely open door facing that of the shipping offices, and above it a handsome church. The waiting-room is used by sailors every day; and when at 10.30 a.m. the church bell stops, at the personal invitation of the Scripture readers one and all go upstairs to the beautiful church, where a cheerful mission service, occupying twenty minutes, is daily conducted by the chaplain. The men join audibly and fervently in the responses and singing, kneel devoutly in the prayers, and carry away with them a short Gospel message as a sea-stock of holy thought for days to come. Many who thus heartily worship, being Nonconformists, or foreigners, or otherwise unacquainted with the Book of Common Prayer, paged books are provided, and the chaplain gives out the page at each change of place—thus teaching them, amongst other good things, how to use the Prayer-book. The weekday attendance varies from thirty to fifty men."

Cheap Churches.

From a Paper read by MR. W. WHITE, F.S.A., at a Meeting of the Architectural Association on March 4th, 1881, published in "The Builder."

(Continued from page 73.)

THERE may be occasions when iron is useful for the purposes of a temporary church, but as a constructive material it is miserably thin in appearance, no less than in reality. Moreover, it is costly for removal and re-erection if required for putting up subsequently in another place, usually requiring a considerable amount of renewal and repair. I shall refer to detail of cost presently. We are now discussing general principles. Any amount of ornamentation of plain surfaces or mural decoration is quite compatible with the greatest simplicity of construction. It is, as it were, a matter of finishing and furnishing which is admissible in all cases. Whatever may be the material or the workmanship, the first consideration, and, in fact, that upon which the whole basis of calculation and of treatment must depend, is the superficial area or accommodation to be provided. It is relatively to this that all cost has to be determined. There is in this, likewise, great room for misleading calculations as to

accommodation with reference to area, unless some very rigid intelligible standard is taken, such as 7 feet area per person in a cheap mission church ; 8 feet or 10 feet, as the case may be, in a more permanent one, supposed to be for the given number of persons—into which, however, a great many more may be crowded, or a great many fewer admitted. When we speak of a building being cheap or not, it must be upon the supposition that it is necessary to make the most of available space as well as available means. This forms the practical and almost universally received standard. But, supposing the erection of a building which is to be thoroughly monumental in its character, and strictly architectural in its design, it could not be called cheap at any price if it were cut down to a minimum in its form or proportion, in its material or construction, in its detail or finish. The relation which the cost must have to the structure to be produced depends, meantime, upon another most important consideration, viz. its proportion and relative height, or in other words, its cubical contents. In any statistics which I may produce presently I shall give chiefly round numbers, avoiding fractions, which confuse rather than aid comparison.

The popular idea that, in respect of cost, "style" is a more important factor than form, proportion, substance, material, construction, detail, or finish, has been a pernicious delusion. It has very often led ignorant people to insist upon the Early Pointed as the cheapest style, without taking into account the thickness of wall, and other characteristics, which form very material elements of expense, but without which it ceases to be a following of the style at all. And so with other styles, and even with the Renaissance, or with the more pure Classic styles, the same holds good. Almost any amount may be expended equally on all the known or existing styles of architecture. It becomes only a burlesque of the style to carry out any one of them without the inevitable accomplishments of massive walls, fair proportions, forms and details, suitable to the proposed purposes of the edifice.

We will now look a little more closely into those various things upon which cost or cheapness does naturally and materially depend.

In the first place, let us consider form and proportion, which are essentially two different things, but are so intimately connected with each other in this branch of the subject that they almost must be taken together. Loftiness of proportion, which is necessary to grandeur or dignity of effect, and which is, at the same time, a material source of costliness, is one of the first things in a design which has to be considered, in order to keep cost within due limits. But great height is not in all cases desirable for use, as, for instance, in respect of hearing, lighting, or warming, and yet it may be desirable for the sake of proportion or for cubical content of air-space. The actual or the relative height of a building must depend very much upon the breadth of its respective parts, and it is evident that a steep roof over a broad building must run up to a considerable height. This brings us to the bearing of form or arrangement of structure upon this branch of the same question. I have often been pressed to plan a building with a plain parallelogram instead of with aisles or other adjuncts ; and this, on the score of expense, amongst other considerations. To this I have usually replied that, on account of cost, I could not pretend to attempt it. By dividing it up into parts, such as a nave and aisles, the building assumes more manageable form with respect to height, as will be readily seen by taking the interior breadth for a proposed building, say at 35 feet in a single span. In order to obtain anything like fair proportion, the walls could not be less than about 28 feet in height, and, with a moderately steep roof, the ridge would rise to 55 feet from the floor. It would be difficult to treat this, even then apparently depressed building, in such a manner as not to appear mean and bald. But divide it up, and you may have a nave 20 feet wide, and walls still of the same height, namely, 28 feet, with the ridge 42 feet from the floor, of good and lofty proportions (with far more impressive effect), and subordinate aisles not unduly dwarfed. Some might be inclined to call this an exaggerated case, but it is a simple and true illustration of the principle which I have, in fact, carried out into practice. About fourteen years ago I had the remarkable opportunity of rebuilding a modern church, about twenty-five years old, at Holy Trinity, Barnstaple, which had failed

partly from the insecurity of its foundations, and partly from the great pressure of the wind upon an ill-constructed roof of nearly 35 feet span. I recast the design entirely, in the manner just indicated, retaining the total breadth of nearly 35 feet, and the height of the nave walls 28 feet, but subdividing it into two aisles, and a nave of 20 feet span. I exhibit, together with the working drawings, a diagram showing the outline of the new section relatively to that of the old. These drawings show how, with exactly the same height, the proportional height of the nave is greater and far better than that of the old, and how the objectionable proportion of the length of the rafter, which was as nearly as possible equal to the height of the wall, and the general baldness of interior effect, have been obviated. The cubical contents, as shown by the section of vertical area, have been reduced by about one-fourth. The general effect of height and spaciousness is as great as before, if not greater. It must be observed that this is not an illustration at all of a cheap church, but only of a most important principle in the direction of cheapness, namely, construction relatively to proportion, form, and general treatment. The appearance of the building in respect of form and proportion is a material consideration. It is true that there are pillars occupying a part of the available area, and to some extent forming an obstruction. But very few persons in a congregation find the interception of the pillars an obstruction to hearing and seeing so much as they do to other obstructions, such as distance, or accidental position, in a more spacious building. Apart from the cost, a building would be produced of form better adapted to almost all circumstances, except in the case of a building of unusual magnitude being really desirable, and of proportionate length and height, in order, for instance, to tower far above all surrounding objects in a crowded city. A great deal is said about the obstruction to sight and hearing, caused by pillars and arches, in an ordinary church. In respect of hearing, it is certain, at any rate, that the loss would be far greater through the cubical contents being doubled in the manner just pointed out, by having one large space; whilst in respect of seeing, it is equally certain that the majority of people prefer that which impresses them most with a sense of fitness.

I had once an unusual, though excellent opportunity, twenty-five years ago, of putting to a practical test the relations of cost to the simple parallelogram and to the subdivided church, and I availed myself of it. Two outlying chapels were to be built, within a mile or two of each other, in the parish of Andover. The cost of material and labour and other conditions were precisely similar; the only differing circumstance being that one building, at Smannel, was built to accommodate 176 persons, and the other at Hatherden to accommodate 160. The larger church cost £648, and the smaller £700, to the great surprise of the committee, who wrote immediately for an explanation of the remarkable fact, all being prepared for the reverse.

The same builders were invited to tender for both churches, at the same time; and I have every reason to believe that each one estimated his work for the two buildings at the same prices. That there was no vagueness in the plans or specifications was evident from the fact that the only extra in either case was the churchyard gate. In each instance the whole of the tenders were within a small range of each other; and in every case the estimate for the larger church, with its arcade, aisle, and transept, was less than the other, which was built upon the simpler plan, in spite of the extra cost of pillars and arches. The actual cost of the one was about £4 5s. per person, and of the other £3 10s. Your own experience will have told you that the larger cubical contents will cost the more; and under similar circumstances the relative proportion between these will be very close. This practical illustration, however, may be none the less interesting and instructive for what it is worth, as a mere question of cost. The height of the main walls is as nearly as possible the same in both cases. The larger is more picturesque, and, to me, it has more character and suitableness for its purpose than the other; it is the one which I should prefer for my own use. Subordinate parts, moreover, afford not only additional play and feature, but seem to add size and importance to the main part, and allow much more scope for variety and play of design.

We will now look at another church which must come under the denomination of cheap, also in Hampshire, at Freemantle, near Southampton. This church is for 940 persons, and cost

£2860—a fraction over £3 per person. It is not a church which I should like to attempt to repeat for the same money, being a permanent structure of some pretensions; and although I have been told that I ought to be ashamed of mentioning the cost, I cannot say that I am ashamed of the building itself, which has since been provided with a belfry tower and spire, and subsequently enriched with carving. The church is built and finished with brick internally, and cased externally with Swanage stone. The stonework of the windows is thinner than I like to have it; but the introduction of moulded bricks for labels and strings is a piece of economy well repaid in respect of colour by the result. The difficulty which necessitated the greatest care in reducing the cost to a minimum, was that the whole scheme had come to a complete deadlock after eight or ten years of repeated endeavours to start it, and the successive abandonment of impracticable plans.

I suppose, at the present day, that churches built at the cost of less than 6*d.* per cubic foot may fairly come under the denomination of cheap churches. I exhibit drawings of what I have recently effected at Hanwell, at the cost of little more than 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* It does not pretend to be a show church, but it is one of which no one need be ashamed, built, as it has been, to supply the urgent need of a poor and populous district. It is built of common stock bricks, with moulded arches, jambs, and other dressings of red brick; the only stonework used being for the pillars, caps, and bases of arcades, and the tracery of windows. Here are no tiled passages, but one floor of wood block throughout. The upper parts of walls and spandrels between arches are plastered. Only chairs at present are provided, and somewhat meagre fittings. But the permanent portion of the fabric is thoroughly substantial, and all the requirements of the Societies have been fulfilled. The interior area of this building is about 5800 feet, and the accommodation, being nearly 10 feet superficial for each person, is for 600 persons, according to the plan, at a cost of just over £4000—of course without the steeple.

An excellent church, by Mr. Cutts, in North Kensington, has been deservedly well spoken of as accommodating 750 persons, at a cost of £5000. This happens to be within a fraction of the

same cost, proportionately, as the church at Hanwell. But I have just commenced a cheap mission-church at S. Michael's, Wandsworth Common, Battersea, which, with an equal accommodation, comes to nearly £1000 less, when the cost of the crypt, suggested by the fall in the level of the ground, is taken into account. The price per cubic foot is about the same, but it is an illustration of what may be done in respect of total cost by reducing the height, and consequently the cubic contents, and by economizing the construction. The result remains yet to be seen. It will, however, in any case, fulfil the requirements for which it is erected. Here I have had recourse to wide aisles without a proper clerestory, but with wooden dormer windows in lieu of it. The tenders for this were all within £200 of each other, so that the amount is fairly to be relied on.

None of these, however, touch the even yet more difficult question of cheap or temporary mission-churches. For these we must look beyond and beneath the range of what we have been discussing.

In addition to considerations of form and proportion, we have to fall back still further upon substance and structure. A thin wall implies economy by a reduced amount of roofing to cover it, and a reduced total of cubical content.

I have spoken deprecatingly of iron. The iron church at Battersea Rise was reconstructed at Nightingale Lane. Its accommodation was for 400 persons. It cost originally £1600, or £4 per sitting. Its temporary removal on to another part of the same site, during the building of the permanent church, cost £500. Its subsequent removal and re-erection in Nightingale Lane again cost £500. That at S. Michael's, Wandsworth Common, accommodating about 130 persons, at the rate of 8 feet superficial for each, would have cost for removal on the same site about £130.

I have found the cheapest and best material for such purposes to be wood-framing, covered inside and out with lath and plaster, and roofed with felt on boarding. It may be well, however, if it should be desired to give it a little more permanency, to cover with pantiles or slates on the roofs and upper parts of gables or walls, especially in exposed situations. The mission-church of

S. John's, at Littlehampton, is constructed in this manner. The first contract, for the accommodation of 210 persons, according to the usual standard of Church Building Societies, though not, of course, in accordance with their requirements for a permanent building, was under £650, or little over £3 each, again at the rate of 8 feet per person. Slating, and some stiffening of the timbers, added £50 to the cost. Additional room for nearly eighty persons, by an aisle on the south side, has now been provided for £200, or at the rate of £2 10s. each. The site is not freehold, and I detached the structure by laying the wood-sills on a strip of felt without any mortar-bed.

Here, again, I have adopted the principle of the clerestory, which is carried upon wooden posts, with low aisles. The roof was to have been covered with iron and a thin course of concrete. This was changed to slates. It is ceiled with deal boarding to follow the lines of back of principals, which are laminated, of three boards 1 inch thick, nailed and bolted. The roof is tied with iron rods and braces. The wooden supports, only 6 inches by 6 inches, and 17 feet high, were found to be insufficient to stand the rocking of the wind, and were strengthened with pieces bolted to them. The building depends for its effect, which is quite church-like, wholly upon the general proportion and form and arrangements. There is, as it were, no detail, in the ordinary sense of the term, and it has no pretension to be more than it really is, a cheap but thoroughly usable and ecclesiastical building. A class-room, and various extraneous appliances have been added, which are not included in the statement of cost.

A cheap building is often, as it were, a necessary evil—a mere substitute for something better, which may, and sometimes does, stand in the way of what might be of a higher and more permanent character. But it is in one sense a school of art. It teaches us the best, the most natural, the most simple modes of construction, and fits us for the better use of our higher opportunities. Let us not, then, despise small things, but let us rather aim at making small things great, by our care and diligent use of them, knowing this to be one important element in ultimate success.

Miscellanea.

THE LATE MR. PHILIP CAZENOVE.—On Saturday, Sept. 10th, the Bishop of Rochester dedicated the Church of S. Michael, Wandsworth Common, in the parish of Battersea, to the united memories of this well-known churchman, and liberal benefactor to this Society, as to so many other good works, ecclesiastical and philanthropical, and the Rev. H. Verdon, a young clergyman who was in charge of the district, but died before the design could be carried out. The Bishop, who was attended by the Archdeacons of Southwark, Kingston, and Middlesex, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the building, and in the course of his address paid a kind and appreciative tribute to the energy and high character of Mr. Cazenove. "For more years than he could personally recollect, he had co-operated with Bishops Blomfield, Tait, Jackson, Wilberforce, and himself, in the work of evangelizing East and South London, and, though dead, was still speaking by his munificent and Christian example." The church has been built in a great measure by the relatives of Mr. Cazenove, and it is likely to be most beneficial to the largely increasing population of Battersea.

CHURCH CONGRESS AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—We shall look anxiously for much valuable discussion in the forthcoming Church Congress upon two important subjects which are to be considered at sectional meetings. We refer to (i.) "The Organization and Development of Lay-work in connexion with the Church—(a) that of Men, (b) that of Women." If laymen had been employed by the church to conduct Mission-room services since the Reformation, we should have heard much less of Dissent than has been the case. The fact that the Church has not in past time utilized the varied abilities of laymen in her services should be *now* an incentive to welcome eagerly their help whenever it is possible to obtain it, and to seek for channels in which to direct their energies; and (ii.), much might be said on "The Adaptation of the Parochial System and of Public Worship to the requirements of—(a) Towns, (b) Rural Districts." Confessedly in our great centres of population, the Parochial system, carried out on the same lines as in a compact rural parish, has proved a dead failure. A rigid uniformity in all things is disastrous to the efficient work of the Church; and here there is distinctly a place for wide liberty, under due control, and within defined limits, in adapting parochial organization and public worship to the requirements of the locality.

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSUS OF LIVERPOOL.—In spite of all that has been said about the refusal of the population to "ticket" themselves, and the impossibility of procuring such a return, the Rev. Canon Hume has just completed one of the city and suburbs of Liverpool. The area already examined comprises more than 600,000; and as the whole diocese contains only 1,084,844, he hopes to complete the remaining two-fifths. Only permanent residents and parishioners are included in this enumeration, the inmates of workhouses, gaols, industrial schools, &c., with chaplains of their own; also emigrants and the guests at hotels are omitted. The return for the city gives 264,668 (53 per cent.) members of the Church of England, 88,861 (17·8 per cent.) "Dissenters and others," 140,115 (28·1 per cent.) Roman Catholics, and 5398 (1·1 per cent.) of religion unknown. In 1851, there were 40 per cent. of non-worshippers, and these now divide themselves into 27 Churchmen, 4·8 Dissenters and others, 7·1 Roman Catholics, and 1·1 of residuum which cannot be analyzed. Infinite pains were taken to secure accuracy and trustworthiness in the return, so that every house is identifiable, and every figure can be tested.—*Manchester Courier*.

THE PRESERVATION OF WOOD.—In order to protect organic substances, for some

time at least, against putrefaction, they are, as is well known, impregnated with salt. This process, according to Dr. Krätzer, may also with advantage be applied in the preservation of wood. It has been noticed, as a matter of fact, that timbering supporting the roofs of salt-mines remains quite unchanged for some considerable time. Cooking salt or common cattle salt recommends itself, therefore, as the cheapest and most practicable means for preserving posts, piles, and, indeed, any woodwork exposed to damp, so as to prevent its rotting in the ground. Cattle salt is solved in warm water to saturation. Into this concentrated solution the wood, which must be well dried, is put, if not of too large dimensions, and left in it for a certain time. Scantlings of large size are coated with the solution until the wood no longer absorbs any more. Posts and piles driven into the ground are best surrounded with a layer of salt, which on its solution soaks into the wood and thus preserves it. Wood thus treated possesses also the advantage of not being attacked by insects or worms.—*Builder.*

PEW RENTS ILLEGAL IN AN ANCIENT PARISH CHURCH.—The Rev. H. J. Longsdon, Vicar of Keighley, having been asked to give some authority for the above statement, has written (and printed) a letter to his parishioners, from which we extract the following:—"In the year 1492, the Chief Justice of King's Bench pronounced that 'the floor of a parish church is absolutely free.' This is the old law which has never been altered or rescinded, and consequently still exists.

"Ayliffe, an early authority, in his 'Parergon,' says, 'The use of the body of the Church is common to all parishioners.'

"The Committee of the House of Lords, in their report of 1858, laid it down as a fundamental axiom, 'The body of every parish church belongs of common right to all the parishioners alike.'

"Again: Sir Robert Phillimore, in giving judgment in a trial undertaken at the instance of the Bishop of Chichester, to put an end to the letting of pews at Horsham, said, 'I think it my duty to take this opportunity of warning the Churchwardens of Horsham that if they continue to foster and abet an offence which they are bound to prevent and extirpate, and to disregard the solemn obligation to maintain the ecclesiastical law, which they contract on their institution into office, they may find that they have subjected themselves to criminal proceedings, and to punishment in this court, which I trust this admonition will induce them to avoid.'

"The same authority says again, 'No point of law is more clearly established than that the sale of seats in a parish church, unless under the provisions of a specific Act of Parliament, is absolutely illegal and void.'

"Sir John Nicholl, Dean of the Arches, in giving judgment, Fuller v. Lane, decided, 'Every parishioner has clearly a right to a seat in the church without any payment for it.'

"Mr. Christie, the Chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, in his recent charge says, 'No man can have an individual property in a pew in a parish church, unless conferred by special Act of Parliament. Every payment of rent for a pew or seat in an ancient parish church is absolutely illegal.'

"I might give extracts from the charges of many Bishops, but I select one only, partly because the writer, Bishop Sumner, quotes legal authorities, and partly because he was one of the first of the Evangelical leaders who endeavoured to rescue our church from the charge which, with a free and open church, we can fully repudiate, viz. that it is an institution belonging to and for the benefit of the upper and middle classes.

"Bishop Sumner, in 1829, quotes the decision of Lord Stowell, 'As to personal property in a pew, the law knows of no such thing;' and of Sir John Nicholl, 'The

sale and purchase do not improve, they rather operate against the claim, because if a party seeks to found his title on an illegal origin, it goes far to justify his removal.'

"If pew rents are illegal, and if the parishioners have a common right in their parish church, can there be justice in our offering to the great majority who are not fortunate enough to have pews, some seats marked 'Free'? It is an affront to offer to any one as a *favour* that which is already his own by right."

Reviews.

The Church's Work and Wants at the Present Time (Rivingtons), pp. 80. This is the title of the Archdeacon of Maidstone's Charge at the Ordinary Visitation in May, 1881. The greater part of it deals with recent discussions on the law of the Church's ritual. In the first few pages a cheering list is given of "Church restoration and improvement or new fabrics built" in the diocese during the past year. We regret to see that the Committee of the Diocesan Society has to report this year that, notwithstanding the Pastoral Letter from his Grace the Archbishop, the church collections have been smaller than in previous years.

Our New New Testament, by E. B. Nicholson, Principal Librarian of the London Institution (Rivingtons), pp. 78. This little work is a plea for revising the Revised Version of the New Testament; but, unlike many critical notices of the revisers' work, it is fair in tone, and does not confine itself to fault-finding. The writer gives a short history of the Original Text and its relation to the Authorized and Revised Versions; he then compares the two versions generally, and enforces his plea for further revision by pointing out defective translations in the Gospel of S. Matthew.

A B C of Gothic Architecture. (Parker and Co.) Under this title the well-known antiquarian, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., has issued a very convenient handbook on that style of architecture which, at the present time, holds the first place for the designs of ecclesiastical buildings generally, though there are some who profess to prefer "Queen Anne," or even a classical style. The object of the book is to serve as a stepping-stone to larger and more expensive works on the same subject, and by means of which even a child may quickly become conversant with the leading features of the art, and the chief characteristics of the different dates in its history.

The little, thick, square volume may easily be carried in the pocket, and many a grown-up person may often like to have it with him, as a handy book of reference, in a ramble through a district rich in Gothic remains. It is profusely illustrated, and the examples appear to be very well chosen, as they show how the transition from one style to another is frequently very gradual; they run into each other and overlap each other continually; and yet there is a very marked difference even in different periods of the same style. The book is essentially English, though reference is often made to corresponding features in the contemporary architecture of France, Germany, and other countries. One cannot help feeling how much more care was bestowed upon the ancient churches than one generally meets with now. The all-important question seems now to be: How soon can the church be built? The wants of the country probably necessitate this, but one knows that a parish church, in old times, frequently took several generations to bring it to completion. The variations in style still show this.

Received with thanks:—*The Builder*. *The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons), containing several papers of much interest, including an account of a Mission held at Baden-Baden, by the Rev. G. Body. *Decoration* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), as full as ever with grotesque designs. *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*.

Quarterly List of *SERMONS* preached, and *OFFERTORIES* given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory ; *S*, Sermon ; *M*, Meeting ; *A*, Association
remittance ; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1881. **Canterbury.**

Aug. 3 Erith, Christ Ch.... *O* £5 10 8
Sept. 8 Hastingsleigh..... *O* 2 0 0

York.

Aug. 4 Aberford, M.B.F. *O* 10 5 0
23 York, S. Maurice... *O* 2 16 0
Sept. 22 Sherburn *O* 2 19 6
22 Mickelfield *O* 1 1 6

London.

July 7 Upper Clapton and
Stamford Hill Church
Fund Association . *A* 23 11 0
12 Hillingdon *O* 14 11 2
16 West Drayton *O* 2 9 0
26 Clapton, S. James,
Church Fund *A* 4 11 0
Aug. 2 Chiswick, S. Michael *O* 3 0 8
Sept. 12 Fulham, S. Andrew *O* 6 15 3

Durham.

July 22 South Shields, S.
Simon *O* 1 0 0
Aug. 19 South Shields *O* 6 11 6

Winchester.

July 5 Hyde, Holy Ascen-
sion *O* 0 16 0
7 West Cowes, Holy
Trinity..... *O* 2 2 0
12 Whippingham *O* 2 15 9
14 Freshwater..... *O* 6 13 1
19 Hersham, Parish Ch. *O* 3 16 0
19 „ „ M.B.F. *O* 3 16 7
19 „ Mission Room,
M.B.F. *O* 0 3 6
26 Millbrook, Holy
Trinity, M.B.F.... *O* 5 4 1
28 Blendworth *O* 3 7 7
30 Eling *O* 6 13 9
Aug. 17 Ottershaw, M.B.F. *O* 10 14 1
17 Shedfield *O* 4 5 1
Sept. 1 Whitsbury *O* 0 15 3
6 Woodlands, S. Paul,
and Headley, S.
Peter *O* 2 17 1
7 Elstead *O* 1 12 2
21 Holy Rood (Crofton) *O* 2 8 6

Bangor.

No remittance.

1881. **Bath and Wells.**

June 23 Martock..... *O* £3 12 3
Aug. 15 Stoke Courcey *O* 1 17 0
Sept. 5 Henstridge *O* 1 1 0
21 Staple Fitzpaine-cum-
Bickenhall and Or-
chard Portman ... *A* 2 5 0

Carlisle.

No remittance.

Chester.

No remittance.

Chichester.

June 21 Eastbourne, All Saints
..... *O* 4 11 8
July 7 Halton-Hastings ... *O* 3 16 2
18 Titchhurst *O* 6 6 11

Ely.

Sept. 6 Higham Gobion ... *O* 0 6 4
21 Landbeach..... *O* 2 4 6

Exeter.

June 21 Luppitt *O* 1 4 6
July 26 Petrockstowe *O* 1 0 0

Gloucester and Bristol.

June 28 The Lea *O* 1 16 0
July 19 S. George *O* 2 6 0
Sept. 13 Lea..... *O* 2 0 0

Hereford.

Sept. 5 Churchstoke *O* 2 0 0

Lichfield.

June 29 Edengale *O* 1 1 0
Aug. 30 Needwood, M.B.F. *O* 2 17 11
Sept. 6 Horsley *O* 1 7 0
22 Lichfield Cathedral *O* 17 0 11
27 Alton..... *O* 2 15 0

Lincoln.

June 22 Coddington *O* 1 12 3
July 27 Riseholme..... *O* 5 18 5
Aug. 12 Saltfleetby..... *O* 1 11 0
30 Eaking *O* 0 15 0
Sept. 8 Holbeach, S. Mark *O* 1 10 7
24 Welby *O* 1 18 4

Liverpool.

No remittance.

Llandaff.

Aug. 3 Penrhôs..... *O* 1 0 9
6 Govilon, Christ Ch. *O* 1 5 0

1881. Manchester.

July 18 Deanery of Burnley,
Clerical Meeting O £1 0 0
Aug. 17 Whitechapel.....O 2 0 0

Norwich.

July 28 Norwich, S. August-
tineO 0 12 0
Aug. 31 Norwich Cathedral O 20 7 8

Oxford.

June 28 Clewer, S. Stephen O 3 10 8
30 WingO 1 7 6
July 1 WoodstockO 1 0 4
28 BlewburyO 1 0 0
Aug. 2 Chiselhampton and
StadhamptonO 2 2 0
17 Abingdon, S. Michael
O 3 6 4
17 ShipponO 0 17 0
18 Abingdon, S. Helen O 6 4 7
23 Reading, S. Giles...O 3 15 9

Peterborough.

June 21 Smeeton Westerby O 1 1 2
July 26 Peterborough Cath-
edralO 3 7 10
Aug. 2 Kettering Parish Ch. O 8 0 0
2 ,, S. Andrew O 2 10 10

Ripon.

Sept. 1 GreetlandO 1 5 6

Rochester.

Aug. 23 Balham, S. Mary...O 11 13 0
30 CharlwoodO 7 8 7
Sept. 12 StoneO 3 1 8

1881. Salisbury.

July 22 Foxham and Bremhill
O £4 8 5
Sept. 21 Marlborough, S. Mary
O 4 5 6

S. Alban's.

July 27 Radwinter.....O 1 17 0
Aug. 2 LeavesdenO 8 15 2
24 StanwayO 1 15 0
30 CheshuntO 2 16 9

S. Asaph.

June 22 Oswestry, S. Oswald O 4 10 3
22 ,, M.B.F. O 4 10 3
Sept. 2 WhittingtonO 2 14 6
6 S. Asaph Cathedral O 8 16 2

S. David's.

July 5 Henllan.....O 1 3 0
22 LlangantenO 0 14 6
Aug. 23 NewportO 2 7 8

Truro.

July 1 Redruth.....O 4 9 10
Aug. 16 Mount HawkeO 0 8 6
Sept. 14 LadoekO 2 13 4

Worcester.

June 28 Kidderminster, S. John
BaptistO 4 2 9
July 23 Worcester, S. Cle-
mentO 2 12 0
Sept. 13 Wilden, All Saints O 2 12 10

Sodor and Man.

No remittance.

Special Appeals.

CHURCH OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN,

ECCLES, NEAR ATTLEBOROUGH, NORFOLK.

THE Rev. W. E. Deane, Rector of Eccles, earnestly appeals to all interested in Church Restoration, to aid him in completing the Restoration of Eccles Church. The chancel and a small portion of the nave have been thoroughly restored within the last three years at an outlay of £350. It is sought to raise at least £300 more, in order to undertake the most dilapidated parts of the nave, and to profit by grants already made by the Norwich Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies, towards the rebenching of the Church. Rev. W. E. Deane, the Manor House, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, W.—An earnest Appeal is made for funds for the new Church of S. Thomas in the parish of S. Stephen. The population of the Parish is 10,000, the mother Church seats 650, the temporary Mission Church 230; both are crowded, so that the additional accommodation is now urgently required. The new Church will seat 654. All seats FREE. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in offices and warehouses, and have contributed to their utmost. There are no landowners to assist. The estimated cost is £5500. Amount promised £2900. The site given by the Bishop of London's Fund. £800 required to commence building. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. L. Collett, S. Stephen's Vicarage, and the Rev. H. Small, 68, Godolphin Road.

THE VICAR and CHURCHWARDENS of TICKHILL, York-shire, appeal urgently for aid towards the completion of the new Roof of the Church. Upwards of £850 have been subscribed by the people in the neighbourhood, amongst whom great depression now exists (the locality being purely agricultural). This amount has been expended on the Nave and Chancel Roofs, and other works in a dangerous condition. To complete the North and South Aisles a further sum of £450 is required. This is a case deserving the sympathy of all Churchmen, as every source of help in the district is exhausted, and the completion of the work is necessary for the safety of the worshippers. The Church (S. Mary's) is a perfect specimen of the 14th century. All the seats are free.

S. PAUL'S, CLERKENWELL, MISSION CHURCH AND HALL.—Located amidst the teeming thousands of central London. The Lord Bishop of London is particularly urgent on all districts to have such a station. This is an absolute necessity for this very poor and extensive district. £500 most urgently needed. Bankers, London and County, High Street, Islington; or Donations most gratefully received by the Vicar (who has worked here for 18 years), Rev. A. Styleman Herring, 45, Colebrooke Row, N.

OVING CHURCH, near CHICHESTER.—This fine example of a Church of the 13th century is undergoing restoration by Ewan Christian, Esq., Architect. Entirely new roofs for nave and transepts, chancel arch and gable rebuilt from foundation, and rearrangement of interior. Contracts, £1550. Deficiency, £350. Landowners and residents have done their utmost. Contributions thankfully received by Rev. H. M. Davey, Vicar, or by the Churchwardens, or at the Banks in Chichester.

Advertisements.

HOME REUNION SOCIETY.—“Who is Right?” A Friendly Conversation between a Methodist and a Churchman, in which certain statements made by James Alexander MacDonald in a publication issued under the auspices of the Wesleyan Society, are examined and refuted by the Rev. R. H. K. Buck, Rector of S. Dominick, Cornwall, and Canon of Truro.—W. WELLS GARDNER, 2, Paternoster Buildings, London, E.C.; and at the Office of the Society, 7, White hall, London, S.W. Price 6s., by post 7s.

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THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

THE first meeting of the Committee for the present Session was held on Thursday, November 17th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. E. L. CUTTS, D.D.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

Rev. H. F. JOHNSON.

Rev. G. MILLER.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

R. FOSTER, Esq., *Vice-President*.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

J. G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P., *Vice-President*.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

It may be interesting to our readers to be informed of the actual available means which the Committee had at their disposal at this meeting, viz. :—

General Fund	£964.
"R. M. Fund" ¹	3101
Hine Legacy ²	2414
Mission Buildings Fund	87

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8612.—CHADWELL HEATH, S. CHAD. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.

2.—No. 8670.—CLIFFORD'S MESNE, S. PETER, in the parish of Newent. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—This locality, for which a church is needed, is one of two populous districts in Newent. The other one, Gorsley, has a commodious mission-room; the inhabitants of this reside at a great distance from any church, and the roads are bad. The church is to contain 95 sittings, all free. Estimated cost, £998. Applicant, Rev. E. H. Sankey; Architect, Mr. E. S. Harris, London.—£40 granted.

¹ For new churches in poor populous parishes only. See CHURCH BUILDER, Vol. I. (New Issue), p. 20.

² For Devonshire churches only.

3.—No. 8652.—LAWKHOLME, HOLY TRINITY, in the parish of Keighley. Dio. Ripon.—This district is a suburb of Keighley, containing 2500 inhabitants, which has been rapidly built, and consists entirely of houses built for the working classes; half-a-mile from the parish church is another district also increasing rapidly, containing at present 1500 inhabitants. The church is to hold 720, and all the seats will be free. Applicant, Rev. H. J. Longsdon; Architect, Mr. J. B. Bailey, Keighley.—£340 granted from the "R. M. Fund."

4.—No. 8668.—PORT ISAAC, S. PETER, in the parish of S. Endellion, near Wadebridge. Dio. Truro.—This church is for the use of a fishing village on the north coast of Cornwall, distant two miles from a church. It is to contain 214 seats, all free, and the estimated cost is £1172. Applicant, the Rev. R. H. Treffry; Architects, Messrs. Hine and Odgers, Plymouth.—£80 granted.

5.—No. 8669.—READING, S. LUKE, in the parish of S. Giles. Dio. Oxford.—In the year 1878 a site was purchased in the centre of the district, and a temporary church erected upon it. This has been much appreciated by the inhabitants, and is now inconveniently crowded, so that it has become a matter of necessity to build a proper church without delay. The new church will hold 650, and all the sittings are to be free. The estimated cost is £6895. Applicant, Rev. C. F. J. Bourke; Architect, Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£200 voted.

6.—No. 8651.—STREATHAM, S. ANSELM. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.

7.—No. 8646.—HAMMERSMITH, S. PAUL. Dio. London.—This, the parish church of Hammersmith, was built A.D. 1631, of inferior materials; it has been altered in later times, but with little judgment, so as to have lost what interest it might have otherwise possessed. The new church will hold 1215 persons. 430 seats are provided in accordance with a special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Geo. IV. c. lxxv. The estimated cost of the whole is £21,150. It is proposed to build the nave and aisles only at first, at an estimated cost of £8000. The other portions to be built in succession. Applicant, Rev. J. H. Snowdon; Architects, Messrs. J. P. Seddon and H. R. Gough, London.—£340 granted from the "R. M. Fund."

8.—No. 8642.—BALDERTON, S. GILES, near Newark. Dio. Lincoln.—The church partially repaired in 1848; it is now very dilapidated. There is no numerical increase in the seats, but those to be provided will be more convenient. A gallery is to be removed holding 38. The estimated cost is £2130. Applicant, Rev. F. V. Bussell; Architect, Mr. J. Fowler, Louth.—£25 granted.

9.—No. 8674.—BEEDON, S. NICHOLAS, near Newbury. Dio. Oxford.—This church was built A.D. 1220, and is very dilapidated. The population is scattered, and consists of three tenant farmers and the labourers employed by them; there are no resident landowners. 29 additional sittings will be obtained. The estimated cost is £745. Applicant, Rev. W. E. Buckland; Architect, Mr. E. Dolby, Abingdon.—£20 granted.

10.—No. 8666.—CALLINGTON, S. MARY. Dio. Truro.—Church built A.D. 1400. Repaired substantially in 1857, assisted by a grant of £110 from this Society. The church is now to be enlarged, as additional accommodation is needed in consequence of the increase in the population. 150 additional sittings will be obtained. The estimated cost is £1127. Applicant, Rev. F. V. Thornton; Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.—£50 granted.

11.—No. 8671.—CHARD, S. MARY. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built A.D. 1400; repaired in 1827, assisted by a grant of £50, and again in 1830 assisted by a further grant of £200 from this Society. Additional accommodation is urgently needed. The principal Dissenters in the town have subscribed liberally. The new aisle is to

be used for week-day services and early celebrations, hence the second Holy Table. 293 additional sittings will be obtained. The estimated cost is £5287. Applicant, Rev. W. E. Buller; Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.—£100 granted.

12.—No. 8675.—CHURCHSTOKE, S. MARY. Dio. Hereford.—Church rebuilt A.D. 1818; repaired in 1849, assisted by a grant of £50 from this Society. The necessity for rearranging the seats in this church has arisen from the altered circumstances of the parish, portions of it having been annexed to two other parishes. The reduction in number of sittings is owing to the inconvenience and crowded nature of the old pews. The estimated cost is £2525. Applicant, Rev. R. C. White; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£40 granted.

13.—No. 8653.—CILGWYN, in the parish of Nevern, Pembrokeshire. Dio. S. David's.—This is a chapel-of-ease of ancient origin, with an old burial-ground, and is distant four miles from the parish church, to which the people of the district find it difficult to go, even in the best weather. The church was suffered to fall into ruins during the late vicar's incumbency. 27 additional sittings will be gained. Estimated cost, £428. Applicant, Rev. J. Jones; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£15 granted.

14.—No. 8656.—COMBE. Dio. Winchester.—Deferred.

15.—No. 8649.—ESKDALE, S. CATHERINE, near Carnforth. Dio. Carlisle.—Church built A.D. 1180; partially repaired in 1831. The present state of the building is deplorable. The estimated expense is £619. The Applicant is Rev. H. Bell, the Rural Dean; Architects, Messrs. Paley and Austen, Lancaster.—£10 granted.

16.—No. 8655.—FEATHERSTONE, ALL SAINTS, near Pontefract. Dio. York.—Church built A.D. 1480; partially repaired in 1840; it is now very dilapidated, the nave requiring a new roof. 19 seats will be added. The estimated cost is £1590. Applicant, Rev. B. Hinde; Architects, Messrs. Healey, Bradford.—£20 granted.

17.—No. 8676.—FOWNHOPE, S. MARY, near Hereford. Dio. Hereford.—Church of Norman origin; it is very dilapidated, and much out of repair. 77 seats are to be added. Estimated cost, £1975. Applicant, Rev. T. West; Architect, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, Hereford.—£30 voted.

18.—No. 8658.—GREATWORTH. Dio. Peterborough.—Deferred.

19.—No. 8672.—HOUGHTON, ALL SAINTS, near Stockbridge. Dio. Winchester.—The original church was Norman, but it has been added to at various times; now the building is very dilapidated. The estimated cost of reseating and repairing is £1213. Applicant, Rev. E. J. Boyce; Architect, Mr. John O. Scott, London.—£15 voted.

20.—No. 8583.—LLANDYFRIOG, near Newcastle Emlyn. Dio. S. David's.—This church is of ancient date, and is now very dilapidated from age and decay; the walls are so bad that they have to be propped up. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are doing the chancel. By the rearrangement of the seats the accommodation will be slightly reduced. The estimated cost is £753. Applicant, Rev. J. D. Jones; Architects, Messrs. Middleton and Son, Cheltenham.—£20 voted.

21.—No. 8638.—MANNINGFORD BRUCE, S. PETER, near Marlborough. Dio. Salisbury.—Church built A.D. 1120. It is proposed thoroughly to restore this ancient and interesting church, which is very dilapidated, especially the interior fittings, and to remove an inconvenient gallery which blocks up a west window. 26 seats will be added. Estimated cost, £1460. Applicant, Rev. J. Bliss; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£15 voted.

22.—No. 8667.—MORWENSTOW, S. MORWENNA, North Cornwall. Dio. Truro.—Church built A.D. 1100. The work of restoration is being done in sections. The

nave roof has been done at a cost of £377. The interior is now being done at a cost of £270. The accommodation will be unaltered. The estimated cost is £1400. Applicant, Rev. J. Tagert ; Architect, Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£25 voted.

23.—No. 8673.—NORTH TEDWORTH, HOLY TRINITY, near Marlborough. Dio. Salisbury.—Church built A.D. 1580, repaired 80 years ago ; it now stands very much in need of repair and restoration, but the inhabitants are so poor that the requisite funds cannot be raised in the parish. The seats are to be slightly reduced in number. The estimated cost is £1350. Applicant, Rev. E. F. V. Williams ; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£15 voted.

24.—No. 8663.—PATTISWICK, S. MARY, near Braintree. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1270. This application is for the restoration of the nave. The chancel is in process of complete restoration at a cost of £650. 28 additional seats will be gained. Estimated cost, £617. Applicant, Rev. S. B. Baird ; Architect, Mr. E. J. Dampier, Colchester.—£15 voted.

The following applications for further aid were next entertained :—

25.—No. 8284.—KENSINGTON, ALL SAINTS. Dio. London.—It is now intended to make the church entirely free, so that there will be a gain of 230 free sittings, and there will be no pews rented in the church. Grant voted June 17, 1878, £250. Applicant, Rev. E. W. Clarke.—£20 additional granted, making £270 in all.

26.—No. 7334.—STOKE NEWINGTON, S. FAITH. Dio. London.—The original architect, Mr. Burges, is dead, and Mr. Brooks is now about to complete the church at a cost of £3500. In December, 1871, the Society voted £100 towards building this church, subsequently increased to £150. In 1873 £100 was paid for the portion then completed. Applicant, Rev. Dr. Belcher.—£20 additional granted, making £170 in all.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with as follows :—

27.—M. B. F., No. 452.—BRITANNIA, in the parish of Battersea, S. John's. Dio. Rochester.—Declined.

28.—M. B. F., No. 437.—CWMBRÂN, in the parish of Llanfihangel Llantarnan. Dio. Llandaff.—The parish church is one-and-a-half miles from this district, and has its own special congregation. For Cwmbân itself, which has a rapidly increasing population of over 4000, there is only a small disused schoolroom, capable of holding 200. Cwmbân was the home of Brân (father of Caractacus), the first British Christian, said to have been converted by S. Paul at Rome. Accommodation, 600. Estimated cost of proposed iron church, £700. Applicant, Rev. R. Curre Thomas.—£10 voted.

29.—M. B. F., No. 447.—EASTBOURNE, CHRIST CHURCH. Dio. Chichester.—This building is to be erected at a distant hamlet of the parish where there are 1000 inhabitants, all of the working classes. It will be used as a day-school, and on Sundays for divine service. At present there is not a Dissenting place of worship in the parish. Accommodation, 160. Estimated cost, £950. Applicant, Rev. R. Allen.—£10 voted.

30.—M. B. F., No. 439.—FENTON, near Stoke-on-Trent. Dio. Lichfield.—At present divine services are held in a mission-school, now too small ; these services will be discontinued when the new church is erected. Accommodation, 506. Estimated cost, £2930. Applicant, Rev. H. C. Turner.—£25 voted.

31.—M. B. F., No. 451.—IDLESS, in the parish of Kenwyn, near Truro. Dio. Truro.—This mission building is for the use of a village of 200 inhabitants, the nearest church being upwards of two miles distant. There will also be held in it day, night, and Sunday-schools. Accommodation, 100. Estimated cost, £290. Applicant, Rev. J. A. Reeve.—£10 voted.

32.—M. B. F., No. 449.—PENYGROES, in the parish of Llanllyfni, near Carnarvon. Dio. Bangor.—This mission was started two years ago, and the services conducted in a Board-school, but this is not now permitted; and so an endeavour is being made to build a mission-church; the population for whose use it is number 1800, and are at some distance from the church. Accommodation, 200. Estimated cost, £450. Applicant, Rev. E. Davis.—£10 voted.

33.—M. B. F., No. 445.—RHOSROBIN. Dio. S. Asaph.—Deferred.

34.—M. B. F., No. 446.—ZELAH, in the parish of S. Allen, near Truro. Dio. Truro.—This building is for the use of a population of 500 people, and to be used for night-school classes for religious instruction, missionary and other lectures. Application is to be made to the National Society. Accommodation, 120. Estimated cost, £230. Applicant, Rev. J. N. Munford.—£10 voted.

35.—M. B. F., No. 454.—FYLANDS BRIDGE, in the parish of Auckland. Dio. Durham.—This building is for the use of a mining population numbering 500, the nearest church to them being one-and-a-half miles distant. Accommodation, 300. Estimated cost, £900. Applicant, Rev. Canon Long.—£10 voted.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I . . .	York . . .	£20
3 . . .	London . . .	380
I . . .	Durham . . .	10
I . . .	Winchester . . .	15
I . . .	Bangor . . .	10
I . . .	Bath and Wells . . .	100
I . . .	Carlisle . . .	10
I . . .	Chichester . . .	10
I . . .	Gloucester and Bristol . . .	40
2 . . .	Hereford . . .	70
I . . .	Lichfield . . .	25
I . . .	Lincoln . . .	25
I . . .	Llandaff . . .	10
2 . . .	Oxford . . .	220
I . . .	Ripon . . .	340
I . . .	S. Alban's . . .	15
2 . . .	Salisbury . . .	30
2 . . .	S. David's . . .	25
5 . . .	Truro . . .	175
<hr/> 29	Total	<hr/> £1530

The next Meeting of the General Committee was held on Thursday, December 15th, 1881, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY in the Chair.

Lord COLCHESTER, *Vice-President*.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

Rev. G. MILLER.

Rev. R. T. WEST, D.D.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

A. POWELL, Esq.

F. S. POWELL, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

E. THORNTON, Esq.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8540.—CAUSEWAY LAKE, S. BARNABAS, in the parish of S. James, Wolverhampton. Dio. Lichfield.—For twenty years divine service has been held in a schoolroom in this district, which is now far too small, and very inconvenient. No schools or Dissenting place of worship of any kind have ever existed in the district, which is detached from the town by three lines of railway, and vacant spaces. The church is to contain 500 chairs, all free ; and the estimated cost is £3344. Applicant, Rev. H. Bolland ; Architect, Mr. T. H. Fleeming, Wolverhampton.—£250 voted.

2.—No. 8677.—WEST COSELEY and SWAN VILLAGE, S. CHAD, in the parish of Sedgley, near Bilston. Dio. Lichfield.—This district has been constituted more than two years ; there is at present an inconvenient mission-church, badly situated. The clergyman working the mission is partly maintained by the parishioners of Kensington parish. The inhabitants, numbering 4000 in the district, are nearly all poor miners. The church is to contain 500 seats, all free. The estimated cost is £3675. Applicant, Rev. G. L. de Rienzi ; Architect, Mr. T. H. Fleeming, Wolverhampton.—£350 granted from the “ R. M. Fund.”

3.—No. 8665.—LLANGANTEN. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

4.—No. 8680.—STEEPLE. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.

5.—No. 8656.—COMBE. Dio. Winchester.—Declined, as the work is already completed.

6.—No. 8658.—GREATWORTH, S. PETER, near Banbury. Dio. Peterborough.—Church rebuilt A.D. 1700. The interior fittings generally are in a very bad state and unfit for use. The fabric is in fair repair. There will be an addition of 26 seats. The estimated cost is £442. Applicant, Rev. G. E. M. Jackson ; Architect, Mr. H. R. Gough, London.—£20 voted.

7.—No. 8678.—HALSTEAD, S. ANDREW. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1340. Substantially restored in 1850, at a cost of £4000, assisted by a grant of £315 from this Society. A new organ is to be provided at a cost of £500, and part of the subscriptions mentioned are to go for that object. The cost of the enlargement, whereby 141 seats will be added, is estimated at £2636. The applicant is the Rev. D. Ingles ; Architect, Mr. J. Clarke, London.—£60 granted.

8.—No. 7033.—LAMBSTON. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

9.—No. 8679.—WALKERN, S. MARY, near Stevenage. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1200. Partially repaired in 1846, assisted by a grant from this Society. The chancel has been recently restored, and a vestry added. The fabric is now in a very defective condition. There will be a gain of 52 seats ; and the estimated cost is £702. Applicant, Rev. J. C. Wright ; Architect, Mr. H. R. Gough, London.—£10 voted.

The undermentioned church received further aid for the reasons stated :—

10.—No. 8085.—S. PINNOCK, near Liskeard. Dio. Truro.—It was found necessary to do very much more to this church than was originally contemplated, so that the estimated cost was nearly doubled. Grant voted 19th February, 1877, £25. Applicant, Rev. J. O. West.—£15 additional voted, making in all £40.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next considered :—

11.—M. B. F., No. 456.—FULHAM, S. CLEMENT, in the parish of S. Andrew. Dio. London.—This parish is a very poor one ; many of the houses average four families in each. This building is to be divided into two floors—the upper one is to be kept for the performance of divine service, the other to be for schools and meetings connected with Church work. Applicant, Rev. H. E. Walker.—£20 voted.

12.—M. B. F., No. 445.—RHOSROBIN. Dio. S. Asaph.—Deferred.

13.—M. B. F., No. 455.—ACTON GREEN, in the parish of South Acton. Dio. London.—The population consists of working people, is growing rapidly, and separated by a railway from the church. At present there is a school-room used for divine service, but its position on a swampy green renders it unsuitable for services and meetings after dark. There is a similar building on the other side of the parish (to which the Society gave £50) that is a great success. Applicant, Rev. A. Hunter Dunn.—£30 voted.

Summary of the Grants made at this Meeting, according to the Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
2 . . .	London . . .	£50
2 . . .	Lichfield . . .	600
1 . . .	Peterborough . . .	20
2 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	70
1 . . .	Truro . . .	15
<hr/> 8	Total	<hr/> £755

Newhaven Parish Church.

By the kindness of Messrs. Parker we are able to give a view of an interesting specimen of an ancient Norman church. We believe there are only four instances in the county of Sussex of a circular Norman apse.³ The body of this church has lost much of its former beauty by disfigurements of the eighteenth century. The church stands high above the small town of

³ The other three being Ifield, North Marden, and Worth.

Newhaven, quite out in the country, and was by itself an inadequate provision for the spiritual needs of the parish. Quite recently a mission-church has been built and consecrated in South Lane, to which the Society has made a grant of £25 from the Mission Buildings Fund. It is hoped and believed that much good may result in every way from this additional means of bringing the privileges of the Church home to the population of the district.



NEWHAVEN PARISH CHURCH.

Census of England and Wales, A.D. 1881.

(Continued.)

OUR last paper brought out these facts:—

1. Total population of England and Wales, A.D. 1881, equals 25,968,286.

2. Increase in population of England and Wales since A.D. 1871, equals 3,256,020.

3. The population has *doubled* since A.D. 1825, and (nearly) *trebled* since A.D. 1800.

This paper will deal with London alone.

If we go back 500 years we find that there were then in England seventeen large towns with over 3000 inhabitants, and London towering above all with its 35,000 people. A century later this number had risen to 200,000, and the metropolis went on increasing by about 100,000 in each of the two following centuries. What is its population now?

The central area of London consists of the ten registration districts, including Marylebone and Shoreditch in the north, and St. George's and Westminster in the south. In this area dwelling-houses are being converted into business-houses, and for a long period the population has been actually decreasing. During the last ten years the number of "inhabited houses" (i.e. houses occupied at night) has diminished by 6388, and the population is less by 133,000 than it was in A.D. 1861. The chief example of this is of course the City itself, which has lost half its population in the last twenty years. The central area now has considerably less than 1,000,000 inhabitants.

The bulk of the London population is to be found in the great ring of districts which lie round this central area, stretching as far as Hampstead and Hackney in the north, and Woolwich and Wandsworth in the south. The population here nearly reaches 3,000,000.

Outside this circle again, and separated from it only by an arbitrary line, is an outer ring, which extends to the limits of the Metropolitan Police District. Here the population is at present much smaller, but shows a far more rapid increase. It has grown fifty per cent in each of the last two decades, and now is little short of 1,000,000.

The following table will make this clearer :—

		1861.	1871.	1881.
Greater London.	{ Central London	. 1,010,962	952,529	877,782
	{ Inner London	. 1,793,027	2,301,731	2,936,789
	{ Outer London	. 418,731	631,381	949,741
	Total	. <u>3,222,720</u>	<u>3,885,641</u>	<u>4,764,312</u>

Taking the central and inner circles as London proper, we find that its population exceeds $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and that its increase

since 1871 exceeds half a million. Its population is greater now than that of Scotland, and its increase in the last decade is greater than if the second largest town in England, Liverpool, had been added to it. London has twice as many inhabitants now as it had forty-one years ago, and *one out of every seven* of the people of England now lives in it.

Turning to the religious condition of this vast population, what do we find ?

Canon Gregory, in a sermon on this subject published some time back, describes the impression of England's religion made on some Mahometans who visited London. "They had come to spend months in the investigation of what England was, and they left it after weeks, because they feared to remain longer in a land which seemed to them to be ever tempting God's sorest judgment by its misdeeds ; their feeling was, that if there was justice in heaven, a doom similar to that by which Sodom and Gomorrah were overwhelmed must speedily be its portion, and they hasted away lest they should be involved in the overthrow. They beheld crowds of paupers . . . the streets swarming with prostitutes . . . dealings of trade, &c. . . so they fled, terrified and amazed at the spectacle ; instead of being attracted by the outer manifestation of England's religion, they thanked the God they worshipped, and the false prophet by whom they had been misled, that this religion was not their religion."

When we consider the history and circumstances of London, can we be surprised ?

London contains now more than one hundred times as many people as in the fourteenth century ; but at that time our forefathers thought 139 churches and chapels a suitable provision. Steadily the population increased. For $2\frac{1}{2}$ centuries after the Reformation scarcely anything was done throughout the country to provide for the souls of the people. London was no exception in this, although its increase was far more rapid. By the end of the seventeenth century it was about as large as Liverpool now is, containing little short of 500,000 inhabitants. Within the city walls the spiritual provision bequeathed by the piety of their ancestors still sufficed for the population—there were ninety-seven parishes here with not so many thousand people. But outside this limit

the condition of things was already as deplorable as now. *The remaining 400,000 were divided between thirty-eight parishes.* So bad was the case that in Queen Anne's reign an Act of Parliament was passed directing that fifty new churches should be built. Of this number only eleven were actually erected. Still the population went on increasing, and at the commencement of this century had nearly reached 1,000,000. And still the apathy of Churchmen, the legal hindrances to church-building, and, it must be added, the constant wars and feverish condition of Europe, prevented any remedy being applied to check the awful heathenism into which the metropolis was drifting. From A.D. 1800—1819 only four new churches were consecrated in the Diocese of London.

It was at this date that a general stimulus to church extension was given by the foundation of the Incorporated Church Building Society, shortly followed as it was by the Parliamentary Grants. In the next ten years thirty-eight churches were consecrated in the Diocese of London. During the episcopate of Bishop Blomfield, 1828—1856, and mainly owing to his exertions, great efforts to supply places of worship were made by various organizations in the metropolis, and he himself consecrated 200 churches. Notwithstanding these efforts, those who have not read the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords on Spiritual Destitution, published in A.D. 1858, can have little idea how bad the state of London still was.

Here are some extracts :—

Parish.	Population.	Church Sitzings.
S. James', Clerkenwell . . .	27,000 . . .	1700
S. Mary's, Haggerston . . .	27,000 . . .	1900
S. James', Pentonville . . .	12,000 . . .	600
S. John's, Clerkenwell . . .	10,000 . . .	800

In 1854 the London Diocesan Church Building Society had been founded, and the Hon. Secretary was examined before the Commission. He described his own parish, S. Dunstan's, Stepney, as containing nearly 35,000 souls, with one church, most inconveniently placed. For two years he had vainly been endeavouring to obtain a site for a school on the eastern side of his parish, where were "from 8000 to 10,000 souls without church,

chapel, or schoolroom of the Church of England, nor a single room capable of holding even twenty people."

The Committee reported that "Middlesex, the county which may be considered the central seat of the civilization, the enterprise, the wealth and power, as well as of the government of this great empire, is actually the very lowest of all the counties of England in the provision made for divine worship by all denominations."

The worst remains to be told. Limited as the church accommodation was for the population, it was still further limited by the appropriation of the greater and better part of almost every church by a small but wealthy minority of the parishioners, whilst the thousands of their poorer brethren could only worship in some 200 narrow, comfortless bench-sittings placed in the passages, or against the walls, or in a gallery, frequently where they could neither see nor hear. Speaking of one such parish church the Commissioners report that "no attempt is stated to have been made to throw open the appropriated sittings for which no rents are paid; but 150 fit sittings only are offered to the 15,900 parishioners, who, *having the same acknowledged legal right* as the hundreds who are seated in the church, are all actually excluded from it." Well might Archdeacon Sandford say in his Bampton Lectures, "In the face of these facts, is it a matter of surprise if our parish churches are deserted by the humbler classes; if millions frequent no place of worship, least of all those of the establishment; if, in consequence, vice, infidelity, and crime abound; and, where the name of God is known at all, it is known only to be blasphemed?"

Since the above Report the Bishop of London's Fund was established by the present Primate, as well as the Association of Lay-helpers. Altogether the total number of new churches built in London during this century probably reaches 500; the Bishop's fund has aided in the erection of about 100, this Society has made 189 grants to the Diocese of London, besides a large number to London south of the Thames, now in the Diocese of Rochester.

With such fearful arrears to make up, with a population increasing 50,000 a year, and with so much prejudice naturally engendered by the Church's past inaction and action, the work of evangelization *must* be slow. The Bishop of London recently

stated that if he wished for church room for twenty per cent. of the population of his Diocese, he should still need 132 new churches, each to seat 1000. The Bishop of Bedford says, "Our parishes have a population of about 8000, which gives 4000 each to the incumbent and his curate." "The two rural deaneries of Spitalfields and Stepney alone contain a population of half a million people that may be said to be external to religious influences." Notwithstanding, the Church has distinctly gained much ground in the last half century. The Bishops may now safely show themselves in all parts of the metropolis, which once they could not do. When the first stone of Bishop Blomfield's first Bethnal Green church was laid, forty years ago, "the abuse which the whole of the party received was very distressing, the language heard was fearful, and an infuriated ox was driven among the children who were assembled to sing a hymn during the service." We believe that Bishop How has had no such experience in East London.

Yet it cannot be said that as yet the rich of London, and especially those who visit it for the pleasures of "the season," are doing all they might and ought in aiding the Church's work. To quote once more from the Report of 1858, speaking of the vast sum required throughout the country for Home Mission works here, it says, "Large as the sum is, it is really small when compared with the riches of this great empire. More than double the sum is already voluntarily paid every year for even the tax on the one article of tobacco. Again, if we look at the amount upon which income-tax is levied, we find an annual income of £230,000,000, it will appear that a sum equal to 3*d.* in the pound of the rated income of the country in a single year would suffice. In a country so rich there must be far more than enough of persons who would contribute what is necessary if their liberality and Christian principles be properly appealed to."

Exactly so, if *all* would contribute according to their means, but our own sorrowful experience, and that of many other Societies, is that the Church's work is still carried on mainly by the munificent gifts of a few wealthy Churchmen, and by the self-sacrificing contributions of people of limited income, most often ladies and clergymen.

Destruction of the City Churches.

THE following extract from the President's address at the Royal Institute of British Architects, delivered on Monday, November 9th, 1881, will be read with interest by many outside the circle of professional men to whom it was addressed; especially as the eminent architect, Mr. Street, who now⁴ occupies the presidential chair of that Institution, is so well known as a lover of churches, not only for their architectural merits, but also for the Christian ministrations in them, which is the very object of their existence:—

“I hope we are all agreed that there is no work in which we can, as a body, do better service to our art, or more certainly show our real sense of its value, than by sturdily opposing all schemes for the destruction of existing works of architectural art, or constructions of historical or archæological interest. We have, as you know, a committee for the conservation of ancient monuments; it is a strongly constituted committee, and its existence cannot be too widely known. There is always work for it to do. Take, for example, the case of the City churches. It is no exaggeration to say for myself, what I doubt not very many of you feel also, that when I return from some foreign travel, and cross the railway bridge into Cannon Street, I feel a pride in the architectural beauty of the City of London, which is never lessened by contrast with what I have been seeing elsewhere. And to what, may I ask, is the beauty of this view owing? There is a magnificent river and a sublime bridge, but beyond and above these a cluster of towers and steeples, of so much variety of design, so skilfully treated, so picturesque from every point of view, as to afford unending delight. In the year 1800 there were 107 churches in the City, in the year 1877 only ninety-five remained, and of these there were no less than thirty-one scheduled as ‘at present’ to be pulled down. Only the other day another of Wren’s reputed churches, S. Matthew’s,

⁴ While the above was passing through the press, we learn with great sorrow that Mr. George Edmund Street has been removed from amongst us, at the early age of fifty-seven, after a short illness, consequent on two paralytic seizures. The Church and Art have lost in him a true friend of marked ability, and of the highest character.

Friday Street, was said to be condemned, and though the particular case is not a strong one, it seems to me high time that this Institute should strain every nerve in order to save any more such regrettable destruction of the buildings to which London owes so much of its beauty. If architects stand by quietly, it may be assumed that there are no artistic objections to such work. We may still permit men to go on in the cheap and easy fashion of making our ancestors' piety and liberality pay for building and endowing churches which we, with all our increased wealth, choose to think we cannot afford to erect ; and by the time that all the empty churches (consequent largely on a non-resident clergy) have been removed, and their sites sold for counting-houses, shops, banks, and what not, men will awake to the discovery that the architectural beauty of the City is a thing of the past, and that the loss is irremediable. At the West End I hope the same words of warning are not required. We have been appealed to in reference to a rumour that S. Margaret's, Westminster, was to be taken away. This is a constantly recurring rumour. The newspapers probably think that every one wishes it removed. They forget that it has just been refitted at great cost ; that it is a building full of architectural and historical interest ; and they are not aware that the builders of our great churches and cathedrals, being artists, had never any objections to the erection of small buildings near to, or in contact with larger ones, to which they gave infinitely more value and scale than they otherwise possessed. I am glad to be able to assure you, however, in this case, on the best authority, that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour."

The Adaptation of the Parochial System and of Public Worship to Towns and Rural Parishes.

AT the Newcastle Church Congress in October, 1881, the Right Hon. Sir Richard A. Cross, M.P., opened the discussion on the above subject ; and as his address was very full of interest, we print it at length, as reported in the newspapers:—

" 'The sight of a church tower,' says a great writer of our own times, 'whenever it is met with, is an assurance that every-

thing has not been bought up for private convenience or enjoyment; that there is some provision made for public purposes, and for the welfare of the poorest and most destitute human being who lives within the hearing of its bells. In the most unattractive districts of the country, no less than in the most inviting, this same beneficent provision extends itself, or if it does not, it is owing wholly to the neglect of these later times, when all things have been left to find their own level, and the result has been, as might have been expected from the inequalities of the bottom, an alternation of some deep pools here and there with huge wastes of unmoistened sand and gravel.' How all this is to be put straight—how we are to make up for the neglect of past times, and to meet the exigencies of the present and the future, is the problem before us. With all its real advantages, there may at first sight appear to be inherent difficulties in the parochial system, and a want of elasticity tending to prevent its ready adaptation to the increasing wants of modern times. The one distinguishing characteristic of our parochial system is that it is by its very nature a territorial system. So long as no new district is legally carved out of the parish, the clergyman is in possession of a freehold. He cannot be disturbed in the possession of the freehold except for gross or serious misconduct. Within the area of the parish the incumbent has not merely the cure of souls, but the exclusive cure of souls. And clergymen, therefore, interfering with this exclusive cure, and so offending against this rule, may be proceeded against under the Church Discipline Act. The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the Public Worship Facilities Bill was referred in 1875, and of which Mr. Salt was chairman, stated that their inquiry had of necessity led to investigation into the intention and operation of the parochial system; and they reported that it was desirable, subject to the control of the Bishop, to make provision, and that by legislation, for additional facilities and opportunities of worship in parishes in five distinct cases: when, firstly, the accommodation in the existing churches and chapels is insufficient; secondly, when such churches and chapels are inconveniently situated owing to the shape of the parish, or to the growth of new classes of

population, or (in the case of large parishes) to long distances ; thirdly, when weakness or ill-health, or poverty, and consequently inability to procure the help of curates, renders the incumbent unable to provide sufficient ministrations ; fourthly, when persistent and wilful inattention or neglect on the part of the incumbent, not already provided for by existing legislation, calls for the intervention of the diocesan ; and, lastly, when a marked divergence of opinion exists between an incumbent and a considerable number of the parishioners with regard to public ministrations in the church. Let us consider these several points shortly. As to the first. It will surely be well to make every use of the existing accommodation before going to the expense of adding to it. This involves primarily the restoration of the free use of the old parish church to the parishioners, subject, of course, to the jurisdiction of the churchwardens, and the redemption and even creation, it may be, of this freedom in churches built under the provisions of many of the Church Building Acts, as well as the large use of additional services. The time will soon come when we shall wonder how it could ever have been otherwise. The churchwardens will easily learn how to protect the fair rights of the parishioners in their church, as against strangers drawn thither by the excellence of the clergyman or the beauty of the service, and by judicious arrangement and tact will as easily lead the parishioners themselves to forget their former habits of exclusiveness, and to rejoice rather than repine. But when accommodation is, after all, insufficient, it may very often be far better in the first instance to find the men rather than the permanent building, leaving the rest to follow—the mission-chapel, the church, the district—each in its turn, as it is pretty sure to do, for in our national Church the expense of forming a separate parish, with its separate church and clergyman, is so large, and the requirements of the law are so stringent (and perhaps wisely so) as to permanent endowments, that we stand to a certain extent at a disadvantage as compared with our Nonconforming brethren in this respect. In one other point also we are at a disadvantage. The Church, as a Church, has no thorough systematic organization for the purpose of church extension—all praise and thanks to our various diocesan

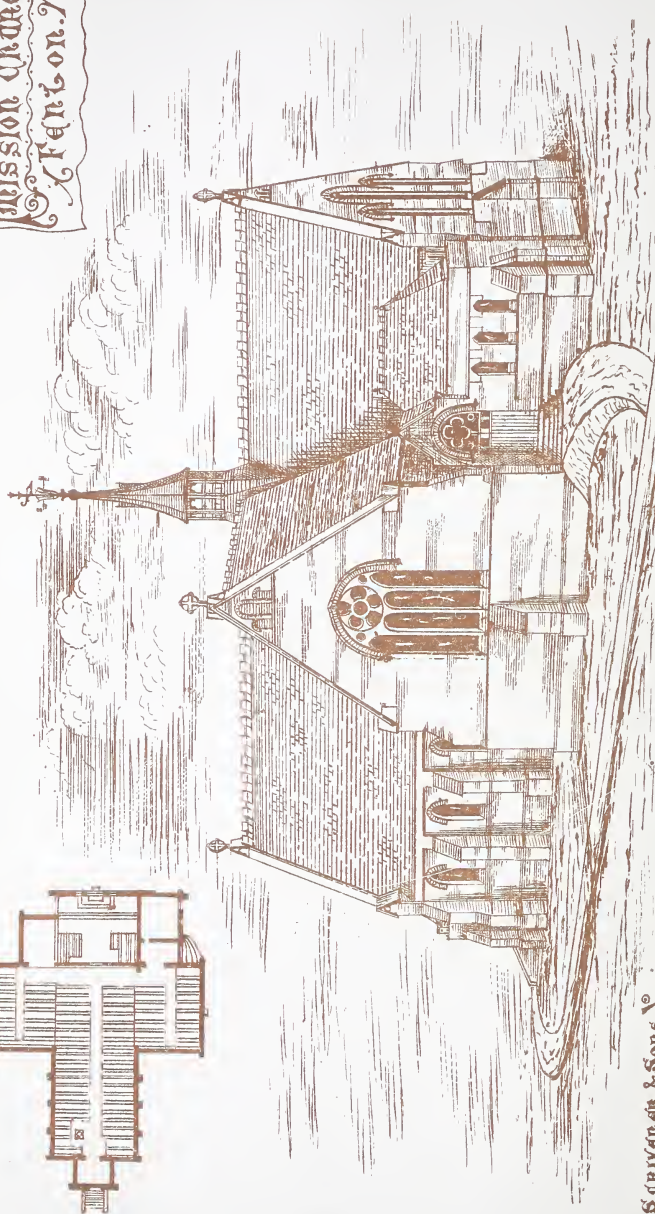
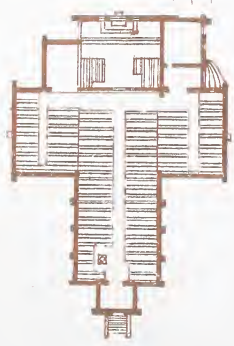
associations for large assistance and local organization, and for hearty love for work—all praise and thanks to our venerable and more central societies for the untold good that they have done and are still doing ; but I would venture to suggest to our Houses of Convocation in both provinces that it is in their power to organize a system by which the Church, or the Church speaking with authority, would point at once to any of these huge wastes of unmoistened sand and gravel, and call into active energy all their various valuable diocesan central agencies and other agencies besides, so that not only may the poor parish be aided by the richer parishes in the diocese, but the poorer dioceses by the richer and more fortunate dioceses, and by the Church at large. We learn that in Russia, directly a church is wanted it is built, not by the Government, but by the Ecclesiastical Department, or through the agency of the Synod, or by private benefactions. Surely then, we should not be behind in devising some scheme by which the Church, as a Church, should provide that wherever there be any sudden call for immediate church extension, as so often happens where important industries suddenly spring up, the want may be at once supplied, not as at present, somewhat at haphazard, but through authority, on a system, and with certainty. The observations which have just been made apply with equal, if not with greater force to the second finding of this Committee. When the present evils arise from the inconvenient situation of the church in the parish, or from the growth of new classes of population, or (in the case of large parishes) from long distances, and to the third as well, when the ill-health or poverty of the incumbent is one of the main sources of all the mischief, I have assumed the willing consent of all parties—but what if those who have legal rights under this territorial system think it of more importance to maintain their rights than to promote the welfare of the parish and the church ? The incumbent may put many difficulties in the way of subdivision, in spite of all existing statutes. The patron may do the same, and he may forget that the benefice is at all events for the benefit of the whole parish, and may be unwilling, on subdivision, to give consent or to allow a fair share of the emoluments of the mother Church,

though collected on tithes gathered in the proposed new district itself, to pass to the daughter church. Practical difficulties of such a character may fairly give cause for legislation. Should the difficulties become practical, and should other means be first tried and found wanting, surely in 99 cases out of 100, or in 999 out of 1000, would not this incumbent only too gladly avail himself of every facility placed in his way? And is not the Church fully able to prevent any difficulty, even in the 100th or 1000th case? Is there not ample power in Convocation to lay down rules and orders which would be applicable to every case likely to arise, which would surely have a binding effect upon the conscience of the incumbent in any particular case, without coming to Parliament for the right of enforcing legally that which would be so generally accepted without cavil or dispute, and which the general expression of Convocation and diocesan and rural diaconal conferences ought to be able to assert as the wish, and desire, and opinion of the Church? And would the patron himself be able to resist? Nor is any difficulty likely to arise in the fourth case, of persistent and wilful inattention or neglect on the part of the incumbent. Happily, such inattention or neglect is rapidly becoming unknown; but the general state of the Church is meanwhile also making itself publicly felt, and finding open expression for it, perhaps, in rural diaconal or diocesan conferences, or in such a Congress as the present, which, especially in such really non-contentious matters, rapidly ripen into a more formal expression of the will of the Church in her Convocation; and any such expression of opinion, strengthened as it would already have been by the opinion of the laity already given in Conference or Congress, will surely put to shame any stray incumbent or patron who might, in the first instance, be induced to refuse compliance unless compelled thereto by law. What, however, am I to say in the remaining case—viz. when a marked divergence of opinion exists between an incumbent and a considerable number of his parishioners with regard to the public ministrations of the Church? Surely this subject must impress all patrons with the grave responsibility which rests upon them, in connexion with the working out of the parochial and territorial system, in their selection of an incumbent. This

right of presentation is a trust of the highest character, to be exercised for the benefit of the parishioners and of the Church at large, but for no private or selfish reason. How, then, if it be bought or sold? The sooner the wise maxim of Chief Justice De Grey be recognized, and the true nature of this high trust be thoroughly appreciated, and the sale of all next presentations in any form or by any side-wind be abolished, the better for the Church; and I freely admit legislation on this point to be necessary, and to be urgently required. Surely this subject must impress all incumbents when appointed with the still graver responsibility which rests upon them, for the incumbent in ecclesiastical affairs is the most important person in the parish, and has become, so to speak, the key-stone of the parochial system. Let me refer to the words of the right hon. gentleman the member for Cambridge, in the report which he drew up for the Committee to which I have referred. A petition may come from the parishioners of a church when the services are plain and few, and it may either be for more services, and those equally plain, or for more services, and those of a more ornamental character, or it may represent the feelings of a section of a congregation of a church, which is noticeable for the frequency and elaborate ornament of its habitual worship in favour of alternative services of a more simple description. There may be zealots among the clergy on one side or upon another, who would consider any such representations on the part of their flock an unwarrantable interference with the rights of an incumbent. But could such a view be upheld? There may be, in the words of the large-hearted Arnold, whose work I have already quoted, a layman who would make 'his own word a law and himself an idol.' There may also be many a layman who is a zealot, and who would thus make his word a law and himself an idol; but when the law of the Church and of the land expressly allows both services, and does not compel either in preference to the other, can the clergyman enforce that which his Church does not, and refuse to his parishioners, or any considerable body of them, that which they cannot have unless, under the exclusive powers vested in him by the territorial parochial system, he be pleased to give it to them? Surely in



MISSION CHURCH
PERRON.



ALBERT & DANIEL
PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, HANLEY

such a case it may be left to the Ordinary to decide, without approaching either Parliament or even a court of law. Far be it from me as a layman to make suggestions as to how this or that parish should be worked. No one rule can be applicable to all parishes. There is room for every variety of work, and ample scope within our Church for every variety of treatment. I would venture merely in passing to urge upon the consideration of all the admirable letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury on lay co-operation, and his intention to assist. But my great wish has been to have Churchmen to think that in many matters it would be wise quietly to do their own business, and within the sum allowed by law to settle all disputed matters, without necessarily rushing into courts of law (as laymen in lay matters often do, and afterwards very frequently bitterly repent), and try how far the Church is able to provide for each contingency which may arise without hurrying to Parliament for assistance."

Mission Church of S. Matthew, Fenton.

THE town of Fenton, in the Pottery District of North Staffordshire, is somewhat scattered—1920 acres in extent—and has a population of 8837, an increase of nearly 2000 since the last census. In the poorest and most thickly populated district of the parish, inhabited almost exclusively by potters and miners, the want of a mission-church, to be used *only* for divine worship, has long been felt; services for many years having been held in the China Street Schools, which both from position and internal arrangements are most inconvenient and ill-adapted for the purpose.

A desirable site in the main road from Longton to Stoke and Hanley having been secured at a reasonable cost, and liberal subscriptions having been received, the chancel-stone was laid on the Festival of S. Matthew, September 21st, 1881. The total cost of the church, inclusive of the cost of the land, will be about £2500. Towards this sum Mrs. Hitchman, of Fenton House, has contributed £730; Mr. W. Meath Baker, of Hasfield Court, Gloucestershire, £500; Mr. J. Gimson, one of the church-

wardens, £100; the total sums promised reaching about £2000, including £25 from the Incorporated Church Building Society's Mission Building Fund, and £246 from the Lichfield Diocesan Church Extension Society. The architects are Messrs. Scrivener and Sons, of Hanley. The building is simple and unpretending in design, though substantial in character. The walls are of red brick, and the roof is tiled; stone being used as little as possible, except for the principal windows. It will possess a well-elevated chancel, north and south transepts, and a nave, all of the same width, and porches, one at the west end and the other at the south-east entering the south transept, with organ and vestry chambers. There will be no aisles. It is intended to accommodate 500 people, and the seats are to be free and unappropriated.

The Church-people of Fenton have nine Sunday services provided for them in the parish, and two mission school-churches, with daily matins, and celebration of Holy Communion on all Sundays and holy-days. The day-schools have 1300 children on the books, and an average attendance of about 900. The Sunday-schools are carried on in four centres, and five departments, and supplemented by senior and junior adult classes. The Church of England Temperance Society has meetings weekly, which are well attended.

Extracts from Episcopal Charges.

THE Lord Bishop of Llandaff, in the course of the Charge which he delivered to his Diocese in August, 1881,⁵ referred to the work of this Society (amongst others) in the following terms:—

“It is due to the great central societies in London to say that they render us most valuable help, more than it might be reasonable for us to expect, when we consider the multitude of claims that are made upon them from all quarters of the kingdom, and the sources, moreover, from which their income is mainly derived. I heartily wish that we could testify our gratitude more than we do, by making them some more substantial return. They *do* feel, and complain very urgently that such is not the case. It is very hard to convince them that they should not look for more. But I hope they will still bear with us; for we are in truth doing the same work as themselves, so far as we can, and are overpowered with our own necessities. The only way by which

⁵ Published by Rivingtons.

we may hope at once to fulfil *their* reasonable expectations, and meet the exigencies of our own position, is by stirring up our own people to a higher sense of this particular obligation. We have not yet dug into the deep mine of the hearts and affections of the middle classes as much as we might. The givers are, many of them, liberal, but in numbers they are not what they should be."

The Lord Bishop of Ely, in the course of his Charge delivered during September, 1881,⁶ spoke as follows :—

"Since my last Visitation, five new churches have been built and forty-six churches restored. In this Diocese, with a diminishing rural population and few large towns, our task is not so much that of building additional churches, as of restoring and maintaining those which our forefathers have bequeathed to us. There are, however, certain places in which the formation of new parishes or the building of district churches has become needful. Such are Cambridge, Bedford, and Luton. I would especially direct attention to Luton, which contains more than 30,000 inhabitants, with only three churches, of which two are very slenderly endowed. We have, moreover, a difficulty of our own to encounter. The Fen country forms a peculiar feature of this Diocese. In Fen districts are to be found small settlements of labouring families remote from any church, and with very imperfect road communication. I know of no way of keeping religion alive amongst these isolated groups, save by building simple and inexpensive mission-rooms, in which a service may be conducted and a Sunday-school held by a lay reader. This plan has been adopted in several instances with happy results. There is one point which I would urge upon you, reverend brethren, in having recourse to these mission-rooms, namely, that you should not leave them entirely to lay ministrations, but should yourselves periodically visit them to celebrate the Holy Communion and to baptize. This is of much importance, lest those whom we desire to help should, through the very method employed, live and die without any knowledge of the Sacraments of the Gospel, or any participation of their grace."⁷

Lay Mission Work.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

(Communicated.)

It is admitted on all hands that if the ever-increasing population of our large towns is to be brought into the fold of Christ's Church, a vast increase in the staff of clergy must be had ; and such increase it is perfectly hopeless to expect. This was the experience of Archdeacon Hale in 1850, and although vast sums have since that time been expended in building and endowing new churches, and in providing increased accommodation for the poor of our overgrown town-parishes, we do not

⁶ Published by Macmillan.

⁷ This Society has already made grants towards the provision of mission buildings in the Diocese of Ely, amounting to £275. Most of them are situated in the Fen district.

find within the walls of the church those for whose special use it has been built.

The Bishop of Winchester very truly said, at the Church Congress in 1879, that "England is now a vast mission-field, half full of home-heathen." The heart of many an overburthened incumbent, who has the cure of twenty or thirty thousand immortal souls, echoes the agonizing truth of the Bishop's words. How does such an one, feeling the awful responsibility of his charge, proceed to meet it? First, he will endeavour to raise funds for providing two assistant priests, and then, in due time, the poorer portion of the parish, or some part of it, will be cut off, and a priest appointed to the charge. This new mission priest, his heart thoroughly in his work, rather than wait to raise funds for even an iron church, hires some shed or workshop in the midst of his people, and by means of diligent house-to-house visitation, and bright and hearty services, manages by degrees to gather a congregation into the humble house of prayer, until at last the place is literally packed, much to the joy of the pastor's heart. And now he feels the time has come for raising funds for a permanent church. What a change this necessitates in his work, only those can realize who have passed through the ordeal. Hours that have been spent in holy meditation and close communion with his God, are by slow degrees devoted to the unspiritual work of begging; day by day hundreds of lithographed letters have to be directed and sent off; the next day's receipts scarcely pay the postage of the letters despatched on the previous day; for years, it may be, this tedious process is continued, depressing the spiritual life of the priest. At last the large sum required for purchase of sites of church and parsonage and the erection of these buildings is acquired, and in another year the new church is consecrated, and the mission priest has a recognized position as vicar of the new parish, with an income of from £300 to £350 per annum. But now (the ardour with which he first entered upon the work somewhat abated) his troubles, instead of being at an end, seem to increase. The expenses of his little mission building are as nothing compared with those of the permanent church. An organ has to be hired (for he has no funds for purchase), and an organist's

salary to be paid ; lighting, heating, cleaning, vergers, and like charges are no slight burthen ; but still he will bear much for those poor souls for whose sake he has so wearily toiled. But where are they ? Flown ! Nowhere to be found in the new church. The little mission they had learned to love—it was bright and cheerful, but at the same time homely ; moreover, in it they met only their own immediate neighbours—poor as themselves ;—not so in the beautiful new church, there they find well-dressed people, who never invaded their loved mission building. They feel no more at home in the stately building than they would be in the well-appointed drawing-rooms of some of the frequenters of the new church. The incumbent of the original mother church feels that the cutting off that portion of the parish has been a grand mistake. But even had it been successful, the experiment must have been repeated at similar cost in another portion of his large parish. Sad as this picture is, it is to be feared that many could confirm its truth from their own experience. That there are bright exceptions we willingly admit—witness the work of two lately deceased priests—on the one hand that of Charles Fuge Lowder, and on the other that of Mr. Pennefather. But these saintly men used with no niggard hand the faithful laity—not of one grade in society only, but amongst all classes where faithful hearts and willing hands were willing to work for God these priests joyfully received them. That the time has arrived for enlisting the laity in Church work to a much larger extent than hitherto seems to be admitted on all hands, witness the recent Charge of the Bishop of Rochester, in which he speaks most strongly upon this subject. One scarcely reads an account of a Church conference, or ruri-decanal meeting, in which this subject does not find a place.

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

THE REV. G. Stopford Ram, of S. Ann's, Highgate, was lately instituted as Vicar of S. Peter's, Bournemouth, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a very large congregation. In the course of his address the Bishop entreated the congregation

to sympathize and co-operate with their new vicar, to be patient and forbearing, and to try and make his work among them lighter than it would be if they did not try to cultivate peace one among the other. Speaking generally on Church matters, the Bishop said he believed the future of the English Church very much depended upon the present generation, and concluded by remarking :—"One generation more of peace, purity, earnest labour, and devoted love, faith in Christ and hope of heaven, may make the Church of England strong, pure, and more beautiful, and the joy of the whole world. But one generation more of that which threatens us, the worst of which is scepticism and that which follows it, and which, alas ! is accompanying it now, sensual life, luxury, intemperance, and impurity—alas ! I may fairly say they accompany the scepticism of the present age to a very singular degree, and cause division among ourselves—one more generation of this, and it is possible that the candlestick on which so much light has been elevated for so many centuries in this land may be removed from us."

THE Parish Church of Blythburgh, Norfolk, has been closed by order of the Bishop of Norwich, on account of the dangerous condition of its fine hammer-beam roof. The church is called one of the best examples of semi-Flemish thirteenth-century architecture, but it is altogether in a very dilapidated condition.

SERMONS were preached in a village near Sheffield recently in aid of the Sunday-schools, and collections were afterwards made. The minister, with a grave face, gave out the result as follows :—"The collections amount to £7 7s. 2½d., six buttons, three pencils, and one piece of indiarubber."

MR. E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A., in a letter to the *Times*, calls attention to the deficiency of lightning conductors in our country churches, especially referring to Norfolk and Suffolk. He says : "I venture to call attention to this state of things in the interest alike of the Church and of the antiquarian value of the sacred edifices. The livings are mostly far from wealthy ones, the country is purely agricultural, and from the latter cause the difficulty of raising money for Church purposes in times of agricultural depression cannot be over-estimated. On this account alone the ruin of the parish church must mean a serious liability and loss to the district and to all concerned. From our own standpoint, the loss of the antiquarian treasures could never be recovered ; and I am, therefore, fulfilling but a public duty, as well as the objects of this Association, by calling public attention to the danger of the existing state of things. I do so with the confidence of knowing that it is a preventable danger to a very great extent, and to be avoided at a very moderate outlay.

"In cases of new churches, or where a grant has been obtained from the Church Building Societies, this chance of danger is reduced to its *minimum*, since a lightning conductor is made a condition. In cases of old churches, to which I would more particularly address myself, no such pressure can be brought to bear, and, therefore, custom and carelessness in this respect prevail. It is not an unfrequent thing to find that a church without a lightning conductor is also uninsured, or is insured very inadequately.

"Surely this subject of the prevention of injury and loss is one well within the province of the archdeacons of any locality, and one to which they might well address themselves with good results. Failing this, some higher ecclesiastical authority might well issue a commission for the collection of evidence in the first instance, and for the adoption of means of safety afterwards."

Reviews.

The Temple and the Work (Rivingtons) is the title of Dr. Bradley's first sermon in Westminster Abbey, after his installation as Dean. The first part consists of a thoughtful, suggestive exposition of his text (1 Chron. xxix. 1) in lucid, flowing, and scholarly language, containing some passages of incisive force or picturesque beauty; while the latter part is an eloquent tribute to the memory of Dean Stanley from "his pupil, friend, and successor."

The fertile pen of Mrs. Sidney Lear has gathered into three little gems of booklets some passages from her commonplace book, which she groups under the titles of *Rubies*, *Pearls*, and *Diamonds* (Rivingtons), wherein are stored many valuable and instructive thoughts from the minds of many thinkers in present and past times.

The same gifted authoress has published, under the title of *Weariness* (Rivingtons), some desultory, simple pages of thoughts or reflections written down by her for two friends, who have since entered into their rest. The tone of the book is feminine, but very full of soothing, comforting, helpful words for one who may have to spend long, weary hours in ill-health or enforced leisure. Her frequent reference to spiritual writers of all ages and of many shades of belief is what we should have expected from one whose other well-known works testify to a cultured, devout habit of mind.

A Dream of the Atonement (Rivingtons) is a story written in imitation of Adam's well-known allegories; but it is weak, and does not very pointedly illustrate the meaning intended to be conveyed, viz. that "good works are good and profitable, and must be maintained as a bounden duty, although they could never be an atoning sacrifice."

Contributions to a New Revision (Young and Co., Edinburgh), by Robert Young, LL.D., is a work whose object is professedly to aid in paving the way for a further Revised Version of the New Testament, which shall be a perfect rendering of the original. It is, however, not very easy to see how the book can be of much use to others, though a monument to the painstaking assiduity of the compiler. If it is intended for the use of scholars, they could really derive as much help by referring to the original; if for the unlearned, there are other qualifications needed to produce a good translation besides the literal rendering of every word. To convey the sense accurately, an idiomatic use of one's own language is absolutely necessary. What shall we gain if we are thus to read the 9th verse of the second chapter of 'The Good Tidings according to Matthew': "And they having heard the king went on, and behold, the star which they saw in the East [country], was leading before till having come it stood up above where the little boy was"?

Charity in Essence and Operation (Rivingtons, pp. 102). A book devoutly written, but too vague and dreamy to do much practical good.

The publication of single sermons is not always warranted by their matter or their chance of sale, but *Three Sermons on Special Occasions*, by the Rev. F. V. Thornton (Rivingtons), are striking and well worthy of perusal.

In the course of the year we have received some further numbers of *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (Kent and Co.), which have more than a local interest. The Rev. B. H. Blacker, the editor, is to be congratulated upon the handy form in which he has preserved many relics of the past, of very varied description.

Received with thanks:—*The Builder*. *The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *Decoration* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.). *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*.

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory ; *S*, Sermon ; *M*, Meeting ; *A*, Association remittance ; M. B. F., for Mission Buildings Fund.

1881.		Canterbury.			
Nov.	22	Plaistow	<i>O</i> £3	1	10
	29	Tonbridge Parish Ch. <i>O</i>	7	15	1
Dec.	6	Dymchurch	<i>O</i>	3	10 0
	13	Canterbury, S. Dunstan	<i>O</i>	4	15 9
	15	Plaistow (addition to)	<i>O</i>	0	5 3
	16	Reculver	<i>O</i>	0	13 0
		Paddock Wood ..	<i>O</i>	2	15 0

York.

Oct.	13	Baldersby.....	<i>O</i>	5	9 2
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London.

Oct.	18	New Brentford.....	<i>O</i>	5	11 0
Nov.	17	Hackney Ch. Fund <i>O</i>	8	1	1
Dec.	1	Regent Street, S. Thomas.....	<i>O</i>	7	0 0
	3	South Hackney Parish Church	<i>O</i>	4	0 0
	13	West Kensington, S. Simon	<i>O</i>	3	0 0
	14	Harlesden, All Souls	<i>O</i>	2	5 2

Durham.

Nov.	18	Spittal	<i>O</i>	0	17 6
Dec.	9	Ayres Quay, Sunderland, S. Stephen <i>O</i>	2	8	11

Winchester.

Oct.	4	Longstock.....	<i>O</i>	2	0 0
	11	Nutshalling	<i>O</i>	1	0 0
	14	Esher	<i>O</i>	16	3 0
		„ West End Iron Church	<i>O</i>	1	14 6
	15	Byfleet	<i>O</i>	2	2 0
	18	Southampton, S. Luke	<i>O</i>	4	7 0
Nov.	1	Oakfield, S. John... <i>O</i>	2	5	8
	3	Hambleton	<i>O</i>	3	4 4
	10	Southampton, S. Mary	<i>O</i>	6	16 6
	17	Millbrook, M.B.F. <i>O</i>	7	3	9
	22	Winchester Cathedral	<i>O</i>	13	4 9
Dec.	6	Epsom, Christ Ch. <i>O</i>	13	2	6
	13	Kingsclere.....	<i>O</i>	2	15 8

Bangor.

Nov.	2	Llanfairfechan	<i>O</i>	3	19 6
	17	Aber	<i>O</i>	1	0 0
Dec.	14	Bangor Diocesan... <i>A</i>	19	3	1

1881. Bath and Wells.

Oct.	5	Cheddar	<i>O</i> £2	14	4
Nov.	21	Bruton	<i>O</i>	1	17 6
Dec.	20	Rushton	<i>O</i>	1	7 6

Carlisle.

Oct.	22	Egremont, S. John <i>O</i>	2	11	6
Dec.	13	Crosby Ravensworth <i>O</i>	1	6	0
	14	Aikton Church Aid <i>O</i>	1	3	0

Chester.

Dec.	13	Heswall.....	<i>O</i>	2	2 0
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Chichester.

Oct.	5	Slaugham	<i>O</i>	5	15 6
	19	Polegate	<i>O</i>	3	6 2
	25	New Shoreham ... <i>O</i>	2	16	6
	31	Edburton	<i>O</i>	1	12 0

Ely.

Oct.	11	Littleport, S. Matthew	<i>O</i>	2	8 7
		„ Mission House, M. B. F.	<i>O</i>	0	6 9
Dec.	1	Papworth Everard. <i>O</i>	2	0	0
	14	Clare.....	<i>O</i>	2	2 7

Exeter.

Sept.	30	Westleigh	<i>O</i>	1	7 0
Oct.	4	Widcombe	<i>O</i>	1	10 0
Nov.	22	Lynton, Parish Ch. <i>O</i>	2	2	0
	24	Shute.....	<i>O</i>	1	1 0
	28	Buckland Brewer... <i>O</i>	1	7	0
Dec.	19	Salcombe	<i>O</i>	3	7 8

Gloucester and Bristol.

Sept.	28	Gorsley Mission Ch., M. B. F.	<i>O</i>	0	7 3
Oct.	11	Bledington	<i>O</i>	1	0 0
Nov.	1	Bourton - on - the - Water, M. B. F. <i>O</i>	1	3	4
	4	Stinchcombe.....	<i>O</i>	11	4 9
	15	Bream, S. James... <i>O</i>	1	0	0
	17	Todenham	<i>O</i>	1	0 0
	22	Woolcott Park, S. Saviour	<i>O</i>	4	4 0

Hereford.

Nov.	8	Docklow, S. Bartholomew	<i>O</i>	1	16 3
Dec.	14	Lyonshall	<i>O</i>	3	10 9
	22	Criggin	<i>O</i>	1	1 0

Lichfield.

Oct.	4	Madeley, All Saints <i>O</i>	4	4	2
	18	Donington	<i>O</i>	3	17 5

1881. Lichfield—continued.

Nov.	26	Glascote	O	£0	18	9
Dec.	6	Tipton, S. Matthew	O	1	8	9
	17	Sambrook	O	1	5	0

Lincoln.

Oct.	4	Mansfield, S. John	O	6	17	3
	14	Friskney	O	1	6	4
Nov.	3	Stubton Mission Chapel, M. B. F.	O	2	0	0
	4	Edenham ..	O	2	5	3
	11	Gedney Hill	O	1	5	0
	14	Mansfield	O	5	17	5
	30	New Clee, S. John	O	2	16	6
Dec.	2	Manthorpe	O	0	10	6
	14	Appleby, 4th of Parochial Fund	O	1	18	4
	14	Thoresway	O	2	0	0

Liverpool.

No remittance.

Llandaff.

Nov.	17	Nolton Chapel	O	1	18	6
	18	Bedwas	O	1	3	0
Dec.	17	S. Andrew	O	2	0	0

Manchester.

Oct.	25	Kirkham	O	2	5	4
	26	Morecombe, S. Lawrence	O	1	18	7
Dec.	5	Elton, All Saints	O	5	0	0

Norwich.

Oct.	10	Little and Great Glenham	O	1	4	0
	27	Southwood	O	1	5	0
Nov.	23	Eccles	O	0	16	3
	24	Walpole, S. Peter	O	1	13	0
	29	Ipswich, S. Matthew	O	9	10	0

Oxford.

Oct.	7	Oxford	A	23	0	0
	17	Chastelton	O	1	1	0
Nov.	12	Chaddleworth	O	1	18	0
	15	Linslade	O	3	19	0
		Aylesbury	O	10	19	3
	23	New Windsor ..	O	20	0	0
Dec.	14	Great Horwood ..	O	2	6	6
	20	Oxford, S. Aldate	O	3	0	0
	22	Henley-on-Thames	A	5	2	0
	22	Oxford, Church Aid	A	7	11	6

Peterborough.

Oct.	7	King's Cliffe	O	0	9	11
Dec.	3	North Kilworth ..	O	0	10	0
	14	Loughborough, All Saints	O	6	12	6
	17	Loughborough, Holy Trinity	O	2	11	6

1881. Ripon.

Sept.	28	Mytholmroyd	O	£1	10	1
Oct.	3	Keighley, Parish Ch.	O	3	11	6
	7	Bingley	O	3	13	0
	8	Bracewell	O	0	10	0
Dec.	22	Eastwood, S. Mary	O	1	5	6

Rochester.

Oct.	12	Battersea, S. Luke, M. B. F.	O	9	1	4
Nov.	14	Yverdun House School Service, M. B. F.	O	4	15	0
	30	Streatham, S. Leonard, M. B. F.	O	23	10	10
Dec.	20	Malden	O	9	0	0

Salisbury.

Oct.	4	Broad Hinton	O	1	14	0
Dec.	6	Bishop's Cannings ..	O	1	3	6

S. Alban's.

Oct.	7	Elmdon	A	1	0	6
Nov.	4	Hockerill, All Saints	O	5	5	0
Dec.	14	Southminster	O	3	1	8

S. Asaph.

Oct.	15	Gwersylt	O	2	9	10
	31	Llansannan	O	2	17	2
Dec.	6	Kerry	O	1	13	7

S. David's.

Oct.	17	S. James the Great	O	1	13	6
Nov.	3	Penboyr	O	3	2	0
	4	Solva, S. Aidan ..	O	1	11	0
	9	Llanbedr Painscastle	O	0	5	6
Dec.	2	Pencarreg	O	0	15	3
	15	Llangendeirn	O	1	0	0
	20	Llandewy-Ystradenny	O	0	12	0

Truro.

Oct.	19	S. Burian	O	4	0	5
		„, School Chapel	O	0	7	4
	21	Phillack	O	3	0	6
		Constantine	O	1	11	0
Nov.	10	Penponds	O	1	1	0
	15	Camborne	O	4	7	3
	29	Quethiock	O	0	13	0
Dec.	2	Tintagel	O	1	2	8
	5	Kenwyn	O	2	12	2
		S. Paul, Truro	O	0	18	2
		Merther	O	0	19	6
		S. Clement	O	0	13	3
		S. Allen	O	0	7	7
		S. John, Truro ..	O	3	7	6

Worcester.

Oct.	15	Great Malvern Priory Church	O	14	8	8
Dec.	3	Kineton, M. B. F.	O	8	11	3
	22	Wribbenhall	O	4	8	2

Sodor and Man.

No remittance.

Special Appeals.**CHURCH OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN,****ECCLES, NEAR ATTLEBOROUGH, NORFOLK.**

THE Rev. W. E. Deane, Rector of Eccles, earnestly appeals to all interested in Church Restoration, to aid him in completing the Restoration of Eccles Church. The chancel and a small portion of the nave have been thoroughly restored within the last three years at an outlay of £350. It is sought to raise at least £300 more, in order to undertake the most dilapidated parts of the nave, and to profit by grants already made by the Norwich Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies, towards the re-benching of the Church. Rev. W. E. Deane, the Manor House, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH, W.—An earnest Appeal is made for funds for the new Church of S. Thomas in the parish of S. Stephen. The population of the Parish is 10,000, the mother Church seats 650, the temporary Mission Church 230; both are crowded, so that the additional accommodation is now urgently required. The new Church will seat 654. All seats FREE. Most of the inhabitants are engaged in offices and warehouses, and have contributed to their utmost. There are no landowners to assist. The estimated cost is £5500. Amount promised £2900. The site given by the Bishop of London's Fund. £800 required to commence building. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. L. Collett, S. Stephen's Vicarage, and the Rev. H. Small, 68, Godolphin Road.

S. Mary Magdalene, Broadwas, Worcestershire.

EARNEST Appeal is made by the Rector, the Rev. R. Rodney Fowler, for assistance in the Restoration of the above Church.

Situate in a picturesque part of Worcestershire, six miles north of Malvern, the Church, which is large for the Parish, is so dilapidated that the needed outlay is estimated at not less than £1800, of which amount, however, about £1200 has been procured mainly from local sources. The Church is a fine building, consisting for the most part of Early English work, varied by insertions, here and there, of windows of the fifteenth century. It possesses, however, a very noticeable feature in a South Chapel of large dimensions, which, by the help of two fine connecting bays, contributes a material portion of the existing Church. This Chapel presents an exquisite example of the late Decorated character. In its purity of design, its perfect proportions, its simple but bold ornamentation, and masterly execution, it supplies to the admirer of Gothic architecture a model of rare excellence, deserving his earnest attention and hearty interest. Unhappily, it is in a state of lamentable dilapidation, and calls for the kindly help of loving hands and hearts for restoration.

The work is entrusted to the care of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

FEATHERSTONE, CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

THIS ancient Church, with a site mentioned in Domesday Book in connexion with Nostel Priory and the adjoining hamlet of West Hardwick, has at length (by masses of falling masonry, by stalls and stoves shattered thereby from the tower, by ominous cracks in the walls, and doubts as to whether the roofs would fall in, by the rotting of the beam-ends *or* by the wall slipping away from them, relieved by *no* doubts of the imminence of the general downfall from whichever cause) compelled a Committee to put themselves in motion. £1000 has, with inordinate labour, been got together, but £1600 must be expended unless half the Church is to remain a waste.

We have suffered indirectly by the failure of banks, by several deaths, and by lightning; perhaps most of all, however, by the extreme depression of the local industries.

Our special burdens in what was *all once* my father's parish have been the building of three new Churches, of *large* size on *average*, and of three new Parsonages, whose endowments, of course, severely taxed those willing to aid us, especially Christ Church, Oxford; besides Church of England Schools for many hundred children (103 + 110 + 75), large premises *altered* for an Infant School, and a very large School in a district somewhat earlier separated than the last of all (+ 140), built for us at Purston as early as 1865; the remainder being all added since 1872.

Under these circumstances, aid is earnestly sought, and attention to the proverb "*Bis dat qui dat cito*" is no less earnestly called.

BENJAMIN HINDE, *Vicar*.

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OR,

REV. B. HINDE, Featherstone Vicarage, near Pontefract, Yorkshire.

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THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

THE General Committee met on Thursday, January 19th, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon J. ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

F. H. ROOKE, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The following resolution was passed, and ordered to be sent to Mr. Street's family :—

“That the Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society, having heard with deep regret of the decease of George Edmund Street, Esq., for many years a Member of the Committee of Honorary Consulting Architects, desire to record their sense of the great loss they and the Church at large have experienced by his death, and to bear testimony to the very careful and thorough way in which he rendered most valuable service to the Society ; and they further desire to express their sympathy with the friends of the deceased gentleman, who was universally respected by all who knew him.”

The following applications for grants were then considered and dealt with as stated ;—

1.—No. 8683.—GLOUCESTER, S. PAUL. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—Deferred.

2.—No. 8665.—LLANGANTEN, S. CANNEN. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

3.—No. 7033.—LAMBSTON, near Haverfordwest. Dio. S. David's.—In November, 1869, £25 was voted towards reseating and restoring this church. The Incumbent died, and the grant was not claimed—it was therefore cancelled. The present application is for a renewal of this grant, as the church is very dilapidated ; twelve more sittings, it is stated, will be gained than on the previous plans. Estimated cost, £215. Applicant, Rev. J. Mears ; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£25 granted.

4.—No. 8684.—LLANRHAIDR-YM-MOCHNANT, near Oswestry. Dio. S. Asaph.—Church built A.D. 1300. All the benches have been removed, and there has been no service in the church for three years past. This church was originally the mother church of several adjoining parishes. It is, with the exception of the tower, in a

most dilapidated condition. Estimated cost, £1700. Applicant, Rev. D. Jones; Architect, W. H. Spaul, Oswestry.—£50 granted.

5.—No. 8659.—MONMOUTH, S. MARY. Dio. Llandaff. The body of this, the parish church, was erected 1740. The need of the restoration has been long and increasingly felt. The high pews and galleries will be removed; the present cambrous columns and ungainly windows will be altered. There are to be new roofs, chancel, chancel-aisles, organ-chamber, and vestry. The estimated cost of the rebuilding is £7000. Applicant, Rev. W. Watson; Architect, (the late) Mr. G. E. Street, London.—£100 voted.

6.—No. 8654.—STEYNTON, S. PETER, near Milford Haven. Dio. S. David's. —Church, built A.D. 1350, is now in so ruinous a condition as to be unfit for use, and is closed for divine service. The parish is a very large one, extending six miles in one direction, and it has not a single resident of wealth, most of the land being held by non-residents. Estimated cost, £1410. Applicant, G. A. Macfarlane, Esq., R.N.; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£60 voted.

The following application for further aid was also considered :—

7.—No. 8538.—LLANIDLOES, S. IDLOES. Dio. Bangor.—Much more had to be done to this church than was at first proposed, which has added to the cost more than £1200; there is great difficulty in raising funds in this locality, so that there is still a large deficiency. Grant voted 18th November, 1880, £100. Estimated cost, £4500. Applicant, Rev. T. Williams; Architect, (the late) Mr. G. E. Street.—£50 additional granted, making £150 in all.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next considered, viz. :—

8.—M. B. F., No. 448.—OLD MILL, in the parish of Barnsley. Dio. Ripon.—Up to the present time a large room over a paper-mill has been used for services for the inhabitants of this district, the owner of which gave gas and coal; but it is inconveniently situated for the convenience of the people, so that it is very desirable to have the building, for which aid is now asked, placed where they reside. Estimated cost, £300. Applicant, Rev. W. Kirby.—£25 granted.

9.—M. B. F., No. 457.—WESTBROOK, in the parish of Margate. Dio. Canterbury.—This application is for aid towards purchasing a chapel, formerly used by the "Reformed Episcopal Church," and to adapt it for the purpose of Church worship. It is hoped that in the future a church may be erected for this district, and consecrated. Cost of purchase, £425. Applicant, Rev. E. H. Blyth.—£30 voted.

Summary of Grants, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I . . .	Canterbury . . .	£ 30
I . . .	Bangor . . .	50 addl.
I . . .	Llandaff . . .	100
I . . .	Ripon . . .	25
I . . .	S. Asaph . . .	50
2 . . .	S. David's . . .	85
<u>7</u>	Total	<u>£ 340</u>

The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, February 16th, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. WINDSOR	JOHN BOODLE, ESQ.
CLIVE, M.P.	J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.	E. THORNTON, Esq.
Rev. A. J. INGRAM.	W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.
Rev. C. F. NORMAN.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary.</i>
Rev. T. W. PERRY.	

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8683.—GLOUCESTER, S. PAUL. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—The church room for this large and populous district is very inadequate, and as the two existing churches are situate in the extremity of the parishes out of which this new district is to be formed, considerable inconvenience ensues. The locality for which this church is intended is rapidly increasing in population, and numerous new streets are already mapped out. An effort was made to build this new church as a Memorial Church to Mr. Robert Raikes, of Sunday-school celebrity, but only about £1200 was obtained in reply to an appeal on this ground. Proposed accommodation, 792 ; all seats free. Estimated cost, £8719. Applicant, Rev. E. C. Scobell ; Architect, Mr. C. N. Tripp, Gloucester.—£200 voted.

2.—No. 8688.—HOLLY HALL, S. AUGUSTINE, in the parish of Dudley. Dio. Worcester.—The district in which this church is to be built is an outlying portion of Dudley parish, and is both large and very poor, containing a scattered population of 5000 people, chiefly miners, nailers, and iron-workers. The only church accommodation is a school-room, used for day, night, and Sunday schools, concerts, &c., and is quite unsuitable for the decorous and reverent performance of divine worship. The church is to hold 521 ; all seats free. Estimated cost, £4300. Applicant, Rev. T. G. Swindell ; Architect, Mr. H. D. Drinkwater, Oxford.—£200 voted.

3.—No. 8687.—PENRHIWCEIBR, in the parish of Mountain Ash, near Aberdare. Dio. Llandaff.—The population of this parish has increased by 4000 in the past ten years. A new coal-pit has just been sunk in the district where this church is to erected, and a population of 1000 has already gathered around it, and is expected to grow at a great rate. For some time past divine service has been carried on in a cottage, the only building available, but wholly inadequate to the wants of the people. This church will serve as a chapel-of-ease. Proposed accommodation 265, chairs, all free. Estimated cost, £1810. Applicant, Rev. J. H. Protheroe ; Architect, Mr. Thos. Nicholson, Hereford.—£100 voted.

4.—No. 8682.—CRAY, S. ILID, in the parish of Devynock, near Brecon. Dio. S. David's.—The present church is to be discontinued as a place of worship, and the new one is to erected on a site convenient for the bulk of the inhabitants. Mr. Christian's report upon the existing church led the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to pronounce it unfit and unsuitable. 64 additional seats will be gained by the rebuilding. Estimated cost, £1050. Applicant, Rev. W. Evans ; Architect, Mr. J. B. Fowler, Brecon.—£50 voted.

5.—No. 8664.—**ABERGORLECH**, in the parish of Llanbyther, near Carmarthen. Dio. S. David's.—This chapel has only a conventional district assigned to it, and is severed from the rest of the parish by a range of hills on either side ; the mother church is nine miles distant. The building is devoid of any internal fittings, excepting a few dilapidated loose benches, and a ruinous pulpit and desk of large dimensions. 25 additional seats will be provided by the proposed enlargement. Estimated cost, £318. Applicant, Rev. D. M. Jones ; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£30 voted.

6.—No. 8662.—**ASHILL**, S. MARY, near Ilminster. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built in Norman times ; it is now very dilapidated, much of the fabric requiring rebuilding. The seats will be fewer, but a gallery holding 27, counted as present accommodation, is to be removed. Estimated cost, £540. Applicant, Rev. J. Mickleburgh ; Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.—£20 voted.

7.—No. 8689.—**BUNHILL ROW**, S. PAUL's, Finsbury. Dio. London.—Church built A.D. 1837, and is now very defective. The population has diminished by 2500 since the census of 1871, but the Peabody Trustees propose erecting thirteen blocks of artisans' dwellings on a spot now a waste ; the population will then quite reach 10,000 or more. 53 additional seats will be provided. Estimated cost, £1575. Applicant, Rev. G. Smith ; Architect, Mr. W. Butterfield, London.—£75 voted.

8.—No. 8686.—**PENTRAETH**, S. MARY, near Menai Bridge. Dio. Bangor.—Church built in the fourteenth century ; there is no record of any repairs, and the building is very dilapidated. 31 additional seats will be provided. Estimated cost, £892. Applicant, Rev. J. W. Griffith ; Architect, Mr. H. Kennedy, Bangor.—£20 voted.

9.—No. 8580.—**WASHINGTON**, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. Durham.—Church built A.D. 1832 ; it is in good condition, but the accommodation is wholly inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants. It is proposed to expend £3900 in all ; the first portion is the expenditure of £1230. 203 additional seats will be provided. Estimated cost, £1230. Applicant, Rev. R. F. W. Molesworth ; Architects, Messrs. Austen and Johnson, Newcastle.—£50 voted.

Summary of Grants, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	London . . .	£75
1 . . .	Durham . . .	50
1 . . .	Bangor . . .	20
1 . . .	Bath and Wells . . .	20
1 . . .	Gloucester and Bristol .	200
1 . . .	Llandaff . . .	100
2 . . .	S. David's . . .	80
1 . . .	Worcester . . .	200
<hr/>		<hr/>
9	Total	£745
<hr/>		<hr/>

The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, March 16th, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon W. WINDSOR	Rev. R. T. WEST, D.D.
CLIVE, M.P.	J. BOODLE, Esq.
Ven. Archdeacon CHEETHAM.	R. FOSTER, Esq.
Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.	J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.	F. H. ROOKE, Esq.
Rev. T. W. PERRY.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary.</i>

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as shown :—

1.—No. 8697.—FOREST GATE, S. SAVIOUR, in the parish of West Ham. Dio. S. Alban's.—This parish now contains upwards of 18,000 souls, and the new district 8500. The proposed church will be situated in the very centre of the district, and about half a mile from the nearest church. The inhabitants are nearly all poor, and very little help can be expected from the people, although they are doing what they can. The proposed accommodation is 979, of which 470 seats are to be pew-rented. The estimated cost is £8450. Applicant, Rev. H. Burnside; Architect, Mr. E. Clare, London.—£200 voted.

2.—No. 8694.—ROATH, S. GERMAN, near Cardiff. Dio. Llandaff.—The population of the parish of Roath, which is a suburb of Cardiff, was under 8000 ten years ago; it is now nearly 25,000, and is still rapidly increasing. Two school-chapels and a temporary church, which is to be replaced by the proposed church and is old and unsuitable, have been built within the last ten years. Nearly all the population are mechanics, labourers in railways and docks, and small tradesmen. The patron is the Marquis of Bute (a Roman Catholic), and the gross value of the living (?) is £170. The proposed accommodation is 1000; all seats free. Estimated cost, £10,650. Applicant, Rev. C. Smythies; Architect, Mr. G. F. Bodley, London.—£500 voted from the "R. M. Fund."

3.—No. 8696.—SOUTHSEA, S. PETER, in the parish of S. Jude. Dio. Winchester.—This district, containing 4000 people, is quite in the poor part of the parish (which has a population of over 10,000), and there are very few houses not occupied by more than one family, and hardly any in which a servant is kept. There are thousands of very poor in the immediate neighbourhood, not in the district, who have no church, and who will find this church a great convenience. Proposed accommodation, 709; all seats free. Estimated cost, £6125. Applicant, Rev. J. S. Blake; Architect, Mr. A. W. Hudson, Southsea.—£250 voted.

4.—No. 8690.—EAST LOOE. Dio. Truro.—The church of this small seaside town in Cornwall was built A.D. 1804. It is now so dilapidated, owing to bad construction, that no portion, except the tower, can be retained. The church was built originally as a chapel-of-ease to the country parish of S. Martin, but in 1845 it became a parish church. In 1801 the population was 467, and the town returned two members to Parliament. The population is now 2210. West Looe, just across a small river, had, in 1801, 376 inhabitants, and it also returned two members to Parliament. The two towns are now united in one vicarage. This application is recommended by the Truro Diocesan Committee. Proposed accommodation of new church, 361; all free. Estimated cost, £2715. Applicant, Rev. E. D. Jones; Architect, Mr. E. J. Munt, London.—£125 granted.

5.—No. 8680.—**STEEPLE, S. LAWRENCE AND ALL SAINTS**, near Maldon. Dio. S. Alban's.—The present church is much dilapidated. There is neither chancel nor steeple, and only part of the nave remaining. This is situated in the middle of a field quite away from the village, and, during the winter months, almost inaccessible. The font has been used as a trough to the village pump. There are two well-warmed and lighted Dissenting chapels in the village. The Bishop writes :—"This parish is the poorest and most desolate in my diocese." By the additions, 88 seats will be gained, all free. Estimated cost, £1930. Applicant, Rev. T. N. Perkins ; Architect, Mr. F. Chancellor, Chelmsford.—£100 voted.

6.—No. 8695.—**CHALGROVE**, near Wallingford. Dio. Oxford.—Church built A.D. 1320. The nave and aisles have been recently reroofed, and other repairs done costing £865, which sum has been paid out of a Repair Fund, strictly limited to the fabric, and inapplicable to the refitting contemplated in this application, which has not yet been begun. 39 additional free seats will be gained. Estimated cost, £532. Applicant, Rev. R. F. Laurence ; Architects, Messrs. Morris and Stallwood, Reading.—£21 voted.

7.—No. 5486.—**NEWLYN, S. PETER**. Dio. Truro.—Deferred.

8.—No. 8692.—**WINCHESTER, S. MICHAEL**. Dio. Winchester.—Deferred.

* * * This was the first occasion in the history of the Society when cases had to be deferred from absolute want of funds.

The following applications for aid from the **MISSION BUILDINGS FUND** were then dealt with :—

9.—**M. B. F., No. 397.—NEW LODGE**, in the parish of Llannon, near Llanelly. Dio. S. David's.—A mission-church is urgently needed here, as the nearest church is nearly four miles distant. There is the nucleus of a good congregation, and at present divine worship is conducted in a farmhouse. The Dissenters have been very obstructive. It will hold 120, all seats free. Estimated cost, £420. Applicant, Rev. W. Jones.—£25 granted.

10.—**M. B. F., No. 460.—THE BROOK**, Chatham, in the parish of S. Mary. Dio. Rochester.—It is contemplated building a school, the principal room to be used as a chapel ; a small chancel will be added, to be shut off in school time. This is to be erected in a low part of the town, and will be a great boon for people whom it seems impossible to get to the church. It will hold 300, all seats free. Estimated cost, £950. Applicant, Rev. H. B. Stevens.—£45 voted.

Summary of the Grants voted at this Meeting, arranged according to the Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
2 . . .	Winchester . . .	£250
1 . . .	Llandaff . . .	500
1 . . .	Oxford . . .	20
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	45
2 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	300
1 . . .	S. David's . . .	25
1 . . .	Truro . . .	125
<hr/> 9	Total	<hr/> £1265

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed Friday, May 26th, at 2.30 p.m., for the Annual General Court. It should be understood that this is a Public Meeting, and the Members of the Society are earnestly requested to attend and meet his Grace on the occasion. Ladies are admitted.

Census of England and Wales, A.D. 1881.

(Continued.)

WE recently heard a lecture, in which the following statistics were put forth:—"London is the greatest city the world ever saw; its yearly delivery of letters is 295,000,000; it averages 4 river and 9 street accidents every day; its new streets in one year exceed 70 miles in length; its gas-pipes are 2000 miles long; it contains more Roman Catholics than Rome, and more Jews than all Palestine; its paupers would fill every house in Brighton; it has 60 miles of shops open on Sunday; its beer-houses would reach to Chichester; it has more than one-third of the crime of the country committed in it; it has need of 1000 new churches and chapels."

We cannot, of course, vouch for the accuracy of all these statements, but they certainly serve to show the gigantic size to which the metropolis has grown from its modest population of 35,000 at the end of the fourteenth century.

Our last article dealt with the $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions who live in London itself; but we have still to consider the great, though irregular, fringe of populous parishes which surround London proper, and are included in the Metropolitan Police District. For miles round the metropolis fields and country lanes are, under the hands of the builder, becoming a wilderness of houses and streets. In each of the last two decades the population of this outer circle has increased more rapidly than in any other part of London. Twenty years ago it was little more than 400,000, now it almost (if not quite) numbers 1,000,000.

In his extremely interesting and earnest pamphlet, entitled "Some Wants of the Church,"¹ Mr. R. Foster gives, as striking

¹ Rivingtons, 1881; price 6d.

examples of this amazingly rapid growth, the parishes of Tottenham and West Ham.

Fifty years ago Tottenham had a population less than 6000; the population for which houses are now building, or built, is 180,000. The spiritual provision for this number consists of five churches, and one iron church, accommodating altogether 4000 worshippers!²

West Ham had fifty years ago less than 10,000 inhabitants. Various industries, notably, the Railway and Gas Works, and the Victoria and Albert Docks, have drawn together on the reclaimed marsh-land on the river bank in this parish a population little, if at all, short of 150,000. Although better off in this respect than Tottenham, West Ham has but accommodation for 13,000 worshippers in its twelve churches and eight mission-rooms.

Thus in these two parishes of Outer London alone there is only room for 17,000 worshippers out of a population of 330,000. Taking the usual calculation, which assumes (we hope correctly) that the Nonconformists will provide for half the population, and that for various reasons half of the remainder cannot attend the church services, at least 64,000 possible worshippers are entirely unprovided for, and Tottenham would require 23 additional churches, and West Ham 41 new churches, each to seat 1000.

Yet with such facts before their eyes, people may still be found who repeat the idle phrase that we have no need of more "bricks and mortar," which is their euphemism for churches and mission-rooms. Such people have not yet realized that at present the large majority of people, mostly artisans and their families, simply *cannot worship* in such parishes, even if they wish, especially if the few sittings are appropriated; neither can people of this class, with their migratory habits and uncertain wages, be expected to build churches or mission-rooms for themselves, even if they were anxious to have them. Certainly in such matters we cannot trust the "law of demand and supply," for the more people need the restraints and guidance of religion, the less they are likely to make any effort to obtain it.

² See page 53.

Unless, therefore, zealous Churchmen can be found who will either themselves, or through the Incorporated Church Building Society, give substantial encouragement to the clergy to undertake the work of providing mission-rooms, we must make up our minds to the inevitable fact that thousands of families will never be worshippers at all, and will live and die as heathen in our midst. All that Churchmen can fairly be asked to do is to provide in such parishes the *opportunity* of worship and the means of grace. The building may be, indeed should at first be, as inexpensive as possible. When once a congregation of devout worshippers has been gathered together in the simple mission-room, then it will be time enough to talk of building a church. But to speak as though the "living agent" is the only need in these days is, on the lowest ground, as reasonable as if the Education Department were to insist that for the future only teachers are necessary, and not also schools and class-rooms for the children.

The metropolis, with which we have hitherto concerned ourselves, forms one of the twelve divisions into which England and Wales are for the purposes of the Census divided. Passing to the eleven other divisions, we find them subdivided into counties, and these again into districts and sub-districts.

Comparing the returns of 1871 and 1881, the first thing which strikes and surprises us is *the exceedingly unequal growth of population in different parts of the country*. Nor is it simply, as is sometimes hastily supposed, that the towns have steadily increased, whilst the country places have as steadily decreased. The Census shows that, notwithstanding the wonderful addition of $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions to our population during the last ten years, in no less than 986 out of the 2175 sub-districts, or in about nine out of every twenty, there was an actual falling off in the number of inhabitants. Even when large areas, such as counties, are taken, there are some in which the population has declined, whilst in the remainder the rates of increase were exceedingly unequal. Thus in fourteen counties the population is less now than in 1871. Cornwall has decreased 9·1 per cent.; Radnor, 7·4 per cent.; Huntingdonshire, 6·4 per cent., &c.

The counties which have increased most rapidly in the past decade are—

Surrey	31·5 per cent.
Glamorganshire	28·6 „
Durham	26·6 „
Essex	23·5 „
Nottinghamshire	22·6 „
Lancashire	22·5 „
Derbyshire	21·5 „
Leicestershire	19·2 „

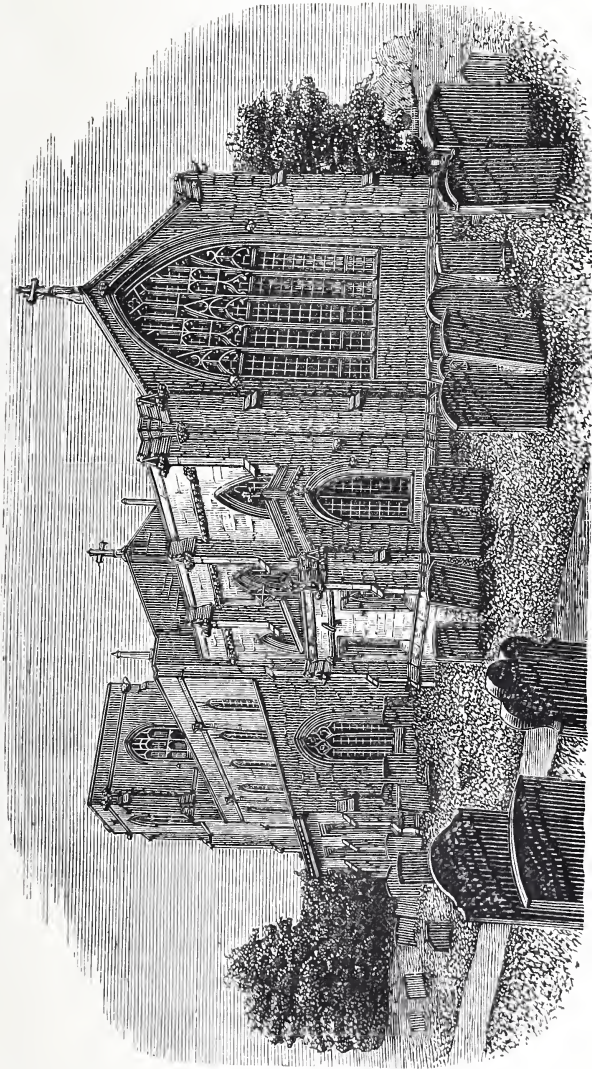
And then follow in order, Yorkshire, Merionethshire, Sussex, Warwickshire, and Kent, all with an increase over 15 per cent.

The bearing of this fact on Church Extension is obvious. Many a church is unfilled when first built or enlarged, allowing room for growth of population without necessitating any further increase of church accommodation. But our difficulties are increased by this irregular growth of population, and its actual decrease in many places ; for plainly the churches cannot move with the people, and they may thus remain unfilled in one part, whilst elsewhere (as at Tottenham and West Ham) there is scarcely any provision whatever for the worship of the abnormal population which has suddenly sprung up.

This is certainly an additional argument, if one is needed, for beginning at first with less expensive buildings, such as mission-chapels.

Church of S. Helen, Leverton, Northamptonshire.

THE Parish Church of Leverton, which is dedicated to S. Helen, is a large and venerable fabric, possessing many features of interest. It is supposed that there was a church here before the Conquest, and in all probability a Norman building stood on this spot until the fourteenth century. A fragment of an enriched Norman string-course is still to be seen in the south aisle. To an ordinary observer the present church would appear externally to be a work of the fifteenth century, but on a more minute examination, a very much earlier date may be assigned to it. In the early part of the fourteenth century the



S. HELEN, LEVERTON.



church was probably very greatly altered, the nave at that time having been rebuilt, so far as the pillars and arches are concerned ; but they vary much in character, owing, doubtless, to the work being some time in hand.

The north aisle was erected early in the fourteenth century, the south aisle towards its close, and the magnificent chancel with the sacristy adjoining was built shortly afterwards. Some time later the tower was added ; and in 1728 the original clerestory was removed, and the present hideous brick one substituted for it. The porch is about the same date.

The chancel is by far the most interesting portion of the edifice as it now stands, and, with the south side-chapel, presents features of great beauty, the exterior carving being very rich. The chancel is of three bays with boldly projecting buttresses, canopied at the top, and in each bay is a three-light window : two of these on the south side are curtailed in height, the central one to allow of the priest's doorway below it, and the eastern one to admit of the exquisite little side-chapel before referred to. The east window of the chancel is very large ; it is of five lights, but the tracery is not original, though probably of similar design to the original. Fragments of stained glass remain in some of the chancel and south aisle windows. The Perpendicular chancel contains on the south side three sedilia and a piscina of very fine workmanship and in an excellent state of preservation ; they are of excellent design, and the carving is very elaborately finished. A hagioscope has once connected the side-chapel with the chancel, but it is now blocked up. The side-chapel is now used as a vestry, and the doorway leading into it is very good. A fine old oak screen separates the chancel from the nave, and is in good condition. We must not omit to state that the gable-crosses of the chancel and of the side-chapel bear figures of our Saviour—an unusual feature.

The stairs to the ancient rood-loft still remain, and the staircase is lighted by a small quatrefoil window, looking into the north aisle. The two west pillars on the south side of the nave are slightly different from any of the others, and their design is superior to that of the rest. The arches at the west end of the nave are of irregular widths. At the east end of the south aisle

are two carved niches, one above the other, in fine preservation; a piscina also remains near the niches, and a plain projecting bracket. A similar bracket, but quaintly carved, exists in the north aisle. The porch is on the south side; it is plain and ugly, but enveloped thickly in ivy, which serves to hide its defects to some extent. There is a door in the north aisle, opposite the porch, but it is seldom used. The font is modern. The tower contains four bells; it has a good Perpendicular window in its west front, with west door below.

The whole of the church is at the present time in a lamentable state of decay, and calls loudly for restoration. An effort is being made towards accomplishing this end, and plans have been prepared by Mr. J. Fowler, architect. The estimated cost of the whole work is £2710. It is proposed to put a new roof on the whole church, to re-face the present objectionable clerestory with stone (in which windows corresponding to those in the aisles will be inserted), to rebuild the porch, and to reseat the church with open benches in the place of the present old-fashioned box-pews. The total internal length of the church is 131 feet, and its breadth 53 feet.

The architect's opinion about this church is that when its restoration (which is so urgently needed) is completed, "it will rank among the finest of village churches in this county of fine churches."

Lay Mission Work.

BY A LAY PREACHER.

(*Continued.*)

EUSEBIUS tells us, on the authority of Alexander, Bishop of Jerusalem, and Theoctistus, Bishop of Cæsarea, that laymen were invited to preach; and 500 years later, a canon of Carthage declares that a layman may not preach in *the presence of a clergyman*, unless at his request. And to quote only one example in our own day, in 1879, an English bishop, in an address to his clergy, says, "The Church's task of penetrating the masses of the population is indeed vast and difficult; but Churchmen of all views have long ago recognized that if the

Church is ever really to grapple with the immense task entrusted to her, she must resolutely and cheerfully summon to her aid the zeal and strength of her lay children ; and that, deliberately preferring the small risks of occasional friction and misunderstanding to the far greater peril of letting souls perish for whom Christ died, she must crave the sympathy and win the help of the sons within her bosom."

Your valuable Society has for some years opened a fund for aiding the building of mission-houses ; the writer longs for the day when that fund shall be a hundredfold larger than it is, so that there might be some hope of seeing the scheme, which he would most strenuously advocate, put into execution. In the case of the division of a large parish, such as that sketched above, there has been expended (exclusive of the endowment of the original parish providing the stipend of the rector or vicar) in providing assistant priests, new church and parsonage, and cost of sites, a capital sum of something like £30,000, which at 4 per cent. would produce £1200 a year. Let us see what could be effected with such an income by the trial of another plan. A reference to the CHURCH BUILDER shows that a very striking mission-chapel of brick can be erected and fitted for £125, so that £1000 capital thus expended would provide eight such chapels, and reduce the available income to £1160 per annum. Jot down these eight chapels—the poor and neglected parts of the parish providing eight distinct centres of mission work—rent the ground on which they are built—a portion of the offertories in the buildings themselves will provide the annual rent.

We have left an income of £1160 per annum, which would provide—

Clergy.	per annum.
1 Assistant Priest with a stipend of	£250
2 " at	£200 each . 400
1 " with a stipend of	150
1 " " "	140
1 Deacon "	120
1 " "	100
<hr/>	<hr/>
7	1160
<hr/>	<hr/>

Thus we get eight clergy for the parish church, which, with such a staff, we may expect to see fully used; numerous services, elaborate and plain, to suit all tastes. Some system of house-to-house visitation might be attempted, and souls really cared for. But even now it may be found that there are very many who cannot be brought within the doors of the Church. We must use our mission-rooms. Let three or more laymen be attached to each mission centre; these men will be responsible for the work of the mission under their charge—that is, for the conduct of services and stirring extempore addresses or sermons, cottage lectures, boys' and men's clubs, night schools, penny banks, and the like—including, during the summer months, outdoor preachings. By these means it may be hoped that some would be brought to the fuller ministrations in the parish church, for it must be a well understood principle that the mission is to be used as a nursery for the Church; but although this principle may be fully recognized, it will, I fear, be found that many will not be moved from their homely mission-chapel which they have learned to love—they are prepared for, and would, it is hoped, become worthy communicants, but they cannot be induced to go out of the mission, even for the Most Blessed Food. Therefore I would have an altar in every mission, and one of the assistant priests should attend at stated times to administer the Blessed Sacrament, and to perform other priestly functions.

Objections may doubtless be raised to such an extension of lay work. These may not be discussed now, neither can any proposal for the special education of such lay missionaries be touched upon. It is asked, where are duly qualified laymen to be found? Let the reply come in the words of the Bishop of Rochester, who says that "they are ready to her hand, if only the Church cares to look for them, and they will soon be found when she tells them they are wanted." Let the Church make trial of her faithful laity—it will be good for them and for her. Surely the adoption of the scheme proposed above, or a modification thereof, would tend in some degree to promote God's glory and the good of souls.

Amateur Religious Census and Almsgiving.

FROM time to time, within the few months that have elapsed since the Census of 1881 was taken, there have appeared in various country and London newspapers examples of a Religious Census in some of our large towns. The *Newcastle Chronicle* took the lead, which has been followed with more or less diligence in other quarters. The general result has been summarized in a pamphlet by Mr. Mearns, a well-known Nonconformist, and, in the form which it is exhibited, it is not encouraging from a Church point of view. But it is well not to draw too hasty conclusions. One obvious objection is that if even those towns enumerated have been satisfactorily dealt with, country districts are untouched, and it is therefore manifestly impossible to acquiesce in the conclusion intended to be drawn—that the Church is losing its hold over the people, and Nonconformity is gaining ground.

Again, only stated services are compared—morning, afternoon, and evening. Nothing is said of attendances at early Communion, which now are happily very numerous, and generally with increasing attendance. In many a large town, too, there are other services besides those specified—e. g. children's services, mission-chapel services, workhouse services, &c.—all of which ought to have been included. Indeed, it is very probable that the real work of the Church, in bringing the Gospel to the poor, will in the future be done even more through the agency of mission-chapels than in the parish church.

Once more : there is so much difference in the way in which these religious censuses have been prepared, and such divergence in the forms in which the results have been given, that little real value can be attached to them.

As a contrast to the unfavourable light into which the Church's ministrations are intended to be cast by these returns, the following table, extracted by the *National Church* from the Report of the Council of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, proves that the duty of giving to this popular form of

charity is certainly better appreciated by the Church than by any Nonconforming body:—

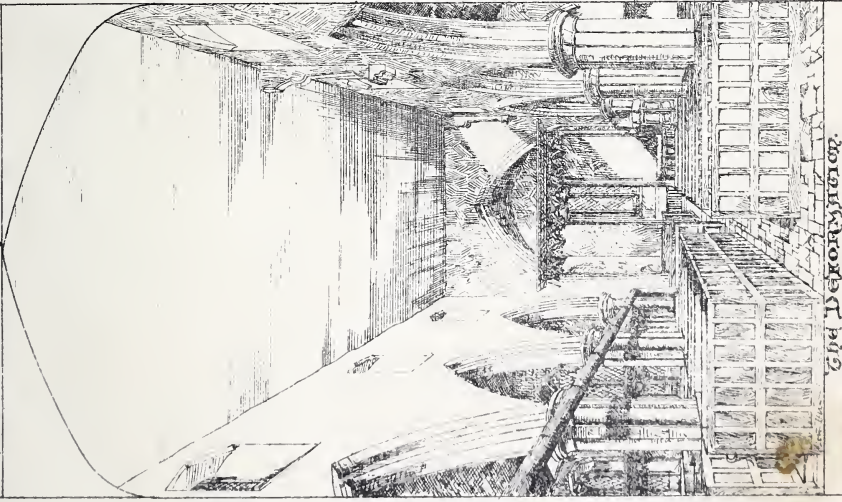
	£	s.	d.
Church of England	22,863	1	11
Congregationalists	2,049	13	0
Baptists	1,059	13	4
Jews	982	16	11
Wesleyans	906	16	0
Presbyterians	751	12	9
Roman Catholics	533	5	1
Unitarians	160	5	7
Society of Friends	146	13	6
Greek Church	115	11	9
Swedenborgians	106	4	1
Methodists (United Free)	37	16	3
German Lutherans	53	16	7
Methodists (Primitive)	32	8	11
Calvinists	25	0	0
Free Church of England	21	11	2
Catholic Apostolic	22	19	8
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists	23	0	10
Methodists (New Connexion)	10	0	0
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	10	18	8
Church of Scotland	43	10	9
Various (of no denomination)	190	5	2
	<u>£30,147</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>

The contributions of Churchmen are £1000 more than last year. Should the ratio of increase show similar results another year, the amount subscribed by the Church of England will reach four-fifths of the total sum contributed. We do not say that after all the amount at all represents what should be contributed, but it is satisfactory to observe that the Church takes a very decided lead.

Aymestrey.

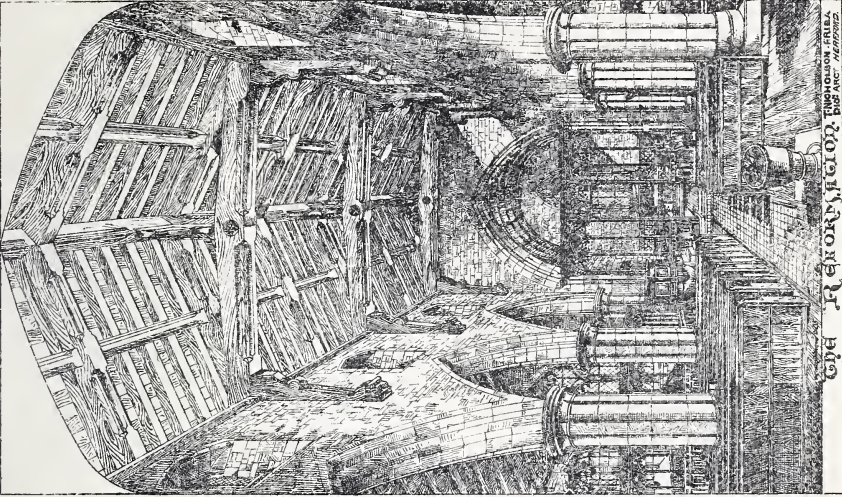
THE church of this parish, which greatly needs restoration, presents several points not, perhaps, of unusual interest, for there are few English churches, however small, which are not more or less interesting from some point of view, but still of such interest as justifies its Vicar in making an appeal for help, which will be found in our advertisement columns.

Interior. Interior.



The Interior.

Church of St. John and St. Margaret.



The Choir and Apse.

The parish derives its name in part from the dedication of the church to S. John and S. Alkmund (Bishop of Hexham, in Northumberland, about A.D. 650). It has been called successively Alkmundstre, Aylmondistre, Aylmistre, Aymestrey. The existing church is of the fourteenth century, but the remains of some string-courses on the tower prove it to be of earlier date, while some herring-bone work in the chancel shows that the east end of the church is of far greater antiquity. The tower contains a peal of six remarkably fine bells, cast at Gloucester about 1730. The fine Norman font is in good preservation.

The fabric generally is in a fairly substantial state of repair, but the outer roofs will require considerable renovation, and there is a settlement in the south side of the tower which calls for special care. The small chancel is partly occupied by three large square pews, and there is an unsightly gallery at the west end which it will be necessary to remove. There is a fine oak roof, with some remarkably beautiful mouldings above the plaster ceiling, which will require less repair than some other parts. The columns of the nave are very unusual in form, and are, most likely, those of the original nave. The existing pews are of wainscot oak, some of which may be re-employed in the new sittings. Every care will be taken as far as possible to preserve every feature of antiquity, to utilize every existing fitting, and especially to restore the five beautifully carved screens under the chancel arch and in the north and south aisles.

The work will be carried out in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Nicholson, of Hereford, the Diocesan Architect and Surveyor. The total cost will be about £1400, of which about £400 is still required. The Incorporated Church Building Society has voted a grant of £50 towards this work.

The parish is historically famous as the scene of the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, which spot is but half a mile from the church; and it also contains the Limestone Quarry, so well known to geologists, and immortalized by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "*Siluria*."

assume that these churches, if not actually contemporary with British churches, closely resembled them, and came from the same source. When the Saxons began to build churches for their own use, those churches consisted of a small square, a narrow arch very little more than a door, and a small, undivided nave without any aisles. A comparison of the buildings led one not less to doubt that their parish churches were not derived from the Italian traditions, but from the ancient British. There was another matter—the ancient date of the division into parishes—which showed the extreme antiquity of the parish church plans. There was absolutely no record to be found of the division of the parishes. Until the eighteenth century such a thing as an absolutely new parish church was very rare indeed. The sites might possibly be older even than Christianity. When Canute became a Christian, they were not told that he built churches, but that he rebuilt those which he and his father had previously destroyed; and he (the lecturer) believed that many Saxon churches which had come down to them belonged to that rebuilding.

As the parishes got larger and there were more people, the churches were not found big enough, and apparently, about the beginning of the eleventh century, there was built a mixed type of church. At that time transepts had come in, and a fresh start was made. Nearly every church in the land was more or less rebuilt, some of them entirely so, and a new tradition was introduced; but the parish churches kept their old traditions, and did not alter their plans. The lecturer then proceeded to refer to the parish church in his native town, Wakefield, which, he said, had gone through a number of changes, it being from time to time enlarged. He described in detail the number of changes which had been introduced into it, and stated that in the end it was completely remodelled. There were pieces, he said, to be traced of every stage of the changes which it had undergone. What had happened at Wakefield parish church had occurred more or less to every parish church in the land; in fact, he might say that this had been done in nine cases out of ten.

In regard to the fittings of Celtic churches, they were arranged not for choruses, but for masses; there was gradually

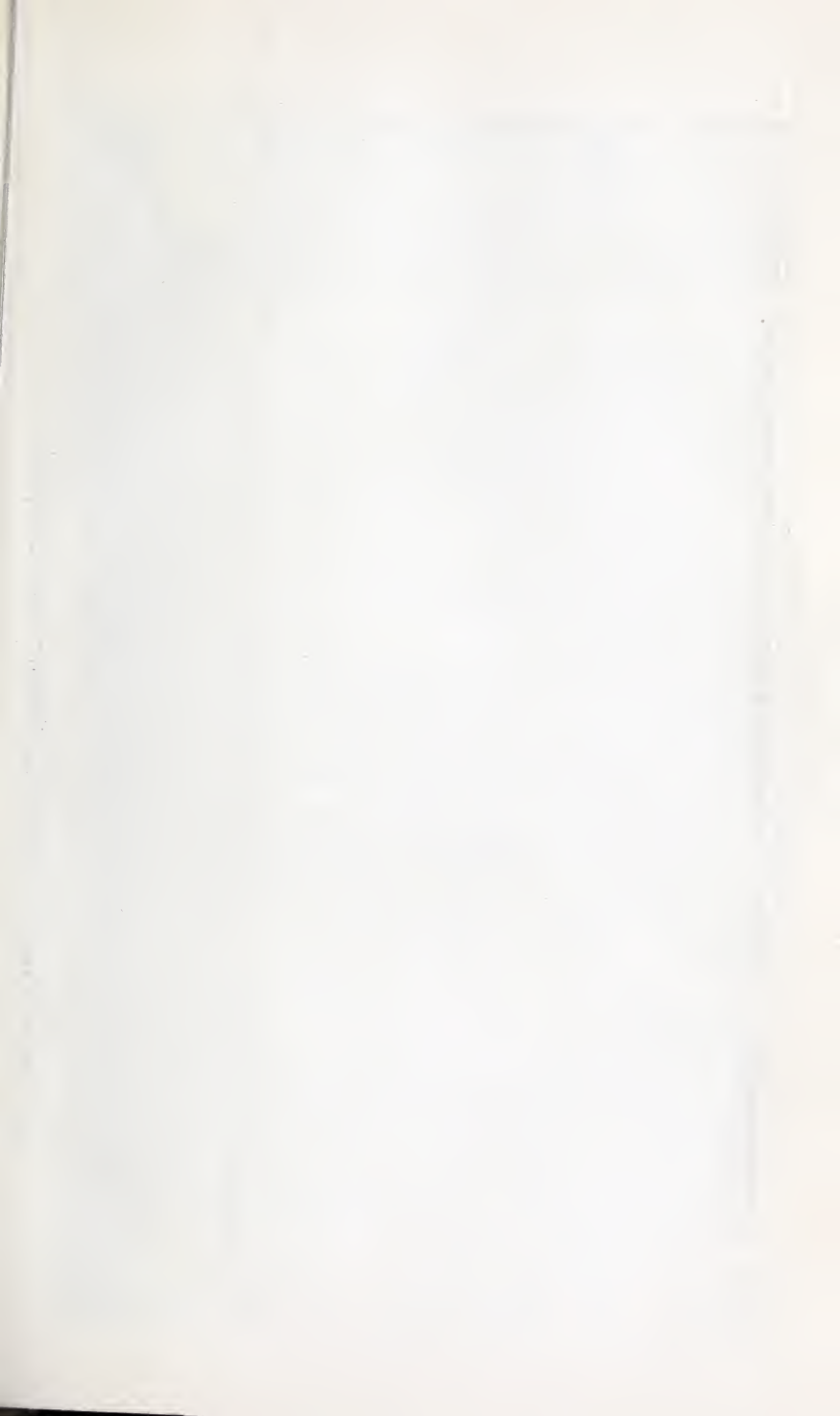




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HOLY TRINITY CHURCH - BURTON ON TRENT - JOHN OLDRID SCOTT, ARCHITECT .

growing up the custom not for regular, but for occasional choral services, which caused the parish churches to imitate other churches: consequently, elements were drawn from the abbeys and cathedrals. One of the elements introduced was the elongation of the chancels, and the number of the clergy was increased. At funerals choirs were engaged, and many of the singers made a living in that way, this fact causing increased improvements to be made to the chancel. In the fifteenth century, in many of the parish churches choral service was introduced. The stalls in the parish churches were just exactly the same as in cathedrals, but in the parish churches there was only one row, while in the cathedrals there were three rows. Then odd alterations were stuck everywhere, because at the end of the thirteenth century the custom of chantries came in, services being held for the benefit of certain deceased people, some families having performed perpetual chantry.

(To be continued.)

Holy Trinity Church, Burton-on-Trent.

THIS church is being built to take the place of one erected some sixty years ago. The old one was an unsightly and inconvenient building, which had become quite unfitted for the needs of the parish. The new church will hold about 900; it is very spacious, and has considerable architectural character. The cost will be about £18,000, of which sum a large proportion has been given by Sir Henry Allsopp and his family. They have been connected with the parish for many years, and have always taken a great interest in Holy Trinity Church.

The style of the church is English Decorated. It is built of stone throughout; the roof being covered with tiles. All the internal fittings are to be of walnut, both in the chancel and nave. The pavements of the passages and the chancel will be formed of white marble and tiles. The church is now approaching completion, and it is hoped that the consecration will take place in June. The spire has not so far been ordered, the funds not being forthcoming. There are also some other

features which will have to be omitted at first, for the same reason, such as the reredos, the casing to the organ, and the lectern.

The church is being warmed with hot water by Messrs. Musgrave, of Belfast. No description of the interior is necessary, as the view given is sufficient. Outside, the steeple will be a conspicuous feature in the town. It will be 200 feet high, and unusually massive. The colouring of the exterior is very pleasing, the dressings being of red Alton stone, and the walling of Yorkshire parpoint, which forms a good contrast.

A committee has just been formed to collect funds for a memorial to the late Incumbent, the Rev. Peter French, the father of the present Bishop of Lahore. He was the first Vicar, and held the living for forty-seven years. It is proposed that this should be a stained glass window for the east end. The parish has a population of 3500, nearly all belonging to the working classes, and a majority being connected with the great breweries for which the town is celebrated. There are four very good schools belonging to the church.

The patron is the Marquis of Anglesea.

The Vicar is the Rev. W. F. Drury. The church is being built from the designs of J. Oldrid Scott, Esq., by Messrs. Horsman and Co., of Wolverhampton.

A Good Example.

A CLERGYMAN in the north of Cornwall wrote to the Secretary of the Society a few days ago :—

“DEAR SIR,—On the 15th inst. was held in Stratton, a Ruri-Decanal Chapter, the Bishop presiding. His Lordship in a few earnest, loving words urged the duty and importance of supporting the funds of the Incorporated Church Building Society. The enclosed cheque for £1 6s. 3d. is a trifling sign of the impression made on myself.

“If you can induce the other Bishops to evince the same spirit towards the Society you would soon have the power, as I hope you have the will, to make substantial grants to poor applicants.

“Dear Sir,

“Yours faithfully,

“Morwenstow Vicarage, *Mar. 21, 1882.*

“J. TAGERT.

“This contribution is not to interfere with our annual October collection.”

Miscellanea.

THE PULPIT which has been lately erected in S. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth, has taken a peculiar shape. It is constructed of oak and walnut woods, and has been erected under the direction of the Rev. Canon Venables, Vicar of Great Yarmouth, who first conceived the idea of such a structure, in order that all listeners might from time to time see the preacher. It is placed against the south side of the north-west pillar of the central tower, which is of very large dimensions. The work has been designed and executed by Messrs. Buckley and Co., of London. The total length of the pulpit is 12 ft. 3 in., and its height 7 ft. 10 in. The platform is reached by stairs, of which the sides are formed by boldly carved branches of vine and fig-trees; on the newels of the gate (which is of iron, hammered after an old example) are statues of Moses and David; standing on the base of the pulpit are figures of several of the Patriarchs and Prophets of the Old Testament; at the corners of the platform are those of the four Evangelists, and in the centre the statues of S. Peter and S. Paul. There are five panels, carved in walnut wood in relief, along the south side and on the two ends; these panels represent episodes of the New Testament. The details of the carving are rich, and treated with great care. The total cost of the work was £580.

TRURO CATHEDRAL.—Considerable progress is being made in these works. Recently 150 tons of scaffolding were brought down by sea, by Mr. Shillitoe, the contractor. He has also just had a derrick erected,—somewhat a novelty in the south of England. The Bishop's youngest son, our informant adds, occasionally has a turn at the mason's banker, much to the delight of his spiritual and temporal Father.—*Builder*.

CANON LIDDON took for his text at S. Paul's Cathedral, on the last Sunday in Advent, 1881, the inscription on the new, and still unhung, great bell: *Væ mihi si non evangelizavero*. The bell, said Dr. Liddon, will be of heavier metal than any in England, and will take its rank among the six or eight largest bells in Europe.

A GIFT.—Lady Charlotte Howard has given £5000 for the restoration of Whiston Church, an ancient edifice of which her brother, the late Hon. and Rev. Canon Howard, was rector for twenty years. The estimated cost is £7000, but the work has been divided into two sections—the first, amounting to close on £5000, dealing with the interior of the church.

FALL OF CHURCH TOWER.—Hempstead, near Saffron Walden, in Essex, has possessed a fine old church with a lofty western tower, strengthened by buttresses. For some time it has been noticed that the tower has been giving way, and the strain on the south wall had become so great that on Saturday afternoon, January 30th, 1882, it was determined that the bells should no longer be chimed, nor the clock wound up. At a little after seven the same evening the south wall began to crumble away a few feet above the ground, and in less than an hour the greater part of the fine old tower slipped down, bringing with it about half the roof, and one arch of the south wall of the nave, and letting down also a good part of the roof of the south aisle.

Reviews, Notices, &c.

The Records of S. Michael's Parish Church, Bishop's Stortford (Elliot Stock). Mr. J. L. Glasscock, the editor of this book, is to be congratulated upon the way in which he has made public what many persons would pass over as a heap of musty records. It is a matter of much regret that the manuscript records of hundreds

of our parishes were not published years ago ; and we are glad to welcome every effort made to save from destruction these papers, which are of untold value in reading aright the history of the Church and Nation in past ages. These records consist of churchwardens' accounts, rentals, apprenticeship orders and indentures, vouchers, overseers' accounts, inventories of Church goods, and many miscellaneous papers. The editor's notes are very interesting, and show a wide acquaintance with historical and antiquarian knowledge. The earliest account dates from 1431, but the accounts have perished for nearly half the time since that year. The inventories are interesting as showing the state of the church and its furniture before and after the Reformation. One entry under the latter period is significant, viz.: "Item a long seetill for boyes to syt on wher as oure ledy awter dyde stond." This was in the fifth year of Edward VI. There then remained of the rich store of vestments only the following :—"Item a vestment wt an obe (i. e. a chasuble with an albe). Item ij coopes (copes) of sylke."

We must add that the book is very tastefully got up in imitation of the old white stamped pigskin. The work may well be taken as a pattern by those who will take equal pains to render good service in the same line of study.

The History and Antiquities of Bromsgrove Church, by Mr. W. A. Cotton (Simpkin and Marshall, London, pp. 157), is a carefully executed account of everything which can in any way be connected with this fine old parish church. There are several illustrations in different styles, exhibiting some of its chief features. As a handbook for the visitor who wishes to know all about every detail of the church this work is invaluable ; and any resident in the locality must be glad to be put in possession of so much interesting matter connected with the sacred edifice. It is almost impossible to make extracts, though there are many features brought to light which are worthy of preservation. The portion that deals with the tombs and monuments gives valuable information on points connected with the county history. The parish registers date from March, 1590, but only a few extracts have been given. Possibly much interesting matter still lies hidden in them.

The account given of the various alterations in the church at different dates, concluding with the restoration by Sir J. Gilbert Scott in 1857, are worth preservation, as we know that in many parishes no such record exists at all. On June 15th, 1824, "It was ordered that the pews in the South Gallery be Numbered, and that Notice be Given on Sunday next and the following Sunday (and by handbills) that nine pews and half a pew in the South Gallery . . . will be sold by auction in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 30th of June next." We fear that the day of selling pews by auction is not even yet quite past.

The Vision of the Holy Child (Rivingtons) gives us the story of S. Christopher in a modern form. The Holy Child appears to an Inspector of the Trelogan Mines, and is carried about upon his shoulders. Miss Edith S. Jacob, the authoress, has given us a very pretty tale.

The Churchman's Annual for 1882 (Poole). This has one obvious advantage over others of a like nature, in that it is first in the field. But that is not its only merit. A very handy book it is, summing up in a few pages a quantity of matter that is only to be found by going through files of Parliamentary Reports, newspapers, Diocesan Calendars, and other sources of ecclesiastical news. The book is very carefully corrected to the latest date, which is more than can be said for some more pretentious volumes—notably the Clergy List ; and the information given upon general subjects, e.g. Convocation, and the object and scope of Church Societies, is

just that which is so frequently needed. We hope that an extensive sale may justify the reduction of price to one shilling (instead of 1s. 6d.) in future years.

Scepticism — Credulity = 0 (Rivingtons), purposes to show that religion has no cause to avoid discussion, on grounds of pure mathematical reasoning; and to one who is acquainted with algebraic curves, this little treatise is certainly interesting, if not exactly convincing.

The Account of the Visit to England of the Old Catholic Bishops, which was fully noticed in the newspapers at the time, has been printed as a pamphlet (Rivingtons). This movement cannot be said to have exhibited any very striking amount of vitality, but the account of the visit of Bishops Reinkens and Herzog to this country is worth reading.

The Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer, No. 2 (Reeves, 185, Fleet Street), edited by Mr. E. Walford, is a fresh attempt to provide for the growing interest in archæology that seems recently to have taken a fresh start. Judging from an odd number, it appears to be a publication likely to prove interesting and generally acceptable.

Received with thanks :—*The Builder*. *The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* for January (Kent and Co.). *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*.

The Official Year-Book of the Church of England. A representative Committee of Churchmen has determined to publish, year by year, a book presenting in an authorized form complete and accurate records and statistics of the several branches of the Church at home and abroad.

It is obvious that this, if carefully carried out, will give very considerable assistance and interesting information respecting the welfare and extension of the Church, showing what has been done, and is going on, in its several departments of Christian work.

In order that this book may play its part as it should do, it will be clear to all that it should be brought out under the direction of a representative committee, and not entrusted to private enterprise.

Such a Committee has been formed, consisting of the Dean of Worcester, Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury, the Dean of Manchester, Prolocutor of the Convocation of York, several influential laymen, the Secretaries of the principal Church Societies, and other clergy; the Ven. Archdeacon Emery acting as Chairman of the General Committee, and the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah as Chairman of the Sub-Committee. This undertaking has received the sanction of the Archbishops and Bishops, as well as of the Lower House of Convocation for the Province of Canterbury.

Communication has been had with the Archdeacons, Bishop's Chaplains, Diocesan Inspectors of Schools, and others holding office in the Church, who have all written expressing their warmest approval, and their readiness in every way possible to assist the Committee in carrying out its work.

The book will be issued during the present year, and produced at such a price as to bring it within reach of general circulation; and it is a matter of congratulation that the publication has been undertaken by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." The Committee will thankfully accept any suggestions which may tend to accuracy and completeness, and all communications should be made to the Honorary Editor and Secretary, Rev. F. BURNSIDE, Rector of Hertingsfordbury, Hertford.

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory ; *S*, Sermon ; *M*, Meeting ; *A*, Association remittance ; M. B. F., for Mission Buildings Fund.

1882. Canterbury.

Jan.	5	Chislehurst	A	£0	15	0
Feb.	3	Wormshill	O	0	8	3
	7	Canterbury Diocesan				
			A	55	4	8
	17	Rolvenden Alms Box				
			O	0	5	0

York.

Jan.	4	Newington, S. John Baptist	O	4	0	8
	31	Kirby-under-Dale	O	0	10	0
Feb.	13	Kellington	O	2	0	0
Mar.	24	Saltburne - by - the Sea, Emmanuel Ch.				
			O	3	1	0

London.

Jan.	4	Acton	O	5	10	11
	5	Old Street, S. Luke	O	3	10	0
	16	Ealing	A	3	4	5
	24	Ponder's End, S. Matthew	O	2	0	0
Feb.	10	Undershaft, S. Andw.	O	1	15	1
	23	Soho, S. Anne	O	20	0	0
Mar.	13	West Hackney, M. B. F.	O	1	3	8

1881. Durham.

Dec.	30	Durham Diocesan	A	70	0	0
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1882.

Jan.	5	Ferry Hill	O	0	10	6
	11	Ryhope	O	1	10	0
	25	Newcastle-on-Tyne, S. Cuthbert	O	3	12	0
	28	Haughton-le-Skerne				
			A	2	4	0
Feb.	24	Stillington	O	1	12	8

1881. Winchester.

Dec.	29	Clanfield, S. James	O	0	13	1
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1882.

Feb.	14	Swanmore, S. Barnabas	O	10	5	3
	21	Shipton Bellinger	O	1	15	2

Bangor.

Jan.	3	Dolwyddelen	O	0	18	8
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Feb.	6	Pwllheli	O	2	2	0
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1881. Bath and Wells.

Dec.	28	Monkton Combe	O	0	15	0
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1882.

Jan.	18	Lottisham	O	1	5	0
Mar.	2	Rodney Stoke	O	1	0	0

Carlisle.

No remittance.

1882. Chester.

Jan.	4	Bebington	A	£6	12	6
	5	Tilston	O	1	1	1
Feb.	14	Bistre	O	0	16	0
Mar.	15	Marple	O	4	1	0

Chichester.

Jan.	4	Chichester, S. Peter-the-Less, M. B. F. O		5	5	0
Feb.	24	Slinfold	O	6	12	2
Mar.	2	Chichester Diocesan	A	30	3	4
	6	Maresfield, and Christ Church, Ashdown Forest	O	5	0	10
	8	Barcombe	O	1	19	6

1881. Ely.

Dec.	31	Toddington	O	1	2	3
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1882.

Jan.	4	Cambridge	A	50	11	1
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1881.

Exeter.

Dec.	28	Exeter Diocesan	A	89	14	7
	30	Honiton, S. Paul	O	4	0	0
		Newton Abbot, S. Paul	O	2	19	11
		Newton Abbot, S. Leonard	O	2	0	11

1882.

Jan.	13	Ashburton	A	3	18	6
	31	Kingskerswell	O	1	10	0
Feb.	13	Woodland	O	1	5	6
	27	Monkleigh	O	1	0	0
Mar.	3	Exeter, S. Sidwell	O	7	12	0

1881. Gloucester and Bristol.

Dec.	28	Bristol	A	3	0	0
	30	Little Compton	O	3	3	0

1882.

Jan.	5	Kington, S. Michael	O	0	19	6
	6	Chippenham Parish Church	O	5	3	4
		Shipton Moyne	O	1	5	0
	20	Charfield	O	1	5	6
Feb.	25	Standish-with-Hardwicke	O	2	5	0

Hereford.

Feb.	24	Upton Bishop	O	0	12	9
Mar.	22	Whitchurch	O	1	4	1

1881.

Lichfield.

Dec.	31	Upton Magna	O	4	0	0
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1882.

Jan.	11	Whitchurch	O	5	0	0
	12	Clifton	O	5	5	0
Mar.	24	Child's Ercall	O	1	0	0

1882.	Lichfield—continued.			
Jan. 30	Tickenhall	0	£3 1 0	
Feb. 16	Great Barr	0	2 19 3	
	28 Chesterfield	0	3 13 9	
1881.	Lincoln.			
Dec. 28	Flixborough	0	2 0 0	
1882.				
Jan. 4	Great Grimsby, S. Andrew	0	1 3 8	
	16 Manthorpe	0	0 10 6	
Feb. 7	Welby	0	1 17 0	
	23 Barton-on-Humber	0	8 2 0	
Mar. 8	Brinsley	0	1 0 0	
	15 Theddlethorpe, S. Helen	0	1 10 0	
	17 Wispington	0	1 0 0	
	Liverpool.			
Mar. 14	Rainford	0	4 16 4	
1881.	Llandaff.			
Dec. 23	Pontaberbargoed ...	0	1 0 0	
1882.				
Jan. 7	Caldicot	0	2 0 0	
	31 Llanvair Kilgidin ..	0	1 0 0	
	Manchester.			
Jan. 16	Pilling	0	3 0 0	
Feb. 28	Langho	0	1 15 0	
1881.	Norwich.			
Dec. 28	Colkirk	0	2 0 0	
1882.				
Jan. 5	Ipswich, S. Mary-le- Tower	0	10 18 7	
Feb. 3	Halvergate	0	3 0 0	
1881.	Oxford.			
Dec. 28	Oxford University Church Aid	A 18	7 5	
	31 Hughenden	0	2 0 0	
	Windsor and Eton ..	A 4	4 0	
1882.				
Jan. 16	Minster Lovell ...	0	0 10 1	
	North Leigh	0	1 10 0	
Feb. 14	Hambleton	0	3 16 7	
	Frieth	0	1 13 1	
	17 Garford, S. Luke ...	0	0 15 4½	
1881.	Peterborough.			
Dec. 28	Hugglescote	0	3 0 10	
	29 Peterborough Diocesan (Northampton Archdeaconry) ...	A 25	0 0	
	Ripon.			
Dec. 30	Warley, S. John ...	0	1 1 0	
1882.				
Jan. 3	Dunsforth	0	0 10 0	
Feb. 6	Newsome	0	0 12 0	
	23 East Ardsley	0	0 12 6	
1881.	Rochester.			
Dec. 28	Lewisham Ch. Union ..	A 1	1 0	
	29 Battersea, S. Matthew			
		0	2 10 5	
	31 Caterham Valley ...	0	10 0 0	

1882.	Rochester—continued.			
Jan. 2	Sydenham Ch. Union ..	A 17	11 0	
	3 Long Ditton	0	5 8 7	
	10 Gravesend Church Union	A 10	0 0	
Mar. 2	Lavender Hill, Church of the Ascension ..	0	1 8 9	
	Salisbury.			
Jan. 23	Salisbury Diocesan ..	A 85	13 6	
Feb. 2	Handley	0	1 5 0	
	S. Alban's.			
Jan. 31	Bishop's Stortford ..	0	11 10 0	
Feb. 28	Brightlingsea	0	3 1 6	
Mar. 16	Pattiswick	0	1 0 0	
	18 Steeple	0	0 12 2	
	Rivenhall	0	1 1 0	
	23 Buckland, M. B. F. ..	0	3 2 6	
1881.	S. Asaph.			
Dec. 31	Hawarden	A 3	0 0	
	Bettws	0	0 11 4	
1882.				
Jan. 11	Frankton	0	1 11 0	
1881.	S. David's.			
Dec. 28	Hay	A 2	2 0	
	30 Borth	0	1 1 6	
1882.				
Jan. 2	Bryngwyn	0	1 1 0	
Feb. 25	Tregaron	0	1 2 2	
1881.	Truro.			
Dec. 28	Launceston, S. Mary Magdalene	0	3 4 0	
	South Petherwin ...	0	1 11 7	
	North Hill	0	1 16 9	
	29 Newlyn, S. Peter ..	0	0 10 0	
	31 Calstock	0	4 15 1	
1882.				
Mar. 2	Trevalga	0	0 7 6	
	Tywardreath	0	3 1 9	
	Tregaminian Chapel ..	0	0 1 10	
	6 Egloshayle	0	0 18 6	
	22 Morwenstow	0	1 6 3	
1881.	Worcester.			
Dec. 28	The Tything, S. Mary Magdalene	0	4 2 0	
	Brailes	0	2 0 0	
	30 Stoke	0	1 1 0	
	31 Hallow	A 3	1 0	
1882.				
Jan. 3	Dudley Parish Church			
		0	4 15 1	
	12 Rowington	0	2 16 0	
	27 Hagley	A 2	1 0	
Feb. 8	Tanworth	0	6 16 8	
	21 Malvern Link Tem- porary Church ...	0	2 8 6	
Mar. 4	Upton-on-Severn ...	0	5 0 0	
	Sodor and Man.			
	<i>No remittance.</i>			

Special Appeals.**CHURCH OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN,
ECCLES, NEAR ATTLEBOROUGH, NORFOLK.**

THE Rev. W. E. Deane, Rector of Eccles, earnestly appeals to all interested in Church Restoration, to aid him in completing the Restoration of Eccles Church. The chancel and a small portion of the nave have been thoroughly restored within the last three years at an outlay of £350. It is sought to raise at least £300 more, in order to undertake the most dilapidated parts of the nave, and to profit by grants already made by the Norwich Diocesan and the Incorporated Societies, towards the re-benches of the Church. Rev. W. E. Deane, the Manor House, Old Buckenham, Norfolk.

HELP is earnestly desired to complete the Restoration of Billingsford Church, Scole, Norfolk. Amount required £760, about half of which has been contributed in the neighbourhood. None in the parish able to help. No repairs made within living memory. Address: Rev. R. White, Billingsford Rectory, Scole.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ARDLEIGH, ESSEX.—£4000 are required to meet the expenses of Rebuilding, Enlarging, Restoring, and suitably Furnishing this Ancient Church, a view and some account of which appeared in THE CHURCH BUILDER for April, 1880. The proposed works have for many years been greatly needed, and therefore are all the more urgent now. The Architect is Mr. Butterfield. Only half of the necessary cost has yet been promised; towards this sum the Parishioners, owners of property, and others interested in the Parish have liberally contributed, but it will be impossible to raise in this wholly Agricultural Parish the £2000 yet needed, as the inhabitants are mostly of the labouring class. The Vicar is therefore compelled to appeal thus publicly to the friends of Church Restoration for assistance in carrying on to completion the work now to be commenced. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. T. W. Perry, The Vicarage, Ardleigh, Essex; or may be paid to "The Ardleigh Church Restoration Fund" Account, Messrs. Round, Green, and Co., Bankers, High Street, Colchester.

S. Mary Magdalene, Broadwas, Worcestershire.

EARNEST Appeal is made by the Rector, the Rev. R. Rodney Fowler, for assistance in the Restoration of the above Church.

Situate in a picturesque part of Worcestershire, six miles north of Malvern, the Church, which is large for the Parish, is so dilapidated that the needed outlay is estimated at not less than £1800, of which amount, however, about £1200 has been procured mainly from local sources. The Church is a fine building, consisting for the most part of Early English work, varied by insertions, here and there, of windows of the fifteenth century. It possesses, however, a very noticeable feature in a South Chapel of large dimensions, which, by the help of two fine connecting bays, contributes a material portion of the existing Church. This Chapel presents an exquisite example of the late Decorated character. In its purity of design, its perfect proportions, its simple but bold ornamentation, and masterly execution, it supplies to the admirer of Gothic architecture a model of rare excellence, deserving his earnest attention and hearty interest. Unhappily, it is in a state of lamentable dilapidation, and calls for the kindly help of loving hands and hearts for restoration.

The work is entrusted to the care of Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, F.S.A., Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

FEATHERSTONE, CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS.

THIS ancient Church, with a site mentioned in Domesday Book in connexion with Nostel Priory and the adjoining hamlet of West Hardwick, has at length (by masses of falling masonry, by stalls and stoves shattered thereby from the tower, by ominous cracks in the walls, and doubts as to whether the roofs would fall in, by the rotting of the beam-ends *or* by the wall slipping away from them, relieved by *no* doubts of the imminence of the general downfall from whichever cause) compelled a Committee to put themselves in motion. £1000 has, with inordinate labour, been got together, but £1600 must be expended unless half the Church is to remain a waste.

We have suffered indirectly by the failure of banks, by several deaths, and by lightning; perhaps most of all, however, by the extreme depression of the local industries.

Our special burdens in what was *all once* my father's parish have been the building of three new Churches, of *large* size on *average*, and of three new Parsonages, whose endowments, of course, severely taxed those willing to aid us, especially Christ Church, Oxford; besides Church of England Schools for many hundred children (103 + 110 + 75), large premises *altered* for an Infant School, and a very large School in a district somewhat earlier separated than the last of all, + 140, built for us at Purston as early as 1865; the remainder being all added since 1872.

Under these circumstances, aid is earnestly sought, and attention to the proverb "*Bis dat qui dat cito*" is no less earnestly called.

BENJAMIN HINDE, *Vicar*.

Treasurers—

MESSRS. LEATHAM, TEW, & CO., Pontefract Bank;

OR,

REV. B. HINDE, Featherstone Vicarage, near Pontefract, Yorkshire.

CAMERTON, CUMBERLAND.—This ancient Church stands in a corner of the parish remote from new centres of population—mining and manufacturing. It has only 225 sittings. The population is 3160. Two additional churches are needed. A central site for one has been secured, and contributions obtained to the extent of £1400, including a liberal grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society. A sum of £300 is still required after paying for the site. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged if paid to Mr. T. Jackson, Seaton, near Workington; Mr. W. Ireland, Kendal; or the Rev. T. Hodges, Camerton Vicarage, near Workington.

AYMESTREY, Kingsland, R.S.O., Herefordshire.—From £300 to £400 are still required for the Restoration of the fine old Church of S. John and S. Alkmund, in this Parish, a Church which presents several points of unusual interest; while the Parish is historically famous as the scene of the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, and further contains the celebrated Limestone Quarry, immortalized by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "Siluria." The roof, which remains but little injured above the flat ceiling, has some beautiful mouldings, and the Chancel and other screens are remarkable as specimens of oak carving of uncommon beauty and delicacy. Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received by the undersigned, or may be paid into the Leominster Branch of the National Provincial Bank of England. J. S. Sidebotham, Vicar.

Advertisements.

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THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Sixty-fourth Anniversary of the Society.

THE Annual General Court of the Society—which this year was converted into a public meeting—was held on Friday afternoon, May 26th, at 2.30 p.m., in the large room of the National Society, Westminster, the chair being taken by the President, the Archbishop of Canterbury. Amongst those present were :—The Earl of Powis, Earl Nelson, the Earl of Dartmouth ; the Bishops of Winchester, Carlisle, and Truro ; Archdeacons Harrison and Burney ; the Revs. Canon J. Erskine Clarke, T. W. Perry, F. W. A. Bowyer, Dr. A. T. Lee, and G. Miller ; Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Mr. John Boodle, Mr. J. F. France, Mr. W. Rivington, Mr. F. H. Dickinson, Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. F. H. Rooke, &c.

The Archbishop, having called upon the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, Secretary, to open the meeting with prayer, then said that letters, expressing regret at their inability to attend, had been received from the Bishops of London, Durham, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Manchester, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, S. David's, and Bedford ; from Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P., and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. Windsor-Clive, M.P.

The Secretary then read selections from the Annual Report, which has since been published, and a copy sent to every member of the Society.

The Bishop of Truro, in moving the adoption of the Report, said that it needed no word of commendation from him. He wished to say a word or two, however, as to the way in which dioceses might help the Society. The Diocese of Truro had no

diocesan society, but a diocesan committee of the Central Society, which was an arrangement that worked very satisfactorily. They were peculiarly situated for adopting that arrangement, beginning as a perfectly young diocese, the old diocesan committee of Exeter having moved to Devonshire, taking with it a chief part of its funds, leaving about one-third. The advantages to be gained from this seemed very clear and simple. It did away with two sets of collections, two lists, and two meetings. It scarcely seemed needful to have two sets of meetings to obtain the same object ; and they received more money than if they had started a society of their own. With regard to the support of the Society, the Diocese of Truro had done little so far, but their assistance was increasing in a rapid ratio, and he hoped they would soon be able to show themselves worthy of the great assistance they had derived. Everywhere he heard the same cry, that larger and more Church buildings were required. It was very striking to hear persons who had ceased to be Church-people say, "If you will only build a good or free Church here, we will come." It was very satisfactory to be able, as he was able, to point to instances where such a promise had been fulfilled. He knew that some were of opinion that the great thing to do was to supply the living agent, and that the work of Church building might safely be postponed. He felt strongly the great necessity for men. Many years ago a large district in the North was very thoroughly evangelized on this principle, while in another Mission work and Church building went hand in hand. Half a century later disasters had happened to both ; where the Churches had been built the district remained Christian, whereas the other had relapsed into its former paganism. In many places men were wanted, but when they went it was absolutely necessary that Churches should be raised up. A few years ago that great body, the Salvation Army, set out with the idea that they did not want any buildings ; that they could do with engaging buildings and having open-air meetings. But experience had taught them to change their policy from first to last ; and, wherever they went now, they endeavoured to erect large and suitable buildings. And if the Church did not follow the same plan, the Salvation Army would get a firmer hold of

the people in many places than the Church. In the past there had not been a proper recognition of the debt which had been incurred by those to whom the Society made grants, and he urged upon the lay representatives and the clergy that it was a matter of common honesty to repay at least the interest of the money they had received. To pay the original debt a sinking fund might be established. An important branch of the Society's work which must increase was that which resulted from the necessity for Mission-chapels. Without an enormous increase of these Chapels their work must stand still. In Cornwall there was nothing new in the idea, for every well was anciently enclosed in a Chapel. Although the county possessed seventeen large Collegiate Chapels, the number of these wayside Chapels was enormous. In one parish there were ten, and in another seven. He knew seven miles of road by the side of which there were twenty-four modern ones; only they unfortunately did not belong to the Church of England. As there was such an absolute necessity for building Chapels, he suggested the desirability of considering whether it would not be desirable to raise a great loan fund, out of which such buildings could be erected. If such a fund were established, he believed that it would not only be useful, but a very prosperous affair. Out of such a fund—which would increase, he believed, like the Queen Anne's Bounty—advances might be made to set on foot Mission-chapels, and proper securities could be given to repay the sinking fund in, say, thirty years. Unless such a fund were established, he could not see how anything like the number of Mission-chapels could be obtained. One way or another they must be obtained, or otherwise they would not be doing their work among the poor. Something must be done, and done at once, or the work would be taken out of their hands. It was his prayer that the Church of England would always be "*ἐκκλησία τῶν πενήτων, ἐκκλησία τῶν πτωχῶν*"—the Church of the labouring classes and the Church of the very poor.

Earl Nelson seconded the motion, and said that it was impossible to exaggerate the good work done by the Society. It was only when they recollected there was a time when it was thought that nothing could be done without State aid that they

could accurately estimate the value of the Society's operations. The Society had given a great stimulus to Church building at a time when the restoration and building of Churches was almost dead. There was a time when Church restoration was in abeyance, and when the race of Church architects was almost extinct. They had also to thank the Society, and the Committee of Architects who voluntarily assisted it, for ensuring that the aided Churches were restored and built with proper care. Whilst they had to lament the present position, so far as finances were concerned, of the Society, they should remember that that position was owing to the great success which had followed its work. It was through the success of the Parent Society that many other societies had started up. There had been such a stimulus, because of the competition with not only the diocesan societies and the Bishop of London's Fund, but also of private efforts, that an immense deal of Church building and Church restoration had been undertaken by individuals and societies; and as that which was done by individuals did not appear on the surface, it was difficult to give statistics. But all those efforts stopped the flow of money into the coffers of the Parent Society, through whose exertions of old times a great deal of it came. To remedy their present state they must do something one way or another in reference to their diocesan societies. Either diocesan societies should be branches of the Parent Society, or do their own work by themselves. Another thought he wished to mention. One of the reasons of their past success was that the Society did a special work, and people subscribed to it because the Society was the guide as to how a Church should be restored and built. By their Committee of Architects they instructed people in a time when they were ignorant. Now that the people were instructed, it was a very rare thing to have a Church badly built and badly restored. The only way they could make a real claim that would be recognized and cause people to increase and multiply the fund was by taking up a new speciality. The money given voluntarily to a society such as theirs ought to assist those who really wanted it. It ought to be essentially missionary. They had recognized that some years ago to a great extent by the move made in starting

Mission-chapels, and he was sorry to find that the Fund had not increased as it ought to have done. But if there was any question in their minds as to what Churches to give grants, henceforth he advised them to give to those Churches which had nothing whatever to do with pews or pew-rents, then they would be sure to give to those who wanted it. They should take care that the Churches which they helped were essentially the Churches of the people ; and if there was any difficulty as to the funds in their hands, they should keep it back from those Churches in which there were pew-rents ; and they should let it be known that they gave firstly to those which were built for working in a missionary way among the people. It was among the masses they wished to work ; and if some arrangement could be made to make more methodical and businesslike the relations between the diocesan society and the Parent Society on the one hand, and if the Parent Society would go on the new principle of only giving to the free and open Churches, they would find their funds increase, and their old means of usefulness, which had enabled them to do so much in the past, would enable them to do much more for the future. Whilst it was true that in many cases a great deal of the restoration had been completed, there was one thing which they must never forget, and that was that the population went on increasing from year to year. It was, therefore, their duty as Churchmen to meet that increase of population, and to take care that there was sufficient Church accommodation, and that the people were not driven into Dissent or Infidelity because of the excuse at their doors that there was no Church into which they could go to worship God.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, as he would have to leave in a few minutes to attend a meeting of the Ecclesiastical Courts Commission, of which he was chairman, he must take that opportunity of addressing the meeting. He fully appreciated what had been said by the previous speakers, and he was sure that what the Bishop of Truro had urged upon them with much force would not be forgotten—that in large dioceses where there were large country districts, they should take care to assist in building small Mission-chapels in every part of the diocese wherever they were needed. No doubt a great part of the

neglect of spiritual ministrations which had unfortunately arisen in remote districts had been caused by the fact that the Church of England in former times thought it absolutely necessary to have a large Church with great apparatus, and not as their Dissenting brethren had wisely devised, small places of worship wherever there was a congregation likely to be brought together. Therefore he earnestly trusted that that part of the work would not be forgotten. He was sorry to hear that the Fund for these Mission-chapels had not increased in the proportion they had expected. He perfectly agreed with Earl Nelson, that if they were to have their Churches really useful, they must be accessible. Into the intricate and difficult question whether there ought to be pew-rents or not he did not propose to enter, but they ought to be made accessible to the poor; and as to the readiness of the officials to admit the poor to the Churches, every effort ought to be made with this object. He knew that a certain race of persons, who were very useful in their generation, and had become historical from works of fiction, namely, the parochial authorities, and especially the beadle, considered in former times that it was their business to see that Churches were not polluted by a "low set of fellows," who might rub shoulders with the rich and respectable. But those days, he trusted, were gone by. He remembered that some years ago—he had told the story before, but would repeat it again—he was consecrating a churchyard in the extreme north-west of London, and was rather surprised, because he knew it was a poor neighbourhood, and there was a great number living close by, to see such a sparse congregation when they entered the Church. A procession was formed, and they walked round the churchyard. When he came to the gate he saw a great official, who was the terror of the neighbourhood, standing with a large stick in his hand, refusing admission to any one who did not pass muster as a well-to-do and respectable person. He (the Archbishop), filled with horror at what he saw, went to the spot in order to have the door opened to the public, but unfortunately the people, seeing him come with the beadle, thought he was on his side, and fled in all directions. Happily those days were past, and now the beadle—who was often a person one could not dis-

tinguish from an ecclesiastic, being dressed in a cassock—was willing to admit the people.

After an experience of many years he thought it would be dangerous to commit themselves to any particular mode of carrying out their work. Different neighbourhoods had different peculiarities, and their business, he thought, must be to consider for each neighbourhood what was the best mode of carrying on its work of bringing the spiritual advantages of the Church nearer to the bulk of the population. Therefore, they might grant funds for different plans in different neighbourhoods, and appear to some of their friends to be inconsistent when they were really perfectly consistent, because they fixed their eyes on the end, rather than the means by which the end was to be accomplished. There was certainly a tremendous work lying before the Church of England, and before the Christian population generally. There were forces at work of a most dangerous kind, sapping the faith of thousands; and many who had never troubled themselves with speculations for or against religion were living absolutely without God in the world. If the Church of England was privileged to take even a humble part in accomplishing the object of bringing the Gospel of Jesus Christ home to the hearts and dwellings of the masses of the people it would indeed be a great blessing. The Central Organization had its business as well as the diocesan societies. The time might be wasted, or business might be done more quickly by the plan of having two different Societies, but that was a matter of experience, and they must not be too hasty in admitting either the Central or the Diocesan plan. But of this he was sure, that both for the diocesan societies and the great Central Society, which was a most important guide to the diocesan societies, there was abundant work amid the teeming populations. He trusted that by God's blessing the Central Society would not fail to maintain its position. It had done great and good work in times past, and he believed it would do a great deal of good in the time to come. He did not think there was any reason to despair. He had attended many of its meetings, and the present one seemed to him to indicate, and he hoped augured, even greater progress than before.

His Grace, in company with the Bishops present, then retired, and the chair was taken by the Earl of Dartmouth.

Canon Erskine Clarke then spoke in support of the motion. He had received help from the Society, and therefore was glad to do what he could in advocating its claims. He remarked that, considering its age, the Society was in a state of financial decrepitude, which he regretted. One of the causes of the great diminution in the funds was that Church building was going on everywhere, and that diocesan societies were stimulating the raising of funds for local purposes ; but the chief cause was the ignoring the honourable claim that there should be something sent back by the Churches which were aided, so that those who were in difficulty might be assisted. It was now a condition that those Churches which were aided should give a yearly offertory to the Society until the grant made to them was repaid. He spoke in favour of the weekly offertory, and of the desirability of giving the working classes an opportunity of contributing to the operations of the Society. The rule laid down that there should be a yearly offertory he believed to be a good one, and would stimulate the financial decrepitude of which they complained. It would be most deplorable if the Society were allowed to languish for want of funds. It was the trustee of a very large repair fund, and held many thousands of pounds ; and it was an immense advantage to many country parishes to have a great and disinterested trustee holding the money. From a personal experience of its work and usefulness, he had great pleasure in supporting the resolution.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was then put and carried unanimously.

The Earl of Powis moved the following resolution :—

That having regard to the increasing need of supplying means of public worship for the rapidly growing population of the country, by providing suitable Churches and Mission Buildings, and considering the great claims which this Society possesses on account of its past work throughout England and Wales, this meeting earnestly desires to impress upon Church-people the duty of supporting this Society in a more liberal manner, so as to enable it to carry out with full vigour and efficiency the benevolent purpose for which it is established.

The noble lord thought the central organization should not be wholly superseded by local societies, but that they should

each remit to it a portion of its income. Mission-chapels were much needed in the mountainous districts of Wales and in manufacturing hamlets. This principle required to be acknowledged by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who at present would not give anything until a new district was formed. There were many districts in which subdivision had reached its limits. Since the Ecclesiastical Commission had been established 4500 new districts had been formed, and allowing 500 benefices to each diocese, there would be nine dioceses at once. He thought the time had arrived when the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ought to have their arrangements so modified as to admit of their assisting such a valuable part of Church organization.

The Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., in seconding the resolution, said that the value of the Society must not be tested merely by the amount of the grants, but by the influence it exercised over the whole country by the encouragement it gave. He must also express his admiration of an admirable suggestion which had fallen from the Bishop of Truro, namely, that every parish which had received aid should at any rate pay interest on the amount. If that was done the Society would at once be put in possession of an income of £24,000, even if the rate of interest were only 3 per cent. Taking it at 5 per cent., the amount would be £40,000 a year. He could not, however, view without misgiving the Right Rev. Prelate's proposal to grant loans for building Mission-chapels. The other day he was reading in a Dissenting organ a lament that the sect to which it was devoted had to raise £50,000 a year to pay the interest on its chapel debts. That was a fact that ought to be kept in mind when people contrasted the new provision for public worship which Churchmen and Nonconformists provided. The Church of England stood in a position altogether different; they never allowed a Church to be consecrated until it was absolutely free of debt. He should also be loth to encourage the clergy to burden themselves with additional liabilities.

The Rev. A. Hunter Dunn, in supporting the resolution, quoted his personal experience of the Society's aid. In 1871 the Rector of Acton asked him to take charge of a district in

his parish, where a population of 4000 had recently sprung up. A School-chapel existed, but scarcely any of the people attended the services, the average number present being about forty. The Society was applied to, and made a liberal grant towards a Church. In the following year the Church was consecrated; it would accommodate 750 worshippers, and was entirely free and unappropriated. The work had grown and prospered; and twice again he had appealed to the Society for aid in building Mission-chapels, and had received grants. Now the Church was always full; the weekly communicants were between one and two hundred, on Easter Day there were 400. Each year he was able to present about seventy candidates for confirmation; good schools had been built and were well filled; the Sunday scholars now number 1000. All this work had been aided by the grants from the Society, and without the encouragement of these grants would have been impossible. He trusted that every one present would try and do more for the Society than they had yet done.

Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., then moved a vote of thanks to the Archbishop and the Earl of Dartmouth for presiding. He was glad to see the Archbishop and so many Bishops present. That showed, at any rate, they thought the object of that meeting a valuable one. He was quite sure the vote would not be merely a formal one, as his Grace had been exerting his strength of late in various ways. They were fortunate in having a layman of Lord Dartmouth's distinction to take the Archbishop's place when he had to leave that meeting for other business.

The Earl of Dartmouth, in replying, said he had made it a special object to be present that day. He regretted that the funds of the Society were not in a flourishing state, but hoped that the letter published in the Report would not be without effect. In the Diocese of Lichfield, with which he was connected, they had a fund which was revived every five years; and subscribers could please themselves whether they renewed their promises at the expiration of that time. He hoped to see something of the kind established in connexion with this Society. It was impossible for any one connected with the mining and manufacturing districts of Staffordshire and the West Riding of

Yorkshire to refrain from giving support to this Society. With regard to the pew question, he believed that in some old-fashioned parishes the free and open Church movement, if adopted, would drive away many farmers and encourage Dissent. He did not believe in a cut-and-dried system being established for the whole of the country. Though opposed to pew-rents, any sweeping disendowment in that direction, such as he had seen proposed in the circular of the Free and Open Church Association, would be disastrous. He spoke in the interest of the Church, and with no personal feeling. In conclusion, his Lordship pointed out that so universal were the benefactions of the Society, if there was a new Church to be built they received letters from persons whom they never heard of before, and he accordingly asked for increased support.

The Benediction was then pronounced, and the meeting separated.

The Society's Work.

THE General Committee met on Thursday, April 20th, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—RICHARD FOSTER, Esq., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon J. ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. A. J. INGRAM.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.

Sir JOHN ST. AUBYN, Bart., M.P.

JOHN BOODLE, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

F. H. ROOKE, Esq.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were :—

General Fund	£180	} £230
Mission Buildings Fund	50	
"R. M. Fund"		1684
Hine Legacy		2467

The following new Law was passed, due notice having been given :—

"That, unless in exceptional circumstances, the grants in each year made to any diocese shall not exceed in the aggregate four times the total amount contributed from the offertories and Diocesan Society of that diocese."

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8709.—DEAF HILL, S. PAUL. Dio. Durham.—This district was formed in 1874, and is taken out of two adjoining parishes, Trimdon and Wingate, the incumbents of both parishes being non-resident on account of age and infirmity. There is great need for a church in the district, for miners as a rule do not like to travel far to church. Proposed accommodation 252, all free. Estimated cost, £2485. Applicant, Rev. O. Sagar; Architect, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, Durham.—£25 granted.

2.—No. 8712.—HEBBURN, S. OSWALD, near Jarrow. Dio. Durham.—The place is a very poor one, the district consisting simply of rows of old pit cottages, containing two rooms each. There is no vegetation, as it has been killed by fumes from copper and chemical works; all the surroundings are black and dismal. Proposed accommodation 310, all free. Estimated cost (nave and aisles only), £2100. Applicant, Rev. P. W. Clarke; Architect, Mr. C. Hodgson Fowler, Durham.—£25 granted.

3.—No. 8705.—LIVERPOOL, ALL SAINTS, Prince's Park. Dio. Liverpool.—The site of the new church has been fixed by a committee selected by the bishop. It is in a position nearly central with regard to the district which it is intended to serve, and at nearly equal distances of about half a mile from surrounding churches, either existing or intended. Proposed accommodation 782, of which 390 seats are to be rented. Estimated cost, £8170. Applicant, Rev. J. Baynes; Architect, Mr. Gordon M. Hills, London.—£25 voted.

4.—No. 8710.—LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYN, near Llandoverly. Dio. S. David's.—This extensive parish of 15,351 acres has no church within its limits. The church used as a parish church is one mile outside the parish, and is close to the town of Llandoverly, and five miles from the site for the new church, which is in a central part. The parish church, on account of its situation, has been for many years almost deserted by the parishioners, who have since 1849 attended divine service in a school-room. Proposed accommodation 192, all free. Estimated cost, £1580. Applicant, Rev. J. Evans; Architect, Mr. A. Ritchie, Chester.—£15 voted.

5.—No. 8702.—LONG MARSTON, ALL SAINTS, near Tring. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1320. The present church is now closed, as it is in so ruinous a state as to be dangerous. It is proposed to rebuild it on a new site. The applicant states that it is very hard to raise funds, as there are four churches being restored in the immediate neighbourhood. The work is to be divided into three portions: (1) nave and chancel, (2) aisles, (3) tower. 128 seats will be added. Estimated cost, £3220. Applicant, Rev. W. C. Masters; Architects, Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, London.—£25 voted.

6.—No. 8707.—TEMPLE NORMANTON. Dio. Lichfield.—Deferred.

7.—No. 8691.—COVINGTON. Dio. Ely.—Declined.

8.—No. 8714.—LEWES, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Chichester.—Church built A.D. 1805, and is debased in style and most inconvenient in construction. It is intended to rebuild the church entirely, but at present it is proposed to build the chancel and one bay of the nave only. Free and unappropriated seats are urgently needed. The pewrents were fixed by the special act of parliament under which the church was built. 180 seats will be added. Estimated cost of first portion, £1870. Applicant, Rev. C. F. Nolloth; Architects, Messrs. W. Bassett Smith and E. J. Munt, London.—£10 voted for first portion.

9.—No. 8704.—LLANFAIR DISCOED. Dio. Llandaff.—Declined.

10.—No. 5486.—NEWLYN, S. PETER, near Penzance. Dio. Truro.—Church built A.D. 1865, assisted by a grant of £300 from this Society. Further accommodation is much needed. This will be obtained by adding an aisle, holding 114 persons. One Dissenting chapel in the parish has lately been closed, and the minister has been confirmed. Estimated cost, £450. Applicant, Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma; Architect, Mr. J. Trounson, Penzance.—£20 granted.

11.—No. 8706.—POSLENGFORD. Dio. Ely.—Declined.

12.—No. 8711.—RYE, S. MARY. Dio. Chichester.—Church built A.D. 1150, added to afterwards. In 1839 this Society granted £75 towards building a gallery. This is one of the finest churches in the county, and is probably in the worst condition of any large church in the diocese. It is proposed to execute the work in sections, taking the nave and aisles first, at an estimated cost of £4420. Estimated cost, £14,000. Applicant, Rev. D. T. Gladstone; Architects, the late Mr. G. E. Street and Mr. A. E. Street, London.—£25 voted.

13.—No. 8700.—SOUTHAMPTON, JESUS CHAPEL, Pear-Tree Green. Dio. Winchester.—Church built A.D. 1620. In 1821 this Society voted £100 towards enlarging the building, and a further grant of £60 in 1846 for the same object. The population is rapidly increasing owing to the establishment of a large ship-building yard, bringing in a large population of the working classes, and the church now requires further enlargement. Estimated cost, £2260. Applicant, Rev. T. L. O. Davies; Architect, Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£10 voted.

14.—No. 8699.—TAUNTON, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Declined.

15.—No. 8692.—WINCHESTER, S. MICHAEL. Dio. Winchester.—Church built A.D. 1200. Restored and enlarged in 1822, assisted by a grant of £150 from this Society. Alterations were then made, to the great inconvenience of worshippers ever since that time. An arcade, with its columns, was taken down in order to widen the space one-half, and a gallery was built. The church is now to be rebuilt in sections. Estimated cost, £2290. Applicant, Rev. W. Marsh; Architect, Mr. W. Butterfield, London.—£10 granted.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next considered :—

16.—M. B. F., No. 464.—ABBEY STEET, BERMONDSEY, in the parish of S. Andrew. Dio. Rochester.—This district contains a population of 5000, and is without a place of worship of any description. The site has been purchased. Estimated cost, £1070. Accommodation, 400. Applicant, Rev. H. G. Dodd.—£10 voted.

17.—M. B. F., No. 462.—HOLY CROSS, in the parish of S. Bartholomew, Bradford. Dio. Ripon.—In a part of this parish furthest from the church, and so situated as not to be easily influenced by it, with a population of 2000, there is now for sale a small Primitive Methodist Chapel. It is planted in the midst of the most degraded and irreligious population of the town. This chapel, with some land, has been valued at £400, and aid is now sought for the purpose of making this purchase. Accommodation, 150. £500 will be required, to include cost of fitting it up. Applicant, Rev. H. M. Holden.—£10 voted.

18.—M. B. F., No. 465.—LISWERRY, in the parish of Maindee, near Newport. Dio. Llandaff.—This building is to be erected in an outlying portion of this parish, where there is a population of 400, and no church near; the nearest one is nearly two miles distant. Proposed accommodation, 200. Estimated cost, £500. Applicant, Rev. D. Griffiths.—£10 voted.

19.—M. B. F., No. 466.—NANTYGLO, near Byrnawr. Dio. Llandaff.—When

erected, the new mission-church will be used for Welsh services, and will be the Welsh church for the whole district and a large portion of the inhabitants of another village. There will be 2400 people close by the new church. Proposed accommodation, 130. Estimated cost, £500. Applicant, Rev. J. Morgan.—£10 voted.

20.—M. B. F., No. 463.—SHAFTESBURY ROAD, in the parish of Mere. Dio. Salisbury.—This building is to be erected in a distant village, containing a population of 500 inhabitants; the church is from one to four miles from the parishioners. Proposed accommodation, 170. Estimated cost, £1000. Applicant, Rev. E. G. Wyld.—£10 voted.

21.—M. B. F., No. 468.—HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING. Dio. Durham.—This mission building is to be erected in a part of the parish near a colliery, where there is a population of 1500, and the nearest church is nearly a mile distant. Proposed accommodation, 200. Estimated cost, £700. Applicant, the Hon. and Rev. J. Grey.—£10 voted.

Summary of Grants, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
3 . . .	Durham . . .	£60
2 . . .	Winchester . . .	20
2 . . .	Chichester . . .	35
1 . . .	Liverpool . . .	25
2 . . .	Llandaff . . .	20
1 . . .	Ripon . . .	10
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	10
1 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	25
1 . . .	Salisbury . . .	10
1 . . .	S. David's . . .	15
1 . . .	Truro . . .	20
—		—
16		Total £250
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The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, May 25th, 1882, at 2 p.m., being a week later in the month than usual, as the third Thursday in May was Ascension Day.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. WINDSOR	J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
CLIVE, M.P.	ARTHUR POWELL, Esq.
Rev. H. FRANK JOHNSON.	F. S. POWELL, Esq.
Rev. T. W. PERRY.	F. H. ROOKE, Esq.
Rev. R. T. WEST. D.D.	EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.
JOHN BOODLE, Esq.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary</i> .

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were :—

General Fund	£540	} £655
Mission Buildings Fund	115	
“ R. M. Fund ”		1682
Hine Legacy		2467

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as shown :—

- 1.—No. 8612.—CHADWELL HEATH, S. CHAD. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.
- 2.—No. 8722.—HOLLOWAY, EMMANUEL. Dio. London.—Declined.
- 3.—No. 8703.—HOVE, S. BARNABAS. Dio. Chichester.—The population of this parish has been increasing at the rate of 1000 a year for some years past. In the district in which this church is to be erected 150 new houses have been built in less than a year, so that additional church accommodation is urgently needed. Proposed accommodation 804, all free. Estimated cost, £7930. Applicant, Rev. T. Peacey ; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£125 voted.
- 4.—No. 8722.—WESTGATE-ON-SEA, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.
- 5.—No. 8716.—ALDHAM, S. MARY, near Ipswich. Dio. Ely.—Church built A.D. 1350. It is now very dilapidated, the walls are cracked and out of the upright, and prevented from falling by unsightly brick buttresses, the roof hopelessly bad, and now shored up. Estimated cost, £660. Applicant, Rev. D. B. Lennard ; Architect, Mr. W. M. Fawcett, Cambridge.—£10 voted.
- 6.—No. 8718.—BENFIELD SIDE, S. CUTHBERT. Dio. Durham.—Church built A.D. 1850, assisted by a grant of £120 from this Society. The inhabitants of this parish having increased very rapidly of late, the church is no longer of sufficient size to meet its requirements. Estimated cost of enlargement, £1200. Applicant, A. Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. ; Architects, Messrs. Walton and Wilson, London.—£25 voted.
- 7.—No. 6250.—DEOPHAM, near Wymondham. Dio. Norwich.—The nave roof is in so bad a condition that it is unsafe to use the church. The services are now held in the chancel. The nave is seated with rough old benches, which it is intended to improve. In June, 1864, a grant of £35 was voted ; but as the work for which it was made was never carried out, the grant was cancelled in 1873. Estimated cost, £2230. Applicant, Rev. H. Wanklyn ; Architect, Mr. E. Christian, London.—£15 voted.
- 8.—No. 8715.—LEVERTON, S. HELEN, near Boston. Dio. Lincoln.—Church built A.D. 1350. It is now very much dilapidated. An account of it appeared in the last number of the CHURCH BUILDER, with an illustration.¹ Estimated cost, £3145. Applicant, Rev. W. W. Mason ; Architect, Mr. J. Fowler, Louth.—£20 voted.
- 9.—No. 8719.—MOULSHAM, S. JOHN. Dio. S. Alban's.—Declined.
- 10.—No. 8725.—MOWSLEY, S. NICHOLAS, near Rugby. Dio. Peterborough.—Church built A.D. 1260. The building is very dilapidated, being unsafe in parts. This parish has suffered most severely from agricultural depression. In 1870 the gross income was £960, in 1881, £296. One tenant, whose rent is £100, has in the past two years only contributed one barren cow. Estimated cost, £957. Applicant, Rev. H. Green ; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£20 voted.

¹ By an error it was stated to be in Northamptonshire instead of Lincolnshire.

11.—No. 8720.—PETERBOROUGH, S. JOHN. Dio. Peterborough.—Church built A.D. 1408, substantially repaired in 1819 at a cost of £14,317; extensive and unnecessary alterations were then made, and many old features swept away which might have been preserved; the present restoration would then have been an easy and less expensive undertaking. The work is to be done in sections. This grant is for the first portion. Estimated total cost, £11,050. Applicant, Rev. H. S. Syers; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£50 granted for first portion of the work.

12.—No. 8708.—QUENINGTON, S. SWITHIN. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—Declined.

13.—No. 8693.—WICHLING, S. MARGARET, near Sittingbourne. Dio. Canterbury.—Church built A.D. 1100. It is in a ruinous condition, and is one of the worst cases remaining in the diocese of a hitherto neglected church. This church is used by a large surrounding population. Estimated cost, £1450. Applicant, Rev. T. Norton; Architect, Mr. Joseph Clarke, London.—£20 voted.

The following application for further aid was considered :—

14.—No. 8714.—LEWES, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Chichester.—The particulars of this application will be found on p. 76.—£15 additional was granted, making in all £25.

The following application for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND was next considered :—

15.—M. B. F., No. 469.—S. AGNES MISSION, in the parish of S. Barnabas, Bristol. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—There are 4000 inhabitants in this district, and no church. The population of the parish is 10,230, and church accommodation for only 600. This mission is supported by the boys and masters of Clifton College. Estimated cost, £2000. Proposed accommodation, 300. Applicant, Rev. E. A. Fuller.—£15 voted.

Additional grants of £10 each were made to the following cases, to which grants were made in April. The particulars of the applications will be found on pp. 77, 78.

16.—M. B. F., No. 464.—ABBAY STREET, BERMONDSEY, in the parish of S. Andrew. Dio. Rochester.

17.—M. B. F., No. 462.—HOLY CROSS, in the parish of S. Bartholomew, Bradford. Dio. Ripon.

18.—M. B. F., No. 465.—LISWERRY, in the parish of Maindee, near Newport. Dio. Llandaff.

19.—M. B. F., No. 466.—NANTYGLO, near Brynmawr. Dio. Llandaff.

20.—M. B. F., No. 463.—SHAFTESBURY ROAD, in the parish of Mere. Dio. Salisbury.

21.—M. B. F., No. 468.—HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING. Dio. Durham.

Summary of Grants, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	Canterbury . . .	£ 20
2 . . .	Durham . . .	35
2 . . .	Chichester . . .	140
1 . . .	Ely . . .	10

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	Gloucester and Bristol .	£15
1 . . .	Lincoln	20
2 . . .	Llandaff. . . .	20
1 . . .	Norwich. . . .	15
2 . . .	Peterborough . . .	70
1 . . .	Ripon	10
1 . . .	Rochester	10
1 . . .	Salisbury	10
<hr/> 16		<hr/> Total £375 <hr/>

At this Meeting Mr. E. B. Wheatley Balme was elected a Vice-President of the Society.

The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, June 15th, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The EARL OF POWIS.	JOHN BOODLE, Esq.
The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.	J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. WINDSOR	J. HILTON, Esq.
CLIVE, M.P.	E. HUSSEY, Esq.
Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.	G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.
Rev. A. J. INGRAM.	J. G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.
Rev. C. F. NORMAN.	E. THORNTON, Esq.
Rev. T. W. PERRY.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary</i> .

List of available balances :—

General Fund	£260 }	£306
Mission Buildings Fund	46 }	
“ R. M. Fund ”		1694
Hine Legacy		2467

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8612.—CHADWELL HEATH, S. CHAD, in the parish of Dagenham, near Romford. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.

2.—No. 8734.—CHADDERTON, S. LUKE, near Oldham. Dio. Manchester.—Deferred.

3.—No. 8722.—WESTGATE-ON-SEA, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.

4.—No. 8713.—WORTHING, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. Chichester.—The district in which it is intended to build this church is rapidly increasing ; and when the houses building are occupied, there will be more than 3000 inhabitants. At present there is

only one church for 8000 people. The church is to contain 620 seats, one-half of which will be rented. Estimated cost, £4732. Applicant, Rev. F. Cruse ; Architects, Messrs. Coe and Robinson, London.—£75 voted.

5.—No. 8735.—WASHFORD PYNE, S. PETER, near Morchard Bishop. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1770, and is very dilapidated, owing to bad construction. The inhabitants of an adjoining parish use this one, as their own is a long way off. The estimated cost of rebuilding is £1222. Applicant, Rev. C. H. Bree ; Architect, Mr. R. Medley Fulford, Exeter.—£50 voted.

6.—No. 8727.—BELTON, ALL SAINTS, near Yarmouth. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1350 ; a new roof erected in 1880. The exterior is in good condition, but the interior and fittings are very dilapidated. The estimated cost is £425. Applicant, Rev. T. G. F. Howes ; Architects, Messrs. Bottle and Olley, Yarmouth.—£20 voted.

7.—No. 8729.—CORNEY, S. JOHN, near Bootle, Carnforth. Dio. Carlisle.—Declined.

8.—No. 8726.—EAST GARSTON, ALL SAINTS, near Lambourn. Dio. Oxford.—Church built A.D. 1200. The church has been patched up from time to time ; it is now very dilapidated, and requires thorough restoration. Estimated cost, £1500. Applicant, Rev. W. O. Jenkyn ; Architect, Mr. E. Christian, London.—£15 voted.

9.—No. 8731.—HALESOWEN, S. JOHN. Dio. Worcester.—Church built A.D. 1250 ; re-pewed and a gallery added in 1837, assisted by a grant of £400 from this Society. The building was then substantially restored at a cost of £6000. Additional church accommodation is urgently needed, many people being sent away on Sundays, as there is no room. The parish of Halesowen has already received £1560 from the Society. Estimated cost, £3390. Applicant, the Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham ; Architect, Mr. J. O. Scott, London.—£40 voted.

10.—No. 8730.—HOLSWORTHY, SS. PETER AND PAUL. Dio. Exeter.—Deferred.

11.—No. 8732.—NORTHALLERTON, ALL SAINTS. Dio. York.—Declined.

12.—No. 4782.—S. IVES, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Ely.—Church built A.D. 1200 ; repaired, &c., in 1837, assisted by a grant of £100 from this Society. The work now proposed is the lengthening of the south aisle, by which there will be a clear gain of 102 seats. The roof is now being restored without help from any society. Estimated cost, £1595. Applicant, Rev. C. D. Goldie ; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£25 voted.

13.—No. 8701.—EDGEFIELD, SS. PETER AND PAUL, near East Dereham. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1300 ; restored in 1790 most injudiciously, by the sale of lead, bells, and brasses ; it is now unsafe. The present estimate is exclusive of tower, portions of chancel, transept, and vestries. Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.

14.—No. 8691.—COVINGTON, near Kimbolton. Dio. Peterborough.—This church is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, in the county. It was erected A.D. 1100, and there are traces of a still earlier building found underlying the present structure. Roman remains have been found near its site. The church is very dilapidated, and needs a thorough restoration. Estimated cost, £945. Applicant, Rev. R. L. Watson ; Architect, Mr. W. Lewis Baker, London.—£15 granted.

The following application for further aid was then considered :—

15.—No. 8688.—HOLLY HALL, S. AUGUSTINE, near Dudley. Dio. Worcester.—In a letter dated June 6, 1882, the applicant, the Rev. T. G. Swindell, states that the recommendations of the Committee for the improvement of the plans have been carried out, but at a great increase in the cost ; by these alterations 63 more free seats have

been gained. He earnestly appeals for a larger grant. £200 was voted in February, 1882. This is now cancelled, and a grant of £350 from the "R. M. Fund" voted instead.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next considered, viz. :—

16.—M. B. F., No. 470.—BUSH HILL PARK, in the parish of Enfield. Dio. London.—In the district where this mission-church is to be erected there is a population of 1000 inhabitants, and it is rapidly increasing; 240 houses are now building. Estimated cost, £450. Applicant, Rev. G. H. Hodson.—£25 voted.

17.—M. B. F., No. 472.—DARRENFELLEN, near Llanelly. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

18.—M. B. F., No. 471.—ROTHERHITHE, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Rochester.—This is a house with a yard, very suitable for a building for mission work. Estimated cost, £800. Applicant, Rev. C. Tweddle.—£20 voted.

Summary of Grants, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	Chichester . . .	£75
2 . . .	Ely . . .	40
1 . . .	Exeter . . .	50
1 . . .	London . . .	25
2 . . .	Norwich . . .	70
1 . . .	Oxford . . .	15
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	20
2 . . .	Worcester . . .	390 ²
—		—
11		£685
==		==

Census of England and Wales, A.D. 1881.

(Continued.)

"IT is come, I know not how, to be taken for granted, by many persons, that Christianity is not so much as a subject for inquiry; but that it is now at length discovered to be fictitious." So wrote Bishop Butler in 1736. It would be difficult to find words more full of encouragement now, and also of warning.

The history of the English Church since the Reformation fully accounts for the condition of things which Butler describes. The doctrinal controversies during the past two centuries had very generally unsettled all religious conviction. Everything

² £350 of this is in lieu of a former grant of £200, now cancelled.

had been so disputed, that it would seem nothing could be believed. People had seen so many changes, so much unchristian strife and intolerance, that indifference seemed to have taken possession of the nation.

Add to this that the material resources of the Church had never in any degree recovered from the spoliation under Henry VIII. and others. Chantries and chapels had been swept away ; endowments were largely in the hands of laymen ; the preaching orders had disappeared. It was hard to find men willing to be ordained ; and, if Macaulay can be trusted, most of those who were ordained were unfit for their sacred office. We complain of the insufficient stipends of the clergy now, but then 1071 livings were worth less than £10 a year ; 1467 were under £20 ; 1126 were under £30 ; 1049 were under £40 ; 844 were under £50, &c. Until the middle of George the Second's reign unordained men held cures in the north, for ordained clergy were not to be had.

It was during this disastrous period that the great tide of population rose in England. The population of London entirely outran the spiritual provision of former generations before Queen Anne's reign. The spiritual destitution of its people was as bad then as now, although of course the number was much less. But, as yet, this was the only city in the kingdom which we should call large. All our great towns have sprung up during the last two centuries ; in nearly every case the history is the same, viz. nothing done for the rising population till too late.

It is hard to realize the extraordinary change which has taken place in our country, and especially in our cities, since the reign of James II.

Bristol was then the first seaport ; Norwich the first manufacturing town. Pepys was struck with the great size of the former, because a man standing in it might find that all round him the buildings shut out his view of the woods and fields ! The population of neither city reached 30,000. Far below these ranked the other chief cities of the land. York, the capital of the north, had 10,000 inhabitants ; Worcester had 8000 ; Gloucester had 5000. Already younger towns were beginning to

rival the old county capitals. Amongst the most prosperous of these was Manchester, a mean, ill-built market-town of some 6000 souls. Leeds was already the chief seat of the Yorkshire woollen manufacture. It had grown rapidly till, with its suburbs, it now numbered nearly 7000 people. At Sheffield and Birmingham, too, the population nearly reached 4000. Liverpool was a rising town, with some 200 seamen, and about as many inhabitants as Sheffield and Birmingham.

Compare the populations of these five mercantile towns then and now :—

	1681.				1881.
Sheffield .	4000	.	.	.	284,000
Leeds .	7000	.	.	.	309,000
Manchester .	6000	.	.	.	393,000
Birmingham	4000	.	.	.	400,000
Liverpool .	4000	.	.	.	552,000
	<u>25,000</u>				<u>1,938,000</u>

This unparalleled growth of our large towns is the result of commercial, mining, and manufacturing enterprise. The power-loom and the steam-engine have caused nothing short of a social revolution. Unhappily this came just when the Church was at its weakest. The religion of the nation was dormant, whilst its wealth and population were increasing so amazingly.

As London first grew beyond the means of grace in times of controversy and intolerance, these great towns began to outstrip the parochial system of the Church in days of apathy and indifference. Blackstone, the celebrated lawyer, tells how he went around to hear all the celebrated preachers of his day, and he declared that there was no more Christianity in their sermons than in Cicero; and nothing to show whether the preacher was a follower of Confucius, of Mahomet, or of Christ.

It was during this period that the Church lost her hold upon the people, and by her negligence allowed thousands to grow up without religion, or to seek it at the hands of Dissenters. By "the Church," of course, we do not mainly mean the clergy. Plainly, on their miserable pittances, they could do little enough. This fearful debt, bequeathed by our forefathers,

accumulating at compound interest, we in our generation must do our best to wipe out ; and, at all events, we cannot plead all the legal hindrances which so hampered Church builders at the beginning of this century.

These claims upon us still grow and increase. Some shrewd man finds out a fresh store of mineral wealth in a new spot ; the pit is opened, or the factory set up ; round it gather the long rows of workmen's cottages ; country lanes give place to tramways ; gardens and fields disappear ; tall chimneys belch out clouds of smoke ; and in a few years a country hamlet has become a teeming town.

In old days the lord of the manor was prepared to provide for the religious wants of his people. His estate was tithed to pay the curate ; even ancient corporations in towns and cities acknowledged their obligation in this respect. But who is to provide churches and clergy for the thousands gathered together by some fresh speculation, and who own, as masters and landlords, some new company ? Even the manufacturer too rarely dreamed of religious provision for his people ; yet he had a heart and a conscience, if they could be reached. But who can touch the heart, or find the conscience, of a company of shareholders ? " We acknowledge no responsibility whatever in the souls of our workpeople," was the answer of the manager of a company to which a clergyman had appealed for aid. The reply, we fear, was no rare one.

Nor, in the first instance, must we look to the working classes to do much in the way of providing places of worship for themselves. We have given them the cold shoulder in church too long to expect much enthusiasm now. It is plain that the work must very much begin from the outside—that surely is the true meaning of Home *Mission* work ; the clergyman who accepts the cure, his friends, and Church-people in the neighbourhood and diocese can do a good deal ; but surely the claim does not stop here. Every clergyman of the National Church, seeking to provide for the spiritual wants of his people, ought to be able to appeal to a National Church Building Society, with the certainty that, if his case is a good one, he will obtain substantial help from his fellow-Churchmen ; so that, even if he must wait some years

for a church, he can at all events set up a good mission-room or chapel without delay. To do this our Mission Buildings Fund was established ; that it cannot more effectively carry out its object is entirely due to the backwardness of Churchmen in supporting it. Nor can we be very sanguine of the future, so long as laymen bear so poor a proportion to clergy in our list of subscribers.

It is not an altogether easy matter to decide how much of our population can be classed as urban, and how much as rural. The terms are not very precise, and many places, which are certainly urban, have no distinct boundaries. If only the dwellers in our "chief towns" are reckoned as urban, they are to the rest as 147 to 100. But besides the "chief towns" there are many places so large that their inhabitants cannot be said to live under rural conditions.

The Registrar-General takes the sanitary districts with more than 3000 inhabitants as urban, and gives the following result :—

Total urban population	17,285,026
Total rural ,,	8,683,260

This is as nearly as possible two dwellers in town to one in the country. In 1861 the proportion was five to three. The growth of our great towns is thus still going on with amazing rapidity. The Census returns show that in Hull there were, in 1881, 8598 more *inhabited houses* than in 1871 ; in Sheffield the increase was 8935 ; in Liverpool it was 13,907. During these ten years the population both of Leeds and Birmingham increased by about 50,000 souls. Nearly four millions of people inhabit the nineteen largest provincial towns. Liverpool is now larger than London was two centuries ago. Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and others will soon be what Liverpool is. There seems no reason why this growth should stop. The battle of Christianity must be fought out in these vast towns. How long is the Church to be without a bishop, the natural leader, to head the army in such places ? God grant that when our descendants look back upon these times, as we now look back upon the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of disaster, they may not feel that they have inherited from us a spiritual

debt which is beyond their utmost effort to discharge! Would that the words of the Bishop of Peterborough's opening address at the Leicester Congress could be engraved in the heart of every Christian:—

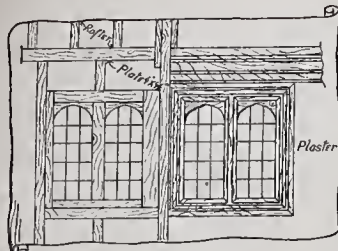
“The one great Church question of our time, before which all others fade into insignificance, is this. Round about church and chapel, impartially indifferent or impartially hostile to both, lie the masses of our great town populations, the scattered units in our country parishes, for whom life has no higher, no better meaning than that of a daily struggle for the means of a joyless existence, uncheered by the hope of a happier hereafter, undignified by the consciousness of Divine descent and heirship of immortality. What can the Church of England do for these?—these masses on whom, in their fast-growing might, some are looking with timid fear, and others with sinister expectation, but on whom the Church should look only with yearning and affectionate desire, as her truest wealth and her most precious Catholic heritage. This tangled, trodden, earth-soiled harvest into which her Lord has sent her to toil and reap—can she gather this? Can she so enlarge her barns as that they shall hold this? Here, believe me, lies the one supremely urgent question for which we have to find an answer, and that speedily.”

Mission Chapel, Harrietsham, Kent.

AS is the case in many country parishes, the village street of Harrietsham stands at some distance from the church, which, in this instance, is an interesting, and in some respects a stately building, placed near the south slope of the North Downs, and in immediate proximity to the site of a house which must at some time have been of considerable importance, but is now entirely destroyed. The pilgrims' road to Canterbury passes very near to the north side of the church.

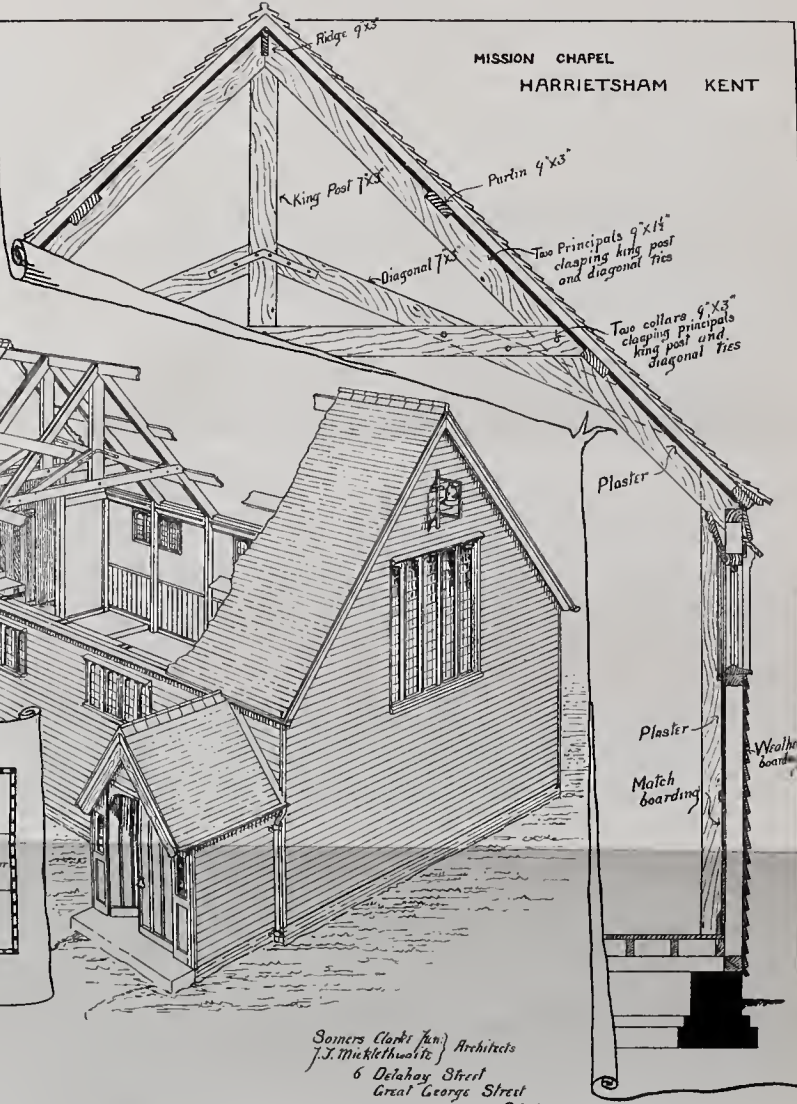
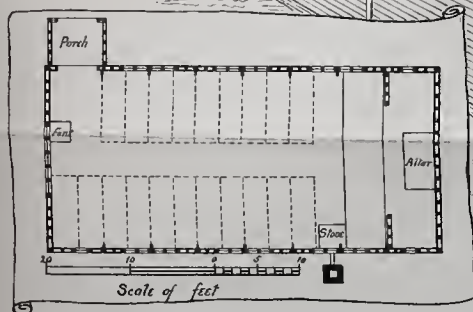
The Rector, the Rev. J. W. Nutt, feeling that so far as possible the church must be brought to his people, decided to construct a mission-chapel or parish-room, easily accessible to his parishioners, but which should, as far as possible, be but the ante-

MISSION CHAPEL
HARRIETSHAM KENT



Scale of Feet for Details

All internal woodwork
painted dark green



Soames Clark (jun) Architects
J. Micklethwaite
6 Delahay Street
Great George Street
S.W.

room to the mother church. The ordinary corrugated iron tabernacle certainly does not fulfil the condition in any way of suggesting a Church. On the other hand, as it was not permitted to erect a building of a permanent nature on the site, the present edifice is an example of an effort to produce an interior, at least, of sufficiently good effect, with economy and light materials.

With the exception of the sleeper-walls, the construction is entirely of wood framing, and the method of construction is fully shown on the drawing. The framing is covered on the outside with lapped weather-boarding, left rough from the saw and unpainted. On the inside the framing is lathed and plastered, the lower part only being lined with a boarded dado. The trusses of the roof are constructed of very light timbers, but being carried down to the floor and well crow-tied, a strong and sufficiently stout-looking roof is obtained. The roof is covered with red tiles and plastered on the underside of the rafters, the whole of the internal woodwork being painted a warm green. The altar is shut off from the body of the chapel by a partition with a large opening, in which folding-doors or a gate can be hung in the event of a school being established in the building.

The total cost of the construction, with its furniture, benches, bell, altar-cross, hangings, &c., has been £382; the fabric itself having cost £326 14s. It will accommodate 100 persons. The Society made a grant of £10 from the Mission Buildings Fund. The building was designed by Mr. Somers Clarke, Jun., Architect.

English Parish Churches.

From the "Builder."

(Continued from p. 55.)

MR. MICKLETHWAITE was sorry to say that a great many chantries had been destroyed during the last few years. They were surrounded by a little chapel, which served a double purpose. The people who founded the little chapel were in the habit of using it as their private pew, and that arrangement affected the form of the chantry, it being entirely for their

accommodation. In some instances chantries, or something very like them, had belonged to guilds, and occasionally an arrangement was made for the whole of the guild to be present. At a parish near Oxford, one trade guild had the government of the town in its hands, and it had a very large chantry at the church. Up to the seventeenth century sermons were not the ordinary thing in parish churches, consequently there was no need of pulpits. The more ordinary custom was for the preaching to take place out of doors, so that the large congregations might hear. In respect to images and lights, they were subjects of interest. An image would be private, and kept up by a guild simply as a bond of union, a light being burnt in front of the image. Guilds were very essential, and by their influence funds were raised.

They now came to a great change in parish churches—viz. that which was brought about at the era of the Reformation. It did not, however, affect parish churches immediately, and very little alteration was made in them; but in the time of Edward VI. the government got into the hands of a set of extraordinary adventurers, who amused themselves by scrambling for what they could get. All through history at that time it was one of plunder, but not so much mischief was done on religious grounds, the principal thing being plunder. Altogether, however, the churches then suffered very much indeed. The time of Queen Mary did not make much difference in this respect. In Queen Elizabeth's reign matters improved, there being not so much plundering, and an entire change subsequently took place on the part of those who had the management of the churches. Puritan feeling became strong, and the taste for sermons grew up. Matters became a little more settled about the year 1620, when there was a strong revival of church building. Then came the Civil Wars, and the Puritan supremacy in churches was altered. Architecturally, nothing was gained, but a great deal was lost. At the Restoration, too, nothing much was gained. Of course, there was a great deal of preaching, and this brought about the introduction of galleries into churches, they being by no means bad things. Some of the churches (especially one at Halifax) were wonderfully fitted

up with galleries at the early part of the seventeenth century, at which time they found the elements of new churches being built. With the Great Fire of London there was brought about a great change. Sir Christopher Wren carried out an entirely new system of church building. Then came the Georgian style, which existed until the first half of the present century, when there came in a strong movement for the studying of old churches and of imitating them, this being followed by another movement having the object of putting churches back to their old condition. He wished to guard himself as to what he might say in respect to the practice of restoration, but in what they did they should not hinder the history of the church. Even the old pews, like tanks, of the Georgian period should not be removed without caution being exercised. Their parish churches had passed through times both good and evil. He pleaded their cause, though many, he was sorry to say, had been destroyed ; but, as in the old story, those that remained were still of the same value as of old, not because they were worthless, but because they were priceless.

The Finances of the Society.

It should be borne in mind by those who are interested in the work of this Society, that a liberal scale of grants cannot be maintained unless the Society is adequately supported. The Committee have practically arrived at the conclusion that it is better to spend upon present wants all the available means, rather than to save up the charitable contributions of this or former generations, in order to meet the requirements of a future time. They have consequently spent all the savings of previous years—excepting a Reserve Fund of £5000—and the grants must henceforth be regulated by the amount of the annual income. £23,000 has thus been voted away in the past five years ; and the applications for aid in that period have been liberally dealt with, and the grants given have proved to be very acceptable and substantial contributions to the works in hand.

In the present year there have been no savings to draw upon, and the Committee have had only very limited sums at their disposal. The grants, in consequence, have been but small. At the April Meeting, in particular, this proved to be the case; for the General Committee were obliged to reduce by about seventy-five per cent. the amounts recommended by the Sub-Committee.

This is, however, hardly a satisfactory condition for one of the oldest and leading Church Societies to be placed in; and we earnestly beg our readers to try and do something—*each in their own neighbourhoods*—towards supplying the Executive of the Society with further means to enable them to deal in a more adequate manner with the many and pressing claims that are placed before them.

We would especially call attention to the very valuable work done by the Mission Buildings Fund, intended to aid in the erection of hamlet chapels, school-churches, and other buildings of a missionary character, which, especially at the present time, are of such paramount importance in effectually carrying out the work of the Church at home.

Miscellanea.

MR. G. J. SYMONS, F.R.S. (President of the Meteorological Society), at a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, made the following remarks, in the course of a speech upon the Report of the Lightning-Rod Conference: "The question is,—How near to the conductor may a building be struck? Take a church with a single steeple at one end, and a long nave, and perhaps a little transept. If you have a conductor on the steeple, it by no means necessarily protects the chancel. It all depends upon the height of the steeple; and there are many cases in which a church with a good conductor on the steeple has been struck on the chancel or transept. That shows that there is a point beyond which the super-elevation will not afford protection; and a large number of measurements, which have been taken of the horizontal and vertical distance from the conductor, give us only two, and those doubtful, cases of injury within a radius of 45° . The area protected, generally speaking, is of a radius equal to the height."

Professor Kerr stated the rule in this way: "Gentlemen may perhaps wish to know in half a dozen words what is the conclusion arrived at with regard to the effect of a lightning-rod applied to a building. It is this,—that by carrying down from the summit of a lightning-rod a line at an angle of 45° with the horizon, and causing that line to revolve round the vertical axis so as to form an imaginary cone, the point of

the lightning-rod, which is the apex of that cone, is said to protect all that lies within the cone."

It would be well for church builders to bear this rule in mind. There are far too few churches properly protected.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the chairman, Mr. J. Bryce, M. P., in moving the adoption of the report, said the Society had no desire to preserve anything not worthy of preservation; they wished to prevent the repairing and restoration of old buildings in such a style of reproduction as to represent a lie. The Society at its annual meetings generally laboured under the difficulty of having an educated and refined audience, whose sympathies were generally in accord with the Society's object. He thought it would be a good thing if they could get some of the local architects and some of the old churchwardens, whose chief ambition was to see how they could utilize some of the old materials of ancient buildings in carrying out what they considered would be good local improvements.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH BUILDING FUND is a bold plan, started by our Transatlantic fellow-Churchmen, which is well worthy of our attention at home. On October 25th, 1880, the Board of Missions passed a resolution establishing a Commission, consisting of all the Bishops of the American Church, and of one clergyman and one layman from each Diocese and Missionary Jurisdiction, and of twenty members at large, appointed by the presiding Bishop. This Commission have as their work the creation and management of a permanent fund, to be called the "Church Building Fund." The plan is to raise a sum of One Million Dollars. The income of the Fund shall be given, and portions of the principal may be loaned, to aid the building of new Churches. The Commission wish to complete the Fund by October, 1883, that the General Convention may then present it as an offering to God; a memorial of His care in the past; for the extension of His kingdom in the future; and that it may commemorate the Centennial of the American Church as a branch of the Church Catholic. The President is Bishop Potter, of New York, and the Secretary the Rev. C. H. Malcom, D.D., 22, Bible House, New York. From January 5th, 1881, to March 1st, 1882, the total amount received was \$14,954.31. We fear it cannot be said that this is a very encouraging beginning; but perhaps the Fund has hitherto been but little known.

Notices.

The Recovery of S. Thomas—a Sermon preached by Canon Liddon at S. Paul's (Rivingtons)—is chiefly noticeable for its preface, in which the question of the belief of Mr. Darwin in Almighty God is briefly discussed.

The Question of Incest relatively to Marriage with Sisters in Succession, by the Rev. H. H. Duke (Rivingtons). A very useful pamphlet, though the style is somewhat obscure. The author discusses the Scriptural arguments only, and brings to bear on the question a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew text of some of the passages adduced, which shows that the English Translation, if not verbally inaccurate, is misleading, owing to difference in idiom.

The Year-Book of the Church: a Record of Work and Progress in the Church of England, compiled from official sources, edited by Charles Mackeson (Elliot Stock). A handy work, though of unequal merit. One would like to know why, under the

head of the Work of the Chief Church Societies in 1881, upwards of two pages and a half is given to the National Society, while the work of the Additional Curates' Society is compressed into four lines; and under Foreign Mission Work, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel gets just as much notice as the Oxford Mission to Calcutta—viz. seven lines apiece. These examples hardly imply an impartial record of the work of the Church of England.

Received with thanks:—*The Builder. The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *The Lord's Table*, by E. H. Bickersteth (Rivingtons). *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* for April (Kent and Co.). *Free and Open Church Advocate. The National Church.*

*Quarterly List of SERMONS preached, and OFFERTORIES given,
in aid of the Church Building Society.*

* * The letter *O* denotes Offertory; *S*, Sermon; *M*, Meeting; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1882. **Canterbury.**

<i>April</i> 13	Charing	<i>O</i>	£5	16	4
14	Folkestone, Christ Church	<i>O</i>	11	10	8
15	Foord, S. John ...	<i>O</i>	3	16	7
25	Harbledown.....	<i>O</i>	2	5	5
<i>May</i> 3	Halstead	<i>O</i>	0	19	3
23	Kennington	<i>O</i>	4	5	6
31	Four Elms	<i>O</i>	2	4	0
<i>June</i> 1	Croydon, Parish Ch.				
		<i>O</i>	6	1	5
9	Ham, S. George ...	<i>O</i>	1	10	4
17	Hastingleigh	<i>O</i>	1	5	0

York.

<i>May</i> 9	North Ormesby ...	<i>O</i>	2	9	0
23	Fylingdales	<i>O</i>	1	14	6
<i>June</i> 27	Tickhill	<i>O</i>	2	6	4

London.

<i>May</i> 9	Chiswick, SS. Michael and All Angels...	<i>O</i>	2	13	4
13	South Acton, All Saints, M. B. F.				
		<i>O</i>	8	11	1
31	West Kensington, S. John, M. B. F....	<i>O</i>	0	10	10

Durham.

<i>April</i> 4	Middleton-in-Teesdale	<i>O</i>	1	1	0
<i>May</i> 2	Bishop Auckland, Parish Church ...	<i>O</i>	3	10	6
12	Silksworth	<i>O</i>	4	0	0
27	Durham, S. Oswald				
		<i>O</i>	3	18	0

Winchester.

<i>April</i> 14	Eastleigh	<i>O</i>	1	1	0
<i>May</i> 15	Farlington	<i>O</i>	3	3	0
<i>June</i> 7	Hyde	<i>O</i>	0	14	5
19	Alverstoke, S. Mary and Christ Ch....	<i>O</i>	11	0	0

Bangor.

No remittance.

1882. **Bath and Wells.**

<i>Mar.</i> 31	Bath and Wells ...	<i>A</i>	£1	1	0
<i>April</i> 24	Northover	<i>O</i>	0	1	0½
<i>May</i> 10	Stratton - on - the - Fosse.....	<i>O</i>	0	7	3
15	Bath and Wells Diocesan (1881) ...	<i>A</i>	134	14	2
23	Bruton	<i>O</i>	1	8	1
<i>June</i> 12	Kilmington	<i>O</i>	1	10	0

Carlisle.

No remittance.

Chester.

<i>April</i> 13	North Rode	<i>O</i>	2	3	6
<i>May</i> 24	Bebington	<i>O</i>	7	7	6

Chichester.

<i>April</i> 12	Oving	<i>O</i>	1	5	0
20	Washington	<i>O</i>	8	19	10
<i>May</i> 6	Ashington.....	<i>O</i>	3	9	9
<i>June</i> 1	Bexhill, S. Mark... <i>O</i>		4	10	8
26	Hayward's Heath, S. Wilfred, M. B. F.				
		<i>O</i>	10	11	6

Ely.

<i>April</i> 1	Croxton.....	<i>O</i>	1	1	0
26	Caxton	<i>O</i>	1	0	0
<i>May</i> 9	Barton-le-Cley....	<i>O</i>	2	0	0
24	Harlington	<i>O</i>	0	8	5
<i>June</i> 1	Waterbeach, S. John	<i>O</i>	1	2	6
22	Isleham	<i>O</i>	2	2	0

Exeter.

<i>May</i> 2	Witcombe, Parish Church	<i>O</i>	2	12	6
<i>June</i> 6	Morebath, M. B. F. <i>O</i>		2	10	8
14	Petrockstowe	<i>O</i>	1	0	0

Gloucester and Bristol.

<i>Mar.</i> 25	Newland	<i>O</i>	1	0	0
<i>April</i> 20	Coleford	<i>O</i>	1	11	1
<i>June</i> 27	Poulton	<i>O</i>	3	2	0

1882. **Hereford.**

Mar. 25	Kington, Parish Ch.	O £2	15	7
April 12	Bedstone	O	3	3 0
20	Hereford Diocesan, Archdeaconry of Ludlow.....	A	10	0 0

Lichfield.

April 6	Wednesbury, Parish Church	O	4	12 6
12	Penley	O	0	12 2
	Blymhill, S. Mary	O	7	1 5
May 19	Hadnall ..	O	4	2 1
26	Waters Upton	O	1	17 6
June 16	Caldmore, SS. Mi- chael and All Angels	O	1	10 0
20	Adderley	O	2	0 0
24	Burton-on-Trent, Parish Church ...	O	8	6 5
	Do. M. B. F.	O	7	12 8

Lincoln.

April 23	Thimbleby, M. B. F.	O	1	1 0
5	Lincoln, S. Paul ...	O	3	12 7
13	Waddington	O	1	0 0
May 19	Spilsby	O	0	19 6
June 5	Edenham	O	0	10 0
9	Coddington	O	2	0 2
12	Lincoln Cathedral	O	11	0 10

Liverpool.
No remittance.

Llandaff.
No remittance.

Manchester.

April 25	Todmorden, Parish Church	O	1	16 5
	Todmorden, S. Mary	O	0	8 4
29	Broughton, S. John, M. B. F.	O	1	0 0
May 16	Radcliffe, S. Thomas	O	8	7 0

Newcastle.

April 22	Morpeth (1881) ...	O	10	2 8
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Norwich.

April 12	Cratfield	O	1	0 0
17	Norwich, S. John ...	O	1	18 1
21	Docking	O	1	2 3
22	Norwich Diocesan	A	10	19 9
May 9	Gorleston, S. Andrew	O	3	0 10
June 5	Ipswich, S. Mary-le- Tower	O	8	7 2

Oxford.

April 19	Mentmore	O	1	3 6
May 3	Earley, S. Bartholo- mew	O	1	0 5
June 7	Shennington ..	O	1	12 9

1882. **Peterborough.**

Mar. 30	Staverton	O £0	18	0
April 6	Woodford	O	1	3 0
May 8	Great Houghton ...	O	3	4 6
31	Dallington	O	1	4 6

Ripon.

April 12	Ilkley	O	3	13 5
May 27	Oakenshaw	O	0	10 0
June 5	Cleckheaton, S. John	O	3	0 0

Rochester.

Mar. 28	Reigate, S. Mark, M. B. F.	O	18	4 2
	Vauxhall, S. Peter	O	2	18 0
May 3	Bermondsey, S. Au- gustine	O	2	13 0

S. Alban's.

April 18	Great Canfield	O	1	16 2
May 8	Hatfield Heath ...	O	2	0 0
9	Good Easter	O	2	14 0
22	Loughton	O	7	2 6
June 6	Mayland	O	1	5 0
20	Bishop Stortford, H. Trinity, Newtown	O	1	5 7

Salisbury.

Mar. 29	Stalbridge	O	1	5 0
June 6	Milbourne, S. An- drew	O	4	8 0
20	Collingbourn Ducis	O	2	5 8

S. Asaph.

April 26	Llanrwst, Parish Ch.	O	1	6 0
	„ S. Mary	O	3	15 2

S. David's.

June 26	Hehllan	O	1	0 0
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Truro.

April 1	S. Just in Roseland	O	2	8 6
14	Mount Hawke	O	0	10 0
May 3	Sancreed	O	0	15 6
June 6	Week, S. Mary ...	O	0	14 7
8	Menheniot	O	2	3 0
19	Forrabury	O	0	9 4

Worcester.

Mar. 28	Castle Morton (two Churches)	O	1	15 11
April 12	Shirley	O	7	10 0
26	Redmarley	O	1	19 2½
May 31	Leamington	A	2	0 0
June 6	Leamington	A	5	9 9
8	Rugby, S. Andrew (1880)	O	14	0 0

Sodor and Man.
No remittance.

Special Appeals.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ARDLEIGH, ESSEX.—£4000 are required to meet the expenses of Rebuilding, Enlarging, Restoring, and suitably Furnishing this Ancient Church, a view and some account of which appeared in *THE CHURCH BUILDER* for April, 1880. The proposed works have for many years been greatly needed, and therefore are all the more urgent now. The Architect is Mr. Butterfield. Only half of the necessary cost has yet been promised; towards this sum the Parishioners, owners of property, and others interested in the Parish have liberally contributed, but it will be impossible to raise in this wholly Agricultural Parish the £2000 yet needed, as the inhabitants are mostly of the labouring class. The Vicar is therefore compelled to appeal thus publicly to the friends of Church Restoration for assistance in carrying on to completion the work now to be commenced. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. T. W. Perry, The Vicarage, Ardleigh, Essex; or may be paid to "The Ardleigh Church Restoration Fund" Account, Messrs. Round, Green, and Co., Bankers, High Street, Colchester.

AYMESTREY, Kingsland, R.S.O., Herefordshire.—From £300 to £400 are still required for the Restoration of the fine old Church of S. John and S. Alkmund, in this Parish, a Church which presents several points of unusual interest; while the Parish is historically famous as the scene of the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, and further contains the celebrated Limestone Quarry, immortalized by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "Siluria." The roof, which remains but little injured above the flat ceiling, has some beautiful mouldings, and the Chancel and other screens are remarkable as specimens of oak carving of uncommon beauty and delicacy. Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received by the undersigned, or may be paid into the Leominster Branch of the National Provincial Bank of England. J. S. Sidebotham, Vicar.

Advertisement.

ORGANIST FOR TEMPORARY DUTY.—An Experienced Organist and Choir-Master, accustomed to a full choral cathedral service, would be willing to give his services, as above, during the month of September, in exchange for furnished apartments for himself, wife, two young children, and servant. Sea-side or river-side preferred. Good references and testimonials. Address, "Organist," 7, Whitehall, S.W.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

THE last Meeting of the Committee for the Session 1881-2 was held on Thursday, July 20th, 1882, at the Office, 7, Whitehall, S.W., at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

J. HILTON, Esq.

E. THORNTON, Esq.

W. E. M. TOMLINSON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were :—

General Fund	£938	} £996
Mission Buildings Fund	58	
“ R. M. Fund ”		1353
Hine Legacy		2417

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated :—

- 1.—No. 8747.—ABERYSTWITH, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.
- 2.—No. 8736.—ASTWOOD BANK, S. MATTHIAS and S. GEORGE, in the parish of Feckenham, near Redditch. Dio. Worcester.—Declined under Rule XXXIII.
- 3.—No. 8741.—BURY, S. MARK, in the parish of S. Paul. Dio. Manchester.—Deferred.
- 4.—No. 8734.—CHADDERTON, S. LUKE, near Oldham. Dio. Manchester.—The district for which this new church is intended has 4150 inhabitants. At present there is but one church, holding 300 (100 free), for a population of 10,800 people. Services are held in school-rooms, but they are not popular with the body of the people. Most of the mills are owned by limited companies who cannot be approached for subscriptions; and there is great difficulty in getting funds for a church. At present £4075 only is to be expended. The church will hold 700 seats, all free. The

estimated cost is £7015. Applicant, Rev. R. Cowburn ; Architects, Messrs. Stott and Sons, Oldham.—£350 voted from the "R. M. Fund."

5.—No. 8162.—CHADWELL HEATH, S. CHAD. Dio. S. Alban's.—Declined.

6.—No. 8756.—EALING COMMON, S. MATTHEW. Dio. London.—This new district is formed out of S. Mary's and Christ Church, Ealing. Building operations are being rapidly carried on in all parts of these parishes, and ere long the population will be doubled ; a large number of the inhabitants are of the poorer class. At present there are 10,825 people, and church room for 2320, and more than two-thirds of the seats are either appropriated or rented. The church will hold 919 seats, of which 559 are to have pew-rents. The estimated cost is £7637. Applicant, Rev. H. C. Douglass ; Architect, Mr. A. Jowers, London.—£100 voted.

7.—No. 8748.—WANDSWORTH, S. FAITH. Dio. Rochester.—The need which exists for a new church is most urgent. The small mission building in the lowest and poorest part of the district only provides to a limited extent for the spiritual needs of the people surrounding it. The other part is wholly unprovided for, and the inhabitants to a great extent are living quite outside all religious influences, but are very desirous to have a church in their midst. The entire church is to cost £7500, but at present £2500 only is to be expended. The population of the parish out of which this district is taken is 17,657, and that of the district 7422. The church is to hold 848 seats, of which 424 are to be charged with pew-rents. Applicant, Rev. R. Taylor ; Architect, Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, London.—£100 granted.

8.—No. 8722.—WESTGATE-ON-SEA, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.

9.—No. 8728.—BAGSHOT, S. ANNE. Dio. Winchester.—Church built A.D. 1820, assisted by a grant of £200 from this Society. It is in need of repair, and it is thought better to build a new church rather than spend £3000 on a worthless building. 75 additional seats will be gained, and the new church will hold 450, 250 seats being free. The estimated cost is £4300. Applicant, Rev. F. A. P. Long ; Architects, Messrs. Bromilow and Cheers, Liverpool.—£50 voted.

10.—No. 8043.—LLANTOOD, S. ILLTYD, near Cardigan. Dio. S. David's.—This church is in a very shattered condition—the walls are giving way, and the roof is falling in—and is altogether in a most deplorable condition. In 1876, £35 was voted, but cancelled in November, 1880. Estimated cost of rebuilding, £719. Applicant, Rev. E. T. Jones ; Architect, Mr. D. Davies, Penrhiwllan.—£20 voted.

11.—No. 8751.—OLD BRENTFORD, S. GEORGE. Dio. London.—The proposed new church will be the parish church of S. George. The present building stands in the midst of immense gas works. Thirteen years ago it was condemned by the Architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as being structurally unsound and in every respect irredeemably bad. A suitable site has been secured near Kew Bridge. Estimated cost, £8150. Applicant, Rev. W. T. King ; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£100 voted.

12.—No. 8744.—TEMPLE, S. CATHERINE, near Bodmin. Dio. Truro.—This church, on the wilds of Bodmin Moor, has been nothing but a ruined fragment for 150 years. Services are now held in a farmhouse. Estimated cost, £500. Accommodation, 100. Applicant, Rev. J. R. Brown ; Architect, Mr. S. Trevail, Truro.—£15 voted.

13.—No. 8755.—ASHBURTON, S. ANDREW. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1320. The fabric is in a fair state of repair ; the arrangements of the interior, dating from 1775, are as bad as they can be, with pews of all sizes and shapes. The sittings are now fewer, owing to the removal of three galleries holding 220 people. There will be a large gain of sittings for the poor, who have been, from the state of the

sittings allotted them, excluded from the church. Estimated cost, £400. Applicant, Rev. W. M. Birch ; Architect, Mr. A. E. Street, London.—£200 voted from Hine's Legacy.

14.—No. 8737.—BILSINGTON, S. PETER and S. PAUL, near Hythe. Dio. Canterbury.—The church is a very old one and in a bad state ; no substantial repairs have been done for years. In consequence of the alienation of Church property there has been no resident clergyman, the living having been held in plurality ; the result is the neglect of the fabric of the church. The landowners are non-resident. Estimated cost, £1580. Applicant, Rev. F. M. Cameron ; Architect, Mr. J. Clarke, London.—£80 voted.

15.—No. 6495.—BIRKENHEAD, S. PETER. Dio. Chester.—Church built A.D. 1868, assisted by a grant of £150 from this Society. Additional church accommodation is now needed. By the enlargement 232 additional sittings will be obtained. Estimated cost, £2625. Applicant, Rev. C. Fenton ; Architect, Mr. D. Walker, Liverpool.—£80 voted.

16.—No. 8739.—CASTLE CAMPS, ALL SAINTS, near Cambridge. Dio. Ely.—Church built in the fourteenth century ; repaired in 1851 at a cost of £900, so that the fabric of the building is in good repair ; but not the internal fittings. Estimated cost, £1000. Applicant, Rev. E. L. Pearson ; Architect, Mr. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£20 voted.

17.—No. 8740.—CHILTHORNE DOMER, S. MARY, near Yeovil. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built A.D. 1250 ; last repaired in 1660. It is now very dilapidated. The largest landowner in the parish is in reduced circumstances, and unable to contribute his share to the restoration fund. Estimated cost, £1008. Applicant, Rev. W. T. Dixon ; Architects, Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, London.—£15 voted.

18.—No. 8745.—HIGHBRIDGE, S. JOHN. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built A.D. 1858. Owing to the increase of the population it has been found necessary to enlarge the church. The inhabitants are artisans and seafaring people. By the enlargement 172 additional sittings will be gained. Estimated cost, £850. Applicant, Rev. W. Westmacott ; Architect, Mr. J. Norton, London.—£40 voted.

19.—No. 8730.—HOLSWORTHY, S. PETER and S. PAUL. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1150 ; repaired and resealed in 1865, assisted by a grant of £35 from this Society. The roofs are very bad : about two-thirds of the wall must be taken down. For fifty or sixty years Holsworthy has been a stronghold of Dissent, but for some years past there has been a manifest leaning towards the Church. The enlargement will provide 187 additional sittings. Estimated cost, £1739. Applicant, Rev. G. W. Thornton ; Architect, Mr. O. B. Peter, Launceston.—£100 voted from Hine's Legacy.

20.—No. 8749.—LITTLE WALTHAM, S. MARTIN, near Chelmsford. Dio. S. Alban's.—Declined under Rule XXXIII.

21.—No. 8742.—MONKSWOOD, near Usk. Dio. Llandaff.—Church built in the twelfth century. It is very much out of repair now, through age, damp, and rottenness. Twenty-seven years ago the Diocesan Architects pronounced it in a very ruinous condition. 36 additional seats will be gained. Estimated cost, £551. Applicant, Rev. S. C. Baker ; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£10 voted.

22.—No. 8721.—NEWTOWN, CHRIST CHURCH, in the parish of Alverstoke. Dio. Winchester.—Church built A.D. 1868, assisted by a grant of £250 from this Society. This church stands in the midst of a population of poor people, forming part of the town of Gosport. Additional church accommodation is urgently needed, for the church is now frequently overcrowded. 212 additional seats will be provided by the

enlargement. The estimated cost is £2060. Applicant, Rev. W. Durst ; Architect, Mr. H. Woodyer, Guildford.—£75 voted.

23.—No. 8750.—PRESTON-ON-WYE, near Hereford. Dio. Hereford.—Church built A.D. 1120. It is so ruinous and dilapidated that it is falling to pieces, and is no longer considered safe. On the 17th of February, 1881, £80 was voted towards rebuilding this church. It is now intended to restore the old one instead ; the cost will be £500 less, but nine more sittings gained. The estimated cost is £1840. Applicant, Rev. W. R. Shepherd ; Architect, Mr. Thos. Nicholson, Hereford.—£40 voted.

24.—No. 8746.—REIGATE, S. LUKE. Dio. Rochester. Church built A.D. 1871. Additional church accommodation is now needed. 76 sittings will be gained by provision of new aisle. Estimated cost, £550. Applicant, Rev. W. Hills ; Architect, Mr. E. Larmer, Reigate.—£30 voted.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then considered, and dealt with as stated :—

25.—M. B. F., No. 477.—BORDESLEY, S. ANDREW. Dio. Worcester.—It is proposed to erect an iron church in a portion of this parish where there are 4000 inhabitants and no church ; there is but one for a population of 19,000 people. For five years the applicant has been looking for a site, and has only now secured one on condition that the church is built at once. The estimated expense is £600. The building will hold 400. Applicant, Rev. J. Williamson.—£10 voted.

26.—M. B. F., No. 479.—CHASETOWN, near Walsall. Dio. Lichfield.—This mission-church is to be erected in a distant part of the parish, where there is a population of 2500 people, all miners. It is intended to consecrate the church. If it is of iron it will cost £700, if of brick, £1000. It will accommodate 300. Applicant, Rev. J. M. Seaton.—£10 voted if the building is to be of iron, £20 if of brick.

27.—M. B. F., No. 478.—CHELL, in the parish of Newchapel, near Stoke-on-Trent. Dio. Lichfield.—This is a new district, with a population composed of miners, potters, and a few farm labourers. No Church work has ever been done here until started last April by the applicant, who is renting a Board School for Sunday services. An iron school-church is to be erected to hold 137, at an estimated cost of £150. Applicant, Rev. B. H. Perry.—£5 voted.

28.—M. B. F.—No. 472.—DARRENFELEN, near Llanelly. Dio. S. David's.—This district is very populous, and situated in a remote part of the parish of Llanelly, and is inhabited by the working classes, most of whom are colliers. A large room has been given by a local firm, and is to be adapted for the purposes of divine worship and mission work, at an estimated cost of £160. Applicant, Rev. A. Griffiths.—£5 voted.

29.—M. B. F., No. 474.—MAPPLEWELL and STAINCROSS, in the parish of Darton, near Barnsley. Dio. Ripon.—This iron building is to be placed where there are 2000 inhabitants and the population is increasing. The present mission-room is too small, seating only 120. The parish church is more than two miles distant. The inhabitants are nearly all of the poorer class. Estimated cost, £450. Applicant, Rev. W. P. Haines.—£10 voted.

30.—M. B. F., No. 476.—SWANSEA, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. S. David's.—The object of the mission-church is to provide specially for the poorer classes of the inhabitants ; it is to be placed in the heart of the parish. The site is leasehold, at a ground-rent of £4 10s. per annum, but the freehold may be purchased within five

years. The estimated cost is £800. Accommodation, 260. Applicant, Rev. J. G. Gauntlett.—£10 voted.

31.—M. B. F., No. 475.—UPTON PARK, S. STEPHEN, out of the parishes of East Ham, West Ham, S. Mary's, Plaistow, and Emmanuel, Forest Gate. Dio. S. Alban's.—The population of the proposed district, taken out of four parishes, is considerably over 3000, and building is being extensively carried on in all directions. At present it contains no legally authorized place of worship. A site of three-fourths of an acre has been given. It is hoped a permanent church will soon be erected. The mission building will hold 300; and the estimated cost is £926. Applicant, D. H. Fry, Esq.—£10 voted.

32.—M. B. F., No. 473.—WASHAWAY, S. CONAN, in the parish of Eglosayle. Dio. Truro.—This parish is eight miles in length, and the church is situated at one end of it. It is now proposed to build a mission-church about four miles off, which would be in the midst of a scattered population, the nearest of whom would be three miles from the parish, and some even five miles distant. For some years past divine service has been, with the sanction of the Bishop, carried on in a large room at a public-house. The proposed mission-church will seat 100, and the estimated cost will be £600. Applicant, Rev. Canon Shuttleworth.—£10 voted.

Summary of Grants, arranged according to the Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	Canterbury . . .	£30
2 . . .	London . . .	200
2 . . .	Winchester . . .	125
2 . . .	Bath and Wells . . .	55
1 . . .	Chester . . .	80
2 . . .	Exeter . . .	300 ¹
1 . . .	Ely . . .	20
1 . . .	Hereford . . .	40
2 . . .	Lichfield . . .	25
1 . . .	Llandaff . . .	10
1 . . .	Manchester . . .	350 ²
1 . . .	Ripon . . .	10
2 . . .	Rochester . . .	180
1 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	10
3 . . .	S. David's . . .	35
2 . . .	Truro . . .	25
1 . . .	Worcester . . .	10
<hr/>		<hr/>
26	Total	£1505

¹ From "Hine's Legacy."

² From the "R. M. Fund."

Gratitude.

THE following extract is from one of the late Canon Mozley's University Sermons :—

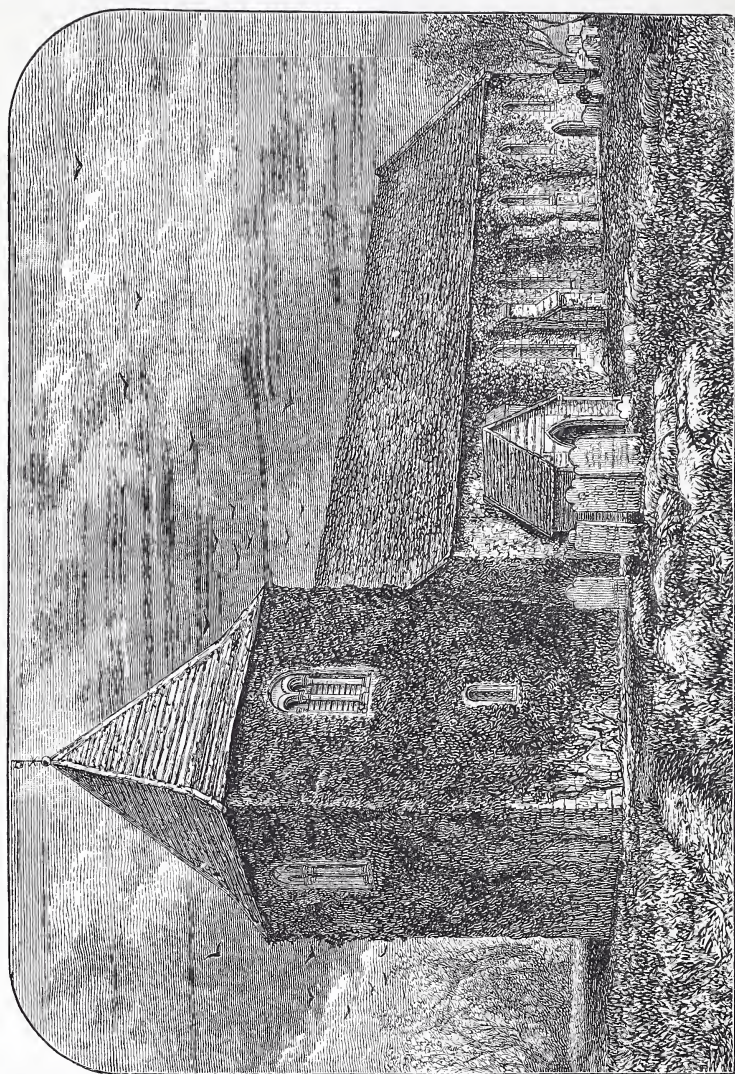
“There is, perhaps, no fault that men think more monstrous in other people than ingratitude. Other faults are indulgences of nature ; this seems against nature. Yet the multitude of complaints that one hears from persons on all sides of the ingratitude of men towards them, shows that people may easily commit it. . . .

“Here, then, are a certain number of obstructions to the proper sense of gratitude, which are of considerable strength, and tell upon people's conduct. These impediments come in according to the situation in which men are placed, and sometimes one of them may act, and sometimes another.

“The moment when a man gets what he wants is a testing one, it carries a trial and probation with it ; or if, for the instant, his feeling is excited, the after time is a trial. There is a sudden reversion, a reaction in the posture of his mind, when, from needing something greatly, he gets it.

“In the first place, his benefactor is no longer necessary to him ; that makes a great difference. In a certain way people's hearts are warmed by a state of vehement desire and longing, and anybody who can relieve it appears like an angel to them. But when the necessity is past, they can judge their benefactor, —if not altogether as an indifferent person, if they would feel ashamed of this,—still in a way very different from what they did before. The delivery from great need of him is also the removal of a strong bias from him.”

Not long ago, being in the neighbourhood of a well-to-do provincial town, and knowing that the incumbent had formerly appealed to the Society for aid, and had received a large grant, we called twice at the Rectory in order to appeal to the Rector to aid us in our present financial difficulties by having collections for the Incorporated Church Building Society in the Parish Church. Unfortunately, the Rector was engaged ; more



WEST THORNEY CHURCH.

unfortunately still, he could name no hour that day when he would be disengaged.

Returning to town shortly after this, we looked out some old correspondence with this good clergyman, and found the following sentences in his letters :—

“MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge with very many thanks your kind note telling me of the Committee’s liberal grant to — Church. . . .”

“I will undertake to preach for the Society in the Parish Church, and have no doubt that your grant will be returned to the Society in a few years by our collections in its behalf. . . .”

“I shall consider myself bound to support to the best of my power a Society which has helped me in my hour of need. . . .”

Turning next to our Reports and List of Collections, will it be believed, that, not even in the Jubilee Year, not even in the years when the Bishop of the diocese has issued a pastoral letter in behalf of the Incorporated Church Building Society, in fine, *not once* in all the years which have now elapsed since the above words were penned, has a single collection been made for this Society in the parish?

As Canon Mozley says : “ *The moment when a man gets what he wants is a testing one. . . . In the first place, his benefactor is no longer necessary to him ; that makes a great difference.*”

West Thorney Church.

THE Isle of Thorney is situated near the western limit of Sussex. It lies in the estuary called Chichester Harbour, being separated from Hayling Island by Emsworth Channel. It is quite flat, and in itself uninteresting, but a good view to the north is obtainable. Like the Thorney Island now called Westminster, and another in the Cambridgeshire fens, it owes its name to the dense bushes and thickets with which it was covered.

The Church is dedicated to S. Nicholas, the patron saint of mariners. Its length is 120 feet, and breadth only 20 feet. In the north wall are some Early English arches, which show the existence at one time of an aisle or Chantry Chapel. The

Church was probably built in the reign of Henry I., and added to at later periods.

The interior has an elegantly carved screen, separating the nave from the chancel; but the chief object of interest is the font. It is raised on two rude layers of stone, and is of cylindrical form, encompassed by thirteen compartments. Twelve of them are conjectured to have reference to the Apostles. The largest has a chevron ornament. It evidently belongs to the Norman period.

It is possible that a monastery formerly existed on this island, which may account for the large size of the Church for the small population.

(The engraving is lent by the Sussex Archaeological Society.)

Finance.

THE Church Building Society is one of the five leading Church Societies which the late Bishop Blomfield commended to the support of his diocese, as carrying on the work of the Church upon the Church's own lines. These five were, in order of the date of their foundation :—

Founded.

- 1698 The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
- 1701 The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
- 1811 The National Society for the Education of the Poor.
- 1818 The Incorporated Church Building Society.
- 1837 The Additional Curates Society.

In no sense can these “handmaids of the Church” be considered party organizations. All of them have the whole Bench of the Bishops holding Sees in England and Wales upon their Boards of Management. The three last deal with the three great branches of Church work at home :—

- i. Religious Education in the Principles of the Church.
- ii. The Provision of Church Accommodation.
- iii. The Provision of the Living Agent.

We are thankful to recognize the steady, unflinching energy with which the work of maintaining a Church influence in our

parochial schools, in face of the efforts of School Boards, is pursued by the National Society ; and a tribute of praise is due to the really wonderful progress that has crowned the labours of the Additional Curates Society in its endeavours to supply the pressing need of more clergy for our home mission work ; but, after all, the terrible ravages of godlessness in our land, whether in the forms of open atheism, glaring vice, or cold indifferentism, must make one feel somewhat sad that even these two great agencies have been able in many places, notably in East and South London, to do little more than touch the fringe of the evils around ; and their combined incomes show that they receive but a poor modicum of support from the enormous aggregate of wealth that is in the hands of Church people.

Now, to turn to ourselves, what has the Church Building Society done, and what is it doing ? Since its formation it has raised and expended **£785,859**, which has been distributed in grants to **7117** places in England and Wales. When one considers the cost of a Church, this amount, though in itself considerable, does not seem very large, especially when we remember that it has been spread over sixty-four years. But it is not only in the actual value of the grants it makes that the worth of the Society is to be estimated. From figures furnished to the Society, it appears that its grants have called forth not less than **£11,067,000** to meet the good works which it aids ; and thus the Society has been materially instrumental in providing additional Church accommodation for **1,727,870** persons.

The funds, which enabled the Society to make these grants, were obtained partly by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and, until 1854, partly by the Royal Letters issued for collections in Churches. Since the days of Royal Letters, a few Bishops' Pastorals have been issued with a similar object, but with only moderate results, and offertories and collections in Churches are far fewer than they should be. Even the parishes which have, in their hour of need, received the Society's aid, fail, *to a very great extent*, to make any return for the benefit conferred. Thus, in 1881, only **419** parishes—whether previously aided or not—sent contributions to the Society.

There are now, it is true, separate Diocesan Societies in most

Dioceses ; and, so far as they do the work that is required, we cannot be jealous of their success ; but it is clear that they do *not* do all that is required, for nearly every case that receives aid from a Diocesan Society applies to this Society too for a grant. There is one Diocese (Truro) in which there is, not a separate Diocesan Society, but a Diocesan Committee of the Parent Society, and this arrangement has been found to work well ; and there are eleven other dioceses which contribute a portion of the funds of a Diocesan Society to this Society ;¹ but in respect of those Dioceses which monopolize the Church collections made in the Diocese, it is hardly to be expected that this Society can afford to bestow its aid with such a liberal hand. Hence has arisen the necessity for making a new rule, which is now in operation, viz. :—

XXXIII. Unless in exceptional circumstances, the grants in each year made to any Diocese shall not exceed in the aggregate four times the total amount contributed from the offertories and Diocesan Society of that Diocese in the preceding year.

The Society is now forced to limit its expenditure to its annual Income. With the exception of a small Reserve Fund, it is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions. As may be seen by any one who will refer to the account of the proceedings at the last meeting, every available penny was voted away from the General Fund and the Mission Buildings Fund, so that the Committee at the first meeting after the recess will only have at their disposal whatever may have been received in the interim.

Will our members and all the readers of this paper help us ? If each subscriber would only make an effort to obtain another, then some really substantial help would be rendered. The work of Church Building has not come to an end. A glance at the Census papers, or a brief visit to a growing centre of population, would tell at once how greatly the Church does need more Churches and Mission-Chapels. It is our province to appeal earnestly and in all seriousness for more support, in order that the Society may be better enabled to confer the boon of its grants upon those parishes where a struggle is being made, often in fearful difficulties, to meet, in some more adequate manner, the spiritual necessities of the locality.

¹ Canterbury, Durham, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Llandaff, Norwich, Peterborough, and Salisbury.

Fortified Churches on the Northumbrian Border.

From the "Builder."

ALONG the Northumbrian border, at intervals of a few miles' distance from each other, are several ancient Churches that possess strong, stalwart stone towers, evidently intended for defence in mediæval warfare, or as places of refuge for the inhabitants of the districts in which they are situated when alarmed by enemies. They are not always of the same date as the rest of the structures of which they form part; for, in some cases, they have been added after the rest of the fabrics have been in use for two or three centuries. Nor are they lofty, like landmarks; but low, square, sturdy, and inscrutable. There are also a few instances in which Churches have been fortified in a similar manner in Cumberland, facing the same borderland, notably at Great Salkeld, Dearham, Newton Arlosh, and Burgh-by-Sands. The abbey Church at Holme Cultram, also, in a plea for its maintenance in old times, was alleged to be the only place of defence for the inhabitants against the marauding Scots. The examples in Northumberland are more numerous.

One of the most interesting examples of a Northumbrian Church thus constituted, "half-house of God, half-castle 'gainst the Scot," is at Ancroft. This village is about midway between "Norham's castled steep" and Holy Island. In the old days, when there was a monastery on Holy Island, Ancroft was one of the five chapelries on the mainland that belonged to that establishment, and which were served by priests appointed and paid by the priors. The little Church has the same characteristics, in miniature, that the remains of the famed monastic buildings on the island still possess, including the low semicircular arches to doorways and windows that denote Norman workmanship. The accustomed eye can see it was, at first, a small Norman building consisting of a nave and chancel, lighted by small Norman window-openings, and entered by a small doorway, which still exhibits the low, soft curve of the old Norman builders. The masonry consists of rows of small stones as nearly as possible of the same size, which, as time and weather

have softened down their edges and left interstices between them, have a beadlike regularity. On the western end of this little ancient edifice Plantagenet masons built a strong tower. They took off as much as was necessary of the roof, and, on the Norman walls, raised two upper stories, firm, square, and compact. The manner of building with small regular stones in even courses had passed away, perhaps because there were then cleverer contrivances for lifting, and better appliances for removing, larger stones from the quarry; and we may see the Edwardian builders used larger stones in a more irregular manner. Here and there, when they found a stone was too small to keep the level of a course, they filled in the space with a smaller one, thus giving two to make up the height of one, in some places; although they preserved a general aspect, as well as certainty, of massive strength. Worn with sea-fret and the storms of five hundred winters, their work still stands intact and upright, though much of the rest of the original building has been taken down and removed to make way for modern enlargements. A Plantagenet tower has also been built on the west end of a Norman church at Ponteland, nearer the Tyne.

There is another warlike Edwardian tower at the west end of Ingram Church. This stands in a wild country on a bend of the flat pebble-paved shore of the river Breamish, in the hilly district of the Cheviot range. There are hills in every direction, with their sloping sides strewn with great grey lichen-spotted boulders, and bright with heather and mosses; but between these hills there are valleys that must have afforded every facility for the operations of moss-troopers. The builders of Ingram Church, therefore, bethought themselves of a strong tower. "Go to," they may have said, "we will build us a tower." If there ever was a more ancient building on the site, but little use was made of it, for this fabric is built from beginning to end in the lighter manner that was in vogue after the Norman style was discontinued. Every arch is lofty as well as light; every window is long, narrow, and acutely pointed like a lancet. The chancel arch has the same delicate and venerable beauty, and at the west end rises the evidence of the insecurity of the district at

the time of its erection. The plan of this tower is square. It has three stages, whereof the lowermost is lighted only by arrow-slits, the second by small square-headed openings, and the uppermost by double lancets of similar dimensions. It has a double chamfered base, and midway between it and the projecting parapet there is a "set-off," or sloping line of masonry, marking a slight reduction in the size of the topmost stage.

These fine old towers have another comrade at Ilderton. Only two stages of this one are left. The third has been rebuilt, with large window openings and a flimsy embattled parapet. All the rest of the Church has been likewise rebuilt in the same poor, unsubstantial fashion. But we can see there was originally Norman work in the edifice, for the masons who have rebuilt it have used up rows and rows of the Norman stones they found ready to their hands. They dealt in a very rough-handed way with the Plantagenet tower, as we have seen. Further, they broke an arched doorway through it, which is now the only entrance for the congregation. This tower is but 18 feet square. In the south-west angle of it there is a winding stair in the thickness of the wall.

The tower of Eglington Church has about the same dimensions as that at Ilderton, but it has not been so ill-used. It still stands its full height, looking across the wide sweep of country extending from the Cheviots on the one hand to Alnwick on the other, with its masonry intact. It is lighted with double lancets, just as the barbican of Alnwick Castle is lighted, and the only entrance to it is from the interior of the Church. The second, or central stage, bears traces of having been used as a chamber. There is a small opening in the east side of it, through which the services in the Church could be observed, and on the north side is an aumbry or cupboard.

Just as every nobleman had his castle, and every gentleman his pele, or tower, in this border country, when Edward was marching his great armies Scotlandwards, many parish priests likewise lived in towers within a stone's throw or so of their Churches. In some parishes there is still a tower to the Church, as well as a tower in the vicarage-house, as at Embleton and Ponteland, whilst in others where there is a tower in the "mansion

of the vicarage," to use the old phraseology, there is none to the Church, as at Elsdon and Shilbotell. In fine, clergy, noble, gentle, and simple, from Plantagenet times down to the days of the Tudors, alike acted upon the impulse of the prophet: "I will stand upon my watch, and set me upon the tower, and will watch to see." We may assume a system of correspondence by signals was maintained from tower to tower, which increased their utility, and reduced the necessity for patrol.

The Parish Church, Rye, Sussex.

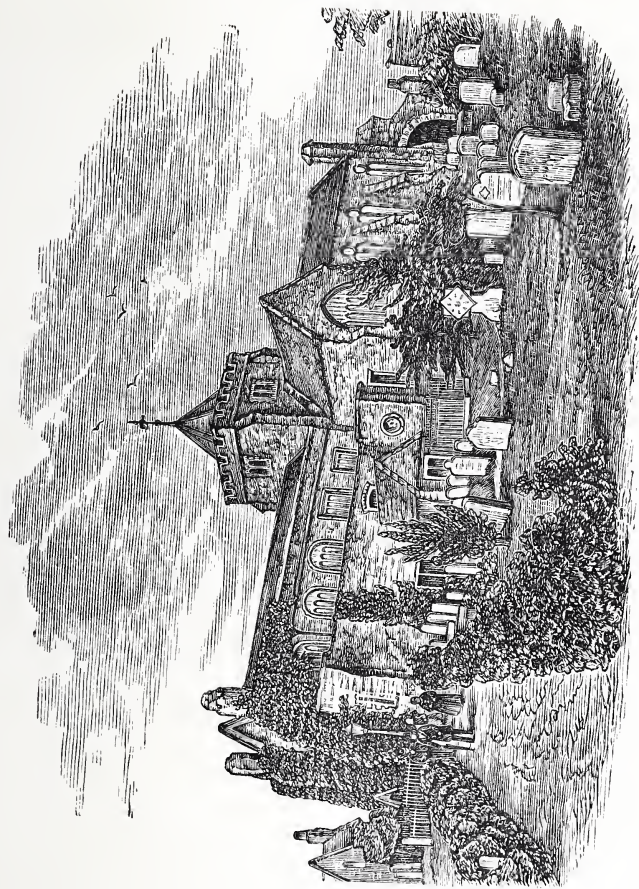
AT a distance of twelve miles from the fashionable watering-place of Hastings, on the east, lies the ancient town of Rye. It is one of those few places which formerly enjoyed all the privileges conferred on the Cinque Ports, and its inhabitants have again and again furnished their complement of shipping for the defence of their sovereign and country.

The town is built on a hill, at the top of which stands the Church, and from whichever point the town is viewed, the sight of the noble edifice crowns the whole. This Church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, is of great antiquity, and, although it has well stood against the inroads of foreign foes, the ravages of fire, the decay of time, and the still further mutilation by ruthless hands, yet sufficient of its former grandeur remains to convince us, not only of its extensive size, but also of its pristine beauty.

The present Church, which was built in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, probably stands upon, or very near, the site upon which an earlier one stood, and which, doubtless, was built in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

It is cruciform, and consists of a nave, with clerestory and side aisles running north and south, and an embattled tower springing from the intersection; and a magnificent choir with side chapels, dedicated respectively to S. Nicholas and S. Clare.

For many years these aisles were partitioned off from the choir, and to show at how low an ebb Church life was in the town at that time, one of these was used as a national school, while the other contained the fire engines, and sundry other



THE PARISH CHURCH, RYE, SUSSEX.

materials and lumber for which it would appear no suitable place could be found ; but, during the incumbencies of the Rev. Henry Cooper and the Rev. B. S. Wright, these causes of reproach were removed, the partitions were taken down, and the noble edifice thrown open as it should be. In putting up these unsightly barricades the beautiful arches were frightfully mutilated, and they have remained in this state until now. The present vicar, the Rev. D. T. Gladstone, has shown the deepest concern for his sacred trust, and, with the willing help of his churchwardens and the support of an influential committee, has been enabled to begin the restoration. Plans for the same were very carefully prepared by the late Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and, although he died just before the actual commencement of the work, his son and successor will zealously see his father's plans faithfully carried out. The chancel now belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who also have accepted Mr. Street's plans for its restoration at a cost of nearly £2000.

The probable cost of the whole will be upwards of £11,000, and, although the committee has at present funds sufficient for the nave only, yet it is hoped in time to make this grand old Church suitable for the public worship of Him to whose glory it was built, a credit to the ancient town, and a noble ornament to the diocese and county.

The entire length of the church is 159 feet, the nave alone being 74 feet. The east window in the chancel is a fine specimen of the Early Perpendicular style, and is believed to be in such a state of preservation as to be repaired without much difficulty.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester has from the first taken a very lively interest in the work, and we trust he may be spared to see one of his largest parish Churches completely restored.

Subscriptions are earnestly needed to carry on this great work, as several thousand pounds will be required before it can be finished ; such, however small, will be most thankfully received by the Vicar or Churchwardens. The Incorporated Church Building Society has voted the sum of £25 towards helping, but had their means been greater, this sum would doubtless have been very much larger.

A. W. S.

Miscellanea.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, KEIGHLEY.—On the 16th August this church was consecrated by Bishop Ryan, acting for the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of a large assembly of clergy and other friends. This Society voted £340 towards this work, in consequence of the spiritual needs of the district. The church will hold at present 720 persons, and a stone is fixed near the door, with an inscription stating that the site, the grant of our Society, and other donations were given on condition that all sittings be free and unappropriated for ever. Owing to the continued depressed state of trade, a debt of about £400 remains on the church, for which an appeal is made on another page.

IN the appendix to Archdeacon Hannah's recently published Charge the following summary of church building, &c., in the Archdeaconry of Lewes in 1881 appears:—

Restoring or adorning parish Church	£11,833
Do. chapel-of-ease, or second Church	4,719
New Churches built and consecrated in 1881	19,276
Mission or school-chapels	3,944
Churchyards	401
Parsonages	7,029
Endowment	13,542

Total £60,744

Of which £52,064 was supplied by voluntary contributions, and £8,680 from other sources.

IN a report from Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A., the architect of Truro Cathedral, addressed to the Building Committee, we are pleased to read, "I am instructed by a friend to obtain the permission of the Committee to build the south porch of this transept without cost to them." Such generous anonymous gifts are always welcome, and go a long way towards cheering those on who are struggling in the face of many difficulties.

*Quarterly List of Amounts received, from all Sources, in aid of the
Church Building Society.*

** The letter *O* denotes Offertory or Collection; *M*, Meeting; *S*, Subscription; *D*, Donation; *L*, Legacy; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1882. Canterbury.

Sept. 20 Chislet (box)..... £0 3 6

York.

Sept. 6 Wadsley O £0 18 0

York, S. Maurice... O 2 0 0

2 18 0

London.

(*.* This includes the Office List.)

June 14 Rev. G. B. Twining... S 1 1 0

E. W. Whinfield, Esq. S 1 1 0

26 Rev. T. F. T. Ravenshaw S 1 1 0

1882. London—(continued).

June 26 Rev. Dr. Hessey ... S £1 1 0

A. E. Street, Esq. ... S 1 1 0

A. Radcliffe, Esq. ... S 1 1 0

27 Office Box (M.B.F.)

D 0 4 3

H. W. Prescott, Esq. S 5 0 0

July 4 Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill Ch. Fund A 31 0 0

5 William Rivington, Esq. D 50 0 0

6 G. Pringle, Esq. ... D 10 0 0

J. P. Seddon, Esq. ... S 1 1 0

1882. London—(continued).

July 6	R. H. Carpenter, Esq.	S	£1	1	0
	Wm. White, Esq.	S	1	1	0
	H. R. Gough, Esq.	S	1	1	0
14	Clapton, S. James.	A	4	12	4
28	J. W. Wasney, Esq.	D	1	0	0
Aug. 5	Army Ordnance Factory Ch., Ponder's End	O	1	5	7
Sept. 5	L. and Y. (M.B.F.)	D	7	1	9
8	J. M.	D	1	1	0
			121	14	11

Durham.

June 29	Haverton Hill, S. John	O	1	6	1
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Winchester.

July 3	Freshwater	O	8	17	2
15	West Cowes, Holy Trinity (portion)	O	2	2	0
18	Whitsbury	O	0	12	0
	Woodlands, S. Paul, & Headly, S. Peter	O	2	0	0
21	Soberton	O	0	13	6
24	Jersey, S. Ouen	O	2	2	0
Aug. 12	Rev. J. F. Moor	S	1	1	0
15	Yateley, S. Peter	O	4	2	3½
29	Miss Kymer	S	1	1	0
	Denmead	O	1	2	3
30	Southampton, S. Paul	O	4	6	1
			27	19	3½

Bangor.

Aug. 29	Dolwyddelen	O	2	0	0
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Bath and Wells.

July 11	Rev. E. Lilley	S	1	1	0
21	Rev. A. Tate (M.B.F.)	S	1	0	0
Aug. 23	Shepton Mallet	O	10	0	0
Sept. 19	Old Cleeve	O	2	10	0
			14	11	0

Carlisle.

Aug. 8	Middleton	O	1	10	6
Sept. 13	Rev. H. W. Kirby	S	1	1	0
			2	11	6

Chester.

July 8	Rev. Canon Brown	S	2	2	0
	Ditto	D	10	10	0
Aug. 30	Chadkirk	O	1	9	6
			14	1	6

1882 Chichester.

June 26	Rev. J. O. W. Haweis	S	£1	1	0
28	Ditchling	O	2	7	0
July 4	Kaye, Lieut.-Gen.	S	1	1	0
6	Rev. J. Browell	S	1	1	0
11	Rogate	O	3	12	7
13	A. J. C. Lawrie, Esq.	S	5	0	0
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	S	1	0	0
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	D	1	0	0
19	Eastbourne, All Saints	O	4	5	2
Aug. 10	A Churchman	D	25	0	0
			45	7	9

Ely.

July 8	Clapham	O	1	2	6
29	Houghton Regis	O	1	15	6
			2	18	0

Exeter.

July 5	Plymouth, All Saints	O	3	12	10
Sept. 25	Sheepwash	O	0	10	6
			4	3	4

Gloucester and Bristol.

June 30	Alderley	O	1	2	0
July 19	S. George (Bristol)	O	1	17	0
21	Upleadon	O	0	16	4
Aug. 8	Littleton-on-Severn	O	1	7	1
28	Box	O	2	5	6
Sept. 21	Quedgeley	O	2	11	6
			9	19	5

Hereford.

July 20	Meole Brace	O	5	10	4
Aug. 12	Weston Beggard	O	1	18	4
15	Churchstoke	O	1	10	0
			8	18	8

Lichfield.

July 18	Rev. J. Hewetson	S	2	2	0
28	Edengale	O	0	15	0
Aug. 16	Alton (moiety)	O	1	0	0
19	Edgemond	O	4	4	0
29	Needwood	O	3	15	8
Sept. 12	Horsley Woodhouse	O	1	6	0
			13	2	8

Lincoln.

June 30	Hougham	O	2	4	0
	Marston	O	2	12	6
July 18	North Leverton	O	0	10	0
Aug. 8	Boston	O	17	6	0
18	Eakring	O	1	0	0
31	Grimsby, S. Barnabas Miss. Church	O	0	14	7

1882. **Lincoln—(continued).**

Sept. 7 Friskney *O* £1 10 0

25 17 1

Liverpool.

Aug. 18 Miss Ashton..... *S* 1 1 0

Llandaff.

Aug. 15 Rev. W. Feetham... *S* 2 2 0
Penrhôs *O* 0 10 0

Sept. 9 Llandaff Diocesan
Association *A* 25 0 0

27 12 0

Manchester.

July 15 E. Sale, Esq..... *S* 1 1 0

Aug. 9 Kirkham *O* 3 2 9

4 3 9

Newcastle.

July 24 Cambois *O* 2 0 0

Aug. 23 Willington-on-Tyne *O* 1 6 0

3 6 0

Norwich.

July 5 Mrs. K. Wilson..... *S* 1 0 0

10 East Bergholt *O* 1 7 6

14 Fulmodeston *O* 0 16 4

Aug. 1 Rev. T. G. F. Howes *S* 1 1 0

22 Rev. B. Edwards... *S* 2 0 0

Sept. 4 Great Plumstead ... *O* 1 0 0

5 Happisburgh (M.B.F.)
O 1 11 7

6 F. M. Metcalfe, Esq. *S* 1 1 0

9 17 5

Oxford.

July 1 Marsh Gibbon..... *O* 1 1 0

4 Hurley, S. Mary ... *O* 2 17 6

8 Rev. C. Warren
(M.B.F.) *S* 1 1 0

18 Swerford *O* 1 1 6

Horton *O* 4 7 3

25 Wendover..... *O* 2 16 0

Aug. 15 Clewer, S. Stephen *O* 1 10 5

31 Asthall and Asthall
Leigh..... *O* 1 0 0

Sept. 4 Old Windsor *O* 2 10 0

18 4 8

Peterborough.

June 14 Ven. Archd. Fearon *S* 1 1 0

July 18 Brixworth..... *O* 2 11 5

Aug. 4 Duddington *O* 1 12 11

Peterborough Cathed-
ral *O* 3 2 6

12 Peterborough, S.
Mark *O* 2 1 4

1882. **Peterborough—(continued).**

Aug. 12 Peterborough Diocesan Association, for
the Archdeaconry
of Northampton *A* £30 0 0

40 9 2

Ripon.

July 31 Boroughbridge
(moiety) *O* 2 10 0

Aug. 22 Greetland *O* 1 4 0

Sept. 15 Carlinghow *O* 1 0 3

4 14 3

Rochester.

June 14 Rev. E. J. Beck ... *S* 1 1 0

July 7 W. Costeker, Esq.
(M.B.F.) *S* 5 5 0

Aug. 8 S. Michael's Church,
Bolingbroke Grove,
Wandsw. (M.B.F.)
O 7 8 2

Newington. S. Mary *O* 5 1 2

24 Reigate, S. Luke... *O* 5 6 0

East Dulwich, S.
John *O* 5 16 2

Sept. 2 Horley *O* 4 1 2

13 Balham, S. Mary... *O* 17 4 6

25 Eltham, S. John ... *O* 13 9 0

64 12 2

S. Alban's.

July 8 Clavering *O* 3 7 0

22 Brent Pelham *O* 0 11 0

25 Furneaux Pelham... *O* 2 0 10

Elmdon..... *A* 1 0 6

Rev. E. T. Vaughan *S* 1 1 0

27 Miss Wakeham..... *S* 10 10 0

31 Rev. A. F. Curtis... *D* 3 3 0

Aug. 5 The Bishop Suffragan
of Colchester..... *S* 1 1 0

22 Cheshunt *O* 3 0 0

Rev. H. J. Day ... *S* 1 1 0

25 Wigginton *O* 0 13 3

27 8 7

Salisbury.

July 5 Broughton Gifford.. *O* 1 10 8

11 Corscombe *O* 1 16 5

Aug. 1 Corfe Mullen *O* 1 3 8

16 Marlboro', S. Mary *O* 4 3 6

25 Ogbourne, S. Geo. *O* 1 11 6

Sept. 6 Beer Regis *O* 1 10 0

21 Childe Okeford
(moiety) *O* 3 3 0

14 18 9

1882.	S. Asaph.			
June 26	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.	£	5	5 0
Aug. 22	Oswestry, S. Oswald (moiety)		4	8 8
24	Whittington.....	O	2	18 4

12 12 0

	S. David's.			
June 28	Marloes.....	O	1	4 0
July 22	Haverfordwest, S. Thomas.....	O	4	7 2
	Lampeter Velfry ...	O	2	6 9
Sept. 9	Cwmamman.....	O	1	1 7
	Brymamman	O	1	12 7

10 12 1

1882.	Truro.			
Aug. 21	S. Keyne	O	£	0 18 4
Sept. 19	Penzance, S. Mary (moiety)	O	12	9 2

13 7 6

	Worcester.			
July 5	Mrs. Pinder	S	1	1 0
17	Wilden, All Saints	O	2	0 10
24	Newland, S. Leonard (M.B.F.)	O	2	7 9
25	Hampton-in-Arden	O	1	10 6
Aug. 9	Wick.....	O	1	2 6
Sept. 7	Worcester Cathedral		0	2 4 8

10 7 3

Special Appeals.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, ARDLEIGH, ESSEX.—£4000 are required to meet the expenses of Rebuilding, Enlarging, Restoring, and suitably Furnishing this Ancient Church, a view and some account of which appeared in THE CHURCH BUILDER for April, 1880. The proposed works have for many years been greatly needed, and therefore are all the more urgent now. The Architect is Mr. Butterfield. Only half of the necessary cost has yet been promised; towards this sum the Parishioners, owners of property, and others interested in the Parish have liberally contributed, but it will be impossible to raise in this wholly Agricultural Parish the £2000 yet needed, as the inhabitants are mostly of the labouring class. The Vicar is therefore compelled to appeal thus publicly to the friends of Church Restoration for assistance in carrying on to completion the work now to be commenced. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. T. W. Perry, The Vicarage, Ardleigh, Essex; or may be paid to "The Ardleigh Church Restoration Fund" Account, Messrs. Round, Green, and Co., Bankers, High Street, Colchester.

AYMESTREY, Kingsland, R.S.O., Herefordshire.—From £300 to £400 are still required for the Restoration of the fine old Church of S. John and S. Alkmund, in this Parish, a Church which presents several points of unusual interest; while the Parish is historically famous as the scene of the great battle of Mortimer's Cross, and further contains the celebrated Limestone Quarry, immortalized by Sir Roderick Murchison in his "Siluria." The roof, which remains but little injured above the flat ceiling, has some beautiful mouldings, and the Chancel and other screens are remarkable as specimens of oak carving of uncommon beauty and delicacy. Contributions, however small, will be gratefully received by the undersigned, or may be paid into the Leominster Branch of the National Provincial Bank of England. J. S. Sidebotham, Vicar.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PORT ISAAC, in the Parish of St. Endellion, Cornwall.—The Foundation Stone of this Church was laid on the 10th day of June, and the sum of £900 has already been subscribed towards the building. There is, however, a further sum of £500 required in order to complete

the work, which must shortly be stopped unless further Funds can be obtained. Port Isaac has a population of about 1000, chiefly fishermen and sailors, and there is no other provision made by the Church of England for the religious training of the inhabitants than that afforded by the Parish Church, which is two miles distant. The Rector and Churchwardens are, therefore, constrained to appeal for help to those many Christian friends who are always ready to do good, and especially those who are interested in the welfare of the Church in Cornwall. Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by R. H. Treffry, Rector, or Jonathan George and John Hawke, Churchwardens.

URGENT APPEAL FOR HELP.—Funds are urgently needed to build a New Church in the mining district of Mountain Ash, Glamorgan-shire, the population of which is now 10,000, and is rapidly increasing. After the utmost effort £1000 have been collected and promised, but a further sum of about £800 is required. The inhabitants of the district, being almost entirely workpeople and their families, are really unable to do more than they have already done to meet this large deficit; and, owing to the recent death of one of the chief promoters, who was also the largest contributor, it is impossible to proceed with the erection of the Church, the need of which is most pressing, until further pecuniary assistance is forthcoming. A warm appeal for aid is therefore earnestly made to friends of the Church generally, and the smallest Contributions will be most gratefully received by the Rev. J. H. Protheroe, Vicarage, Mountain Ash, South Wales.

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.—Funds are earnestly solicited for the completion of the Church of S. Mary, Callington. It has necessarily been reopened for Divine Service in an imperfect state, one section only of the enlargement and restoration having been finished. The rest cannot be done without further help. Donations may be sent to the Rector, or to the Treasurer, W. Spry, Esq., Callington.

THE CHURCH IN "THE BLACK COUNTRY."—The Priest-in-Charge of the extremely poor Mission of S. Chad, West Coseley, earnestly asks for help in building a Church. The Schools, holding 300, in which services are now held, are full, and there are over eighty Communicants. A site has been given, and the people have contributed liberally, but £1500 is still needed. The Bishop of Lichfield, who has twice visited the Mission, speaks of the congregation as "the very model of what the Church should gather from such a district." Every kind of Mission agency is at work in the Mission. Subscriptions should be sent to the Rev. G. C. de Renzi, West Coseley, Bilston, who will gladly give further details of the work.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, KEIGHLEY.—Contributions are earnestly solicited for this Church, which has just been built in Lawkholme. This part of the town, with one exception, consists entirely of houses for the working class. At present only the nave of the Church is built, and is seated with chairs, and is free and open all day. It is already well attended by the working class. Donations of any amount will be thankfully received by John Wood, Esq., Treasurer, or the Rev. H. J. Longsdon, Rectory, Keighley, Chairman of the Building Committee.



THE CHURCH BUILDER:

NEW SERIES.

THE Society has again to mourn the loss of its President. It would be out of place here to enter into any eulogies of his high character, persistent activity in work, and blameless life ; but the readers of the CHURCH BUILDER may well call to mind how frequently the name of Archbishop TAIT has appeared as taking his place as President of the Society at its Annual General Court each year, and from which, during the last six years, he was never once absent. Ever since he entered upon the high office from which he has now been removed by the hand of death, he has consistently shown the warmest interest in this Society, and he has given the closest personal attention to many questions which the Committee submitted to his attention.

The Committee of the Society have passed the following Resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to the friends of the deceased Primate :—

“ That the Committee of the INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY desire, before entering on any business at this the first Meeting of the Committee after the lamented death of their late President, to record their sense of the loss which the Society has sustained by the decease of the Archbishop.

“ The ready zeal and large-hearted sympathy and power with which he applied his mind to the matters which were brought before him in the course of the work of this Society will always be gratefully remembered. And the Committee desire to tender to his family the expression of the Society's deep sympathy and condolence under the bereavement which they have sustained.”

The Society's Work.

THE first Meeting of the Committee for the present Session was held on Thursday, November 16th, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

The Ven. Archdeacon HESSEY.

Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. W. WINDSOR CLIVE, M.P.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

J. HILTON, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

F. H. ROOKE, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances in hand were as follows :—

General Fund	£1701
Mission Buildings Fund	227
“ R. M. Fund ”	1206
Hine Legacy	2216

The new Rule (No. XXXIII.¹) came into operation in regard to several of the cases under the consideration of the Committee. They were very loth to put it into force; but the miserable support the Society receives from some of those Dioceses which it has most largely helped left them no alternative.

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8747.—ABERYSTWYTH, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

2.—No. 8775.—BALHAM, CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. Dio. Rochester.—This district is taken out of the parishes of Clapham and Streatham, and is densely populated and rapidly increasing; at present the population is 6500. Four or five hundred houses are springing up in the vicinity of the proposed new Church, which is to contain 847 seats, 423 of which are to be pew-rented. The estimated cost is £400. Applicant, Rev. H. Curtis; Architect, Mr. A. Cawston, London.—£175 voted.

3.—No. 8741.—BURY, S. MARK. Dio. Manchester.—Grant deferred under Rule XXXIII.

4.—No. 8768.—CLAPTON, ALL SOULS. Dio. London.—This application is a most urgent one; the population is enormously increasing, as artisans, &c., are leaving the more central parts of London and flocking down to such neighbourhoods as this, attracted by cheap rents, workmen's trains, &c. The parish of All Saints, out of which this district is taken, contains 13,000 people, and the district of All Souls, 6000. This Church is to take the place of an iron church erected in 1880, assisted by a grant of £50 from the Mission Buildings Fund. The new church is to contain 762 sittings,

¹ XXXIII. Unless in exceptional circumstances, the grants in each year made to any Diocese shall not exceed in the aggregate four times the total amount contributed from the offertories and Diocesan Society of that Diocese in the preceding year.

all free. The estimated cost is £5500. Applicant, Rev. B. M. Kitson; Architect, Mr. F. T. Dollman, London.—£200 voted.

5.—No. 8770.—LOWER DOVERCOURT, S. AUGUSTINE. Dio. S. Alban's.—Grant deferred under Rule XXXIII.

6.—No. 8772.—OXFORD, S. MARGARET. Dio. Oxford.—During the past ten years the population in this district has doubled, and is rapidly increasing. The Parish Church of SS. Philip and James is too small, and is inconveniently crowded. Many parishioners complain that they suffer from its being “free and open.” The new Church, which is to be a Chapel-of-Ease, is to be erected in a poorer part of the parish. The work is to be done in sections. It is to accommodate 538, all seats free. The cost is estimated at £4725. Applicant, Rev. E. C. Dermer; Architect, Mr. Drinkwater, Oxford.—£300 voted.

7.—No. 8763.—TYLERSTOWN, in the parish of Ystradyfodwg, near Pontypridd. Dio. Llandaff.—This parish is in the Rhondda Valley, and of great extent. There are several villages belonging to it, and all bi-lingual; to four of these districts the Society has voted grants. The present application is for aid towards building a Church at a place where there are 3000 inhabitants, and which is rapidly increasing. A colliery company have given most liberally. The new Church is to hold 305 seats, all free. The estimated cost is £1325. Applicant, Rev. W. Lewis; Architect, Mr. E. M. B. Vaughan, Cardiff.—£150 voted.

8.—No. 8722.—WESTGATE-ON-SEA. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.

9.—No. 8665.—LLANGANNTEN, S. CANNEN, near Builth. Dio. S. David's.—It is intended to rebuild this Church, which is of ancient date, and so dilapidated that nothing can be re-used but the north and west walls. The patrons disapprove of the reredos, and recommend the Creed and the Ten Commandments in its place. The estimated cost is £1060. Applicant, Rev. D. Davies; Architect, Mr. L. Powell, Hereford.—£30 voted.

10.—No. 8764.—DODDINGHURST. Dio. S. Alban's.—Grant declined under Rule XXXIII.

11.—No. 8773.—HATFIELD HEATH. Dio. S. Alban's.—Grant deferred under Rule XXXIII.

12.—No. 8771.—HORSLEYDOWN, S. JOHN. Dio. Rochester.—The interior of this Church is most inconvenient, being filled with clumsy high pews, and it is ill arranged. The galleries in the Church are not to be interfered with. The parish is an extremely poor one. A new Incumbent recently appointed. Estimated cost of reseating, &c., £1400. Applicant, Rev. W. J. Batchelor; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£50 voted.

13.—No. 8776.—S. KEW, near Wadebridge. Dio. Truro.—Church built A.D. 1400. There are no records of any repairs; it is now very dilapidated. The pews are most inconvenient, some square and facing every way. The Truro Diocesan Committee recommend the case for a grant. Estimated cost of reseating, &c., £1500. Applicant, Rev. N. T. Every; Architects, Messrs. Hine and Odgers, Plymouth.—£30 voted.

14.—No. 8753.—LLANILID, near Bridgend. Dio. Llandaff.—This Church is pointed out by tradition as being the oldest in Wales, and its burial-ground as the last resting-place of Caractacus. Its present condition is most unfit for the celebration of divine service, and unless soon substantially repaired it will before long become a ruin. Estimated cost of reseating, &c., £550. Applicant, Rev. J. Morgan; Architect, Mr. J. Prichard, Llandaff.—£20 voted.

15.—No. 8765.—NEWLYN EAST. Dio. Truro.—No repairs have been done within

memory, and the building is almost as bad as can be. The Truro Diocesan Committee recommend this case for a grant. Present Incumbent only recently appointed. Estimated cost of reseating, &c., £2026. Applicant, Rev. Canon Du Boulay; Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.—£60 voted.

16.—No. 8767.—RHODES. Dio. Manchester.—Declined under Rule XXXIII.

17.—No. 8769.—TOWCESTER, S. LAWRENCE. Dio. Peterborough.—Church built in the fourteenth century. Galleries were added in 1835, and other alterations made at a cost of £1200, assisted by a grant of £300 from this Society, and by the sale of pews. Three galleries, accommodating 140 persons, will be done away with; at present the interior is most inconvenient. The estimated cost of reseating, &c., is £1400. Applicant, Rev. W. H. Lee; Architect, Mr. J. L. Pearson, London.—£20 voted.

18.—No. 8774.—TRURO, S. PAUL. Dio. Truro.—Church built A.D. 1844, assisted by a grant of £200 from this Society. The church has for many years been in a bad state of repair, and is too small for the needs of the parish, many being often unable to obtain admittance. The Truro Diocesan Committee recommend the case for a grant. The estimated cost of the proposed enlargement is £6227. Applicant, Rev. F. E. Gardiner; Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.—£110 voted.

19.—No. 8761.—UPHOLLAND. Dio. Liverpool.—Deferred.

20.—No. 7930.—BELSTONE, near Okehampton. Dio. Exeter.—A grant of £60 was voted in 1875, but owing to the work not being carried out the grant was cancelled in 1880. Application is now made for its renewal, as the works are completed. Applicant, G. Hirtzel, Esq.—£60 voted.

21.—No. 8760.—RIVERHEAD, near Sevenoaks. Dio. Canterbury.—Church built A.D. 1830, assisted by a grant of £700 from this Society. Additional church accommodation is much needed, for the outlying population of several parishes use this one, as it is nearer than their own. At present the chancel only of a new Church is to be built, the existing Church forming the nave. Estimated cost, £2280. Applicant, Rev. J. M. Burn Murdoch; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£40 voted.

22.—No. 8752.—SOUTHWARK, S. PAUL. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.

The following applications for further aid were next entertained :—

23.—No. 8712.—HEBBURN, S. OSWALD. Dio. Durham.—The place is a very poor one; the district consisting simply of rows of old pit cottages, containing two rooms each; there is no vegetation, as it has been killed by fumes from copper and chemical works; all the surroundings are black and dismal. Applicant asks for further aid. Grant voted April, 1882, £25. Applicant, Rev. P. W. Clarke.—£15 voted, making £40 in all.

24.—No. 8705.—LIVERPOOL, ALL SAINTS. Dio. Liverpool.—Declined under Rule XXXIII.

25.—No. 8702.—LONG MARSTON, ALL SAINTS. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred under Rule XXXIII.

26.—No. 8692.—WINCHESTER, S. MICHAEL'S. Dio. Winchester.—Church built A.D. 1200. Repaired and enlarged in 1822, assisted by a grant of £150 from this Society. Alterations were then made, to the great inconvenience of worshippers ever since that time. An arcade, with its columns, was taken down in order to widen the space one-half, and a gallery was built. Application is now made for an increased grant. Grant voted April, 1882, £10. Applicant, Rev. W. Marsh; Architect, Mr. W. Butterfield, London.—£10 voted, making £20 in all.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with as follows :—

27.—M. B. F., No. 490.—BATH ROAD, in the parish of Cranford, near Hounslow. Dio. London.—The Church of this parish stands in a private park, and far away from the bulk of the people. The building is to be used for school purposes as well as for divine worship, and will contain seats for 150. The estimated cost is £1000. Applicant, Rev. W. H. E. R. Jervis.—£15 voted.

28.—M. B. F., No. 485.—CARHARRACK, in the parish of Gwennap. Dio. Truro.—This Mission is for the use of a large straggling village, with a population of 9000 inhabitants, and no Church. The nearest one is nearly two miles distant. £2000 have been laid out on Church restoration during incumbency of present Vicar. This building will contain sittings for 180. Estimated cost, £325. Applicant, Rev. S. Rogers.—£20 voted.

29.—M. B. F., No. 467.—THE CULVERT, in the parish of Darwen. Dio. Manchester.—Deferred.

30.—M. B. F., No. 483.—GREENHILL GROVE, in the parish of Little Ilford. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred.

31.—M. B. F., No. 481.—HAZEL SLADE, in the parish of Hednesford. Dio. Lichfield.—This Mission Church is for a large population, some of whom live four miles from a Church. £200 of the subscriptions given by a colliery company. The building will seat 356 persons. The estimated cost is £900. Applicant, Rev. C. Bullivant.—£20 voted.

32.—M. B. F., No. 482.—PENTRE MOCH, in the parish of Northop. Dio. S. Asaph.—Declined.

33.—M. B. F., No. 489.—SALTISFORD, in the parish of Warwick S. Mary. Dio. Worcester.—This Mission Building is intended for those who have not been in the habit of attending any place of worship, and also for the infirm and aged who are unable to ascend the hill on which the Church is erected. The building will hold 132. The estimated cost is £750. Applicant, Rev. A. C. Irvine.—£20 voted.

34.—M. B. F., No. 486.—TRANMERE, S. BARNABAS. Dio. Chester.—This application is for help to purchase a building to be converted into a temporary Church in the eastern side of this extensive parish, with a population of 9817 souls. There are 4000 in the district where the building is situated. It will seat 200. The estimated cost is £550. Applicant, Rev. G. F. Dean.—£15 voted.

35.—M. B. F., No. 491.—PENISARWAEN, in the parish of Llanddeiniolen. Dio. Bangor.—The district being remote from the Parish Church, the inhabitants are quite unable to attend at all regularly, the result of which is that very many are either fast sinking into religious indifference or lapsing into Dissent. A curate has been appointed to the district. The new Mission Church will hold 200. The estimated cost is £1156. Applicant, Owen Lewis, Esq.—£30 voted.

36.—M. B. F., No. 484.—CWMBACH, in the parish of Aberdare. Dio. Llandaff.—This district has a population of 3200, more Welsh people than English. There is no Church within two miles. A schoolroom is now used for divine service, but that is out of repair and too small. The new Mission Church will accommodate 307. The estimated cost is £950. Applicant, Rev. J. W. Wynne Jones.—£20 voted.

The following applications for further aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were next dealt with :—

37.—M. B. F., No. 462.—HOLY CROSS, BRADFORD. Dio. Ripon.—In a part of the

Parish of S. Bartholomew furthest from the Church, and so situated as not to be easily influenced by it, with a population of 2000, there is now for sale a small Primitive Methodist Chapel. It is planted in the midst of the most degraded and irreligious population to be found in the town. This chapel, with some land, has been valued at £400, and aid is now sought for the purpose of making this purchase. It will hold 150 persons. A grant of £20 has been already voted. Applicant, Rev. H. M. Holden.—£20 voted, making in all £40.

38.—M. B. F., No. 416.—WILLESDEN, S. ANDREW. Dio. London.—S. Andrew's is a new legally formed district, in which building is going on very rapidly; about 1000 poor have come to live there within a short time, and probably there will be 15,000 in fifteen years' time. In connexion with this building, Sunday-school, class rooms, reading and coffee rooms are to be erected. An iron Church is already in use, and a permanent Church is to be built here at once. £40 has been already voted. Applicant, Rev. J. A. Rawlins.—£20 voted, making in all £60.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I . . .	Canterbury . . .	£40
3 . . .	London . . .	235
I . . .	Durham . . .	15
I . . .	Winchester . . .	10
I . . .	Bangor . . .	30
I . . .	Chester . . .	15
I . . .	Exeter . . .	60
I . . .	Lichfield . . .	20
3 . . .	Llandaff . . .	190
I . . .	Oxford . . .	300
I . . .	Peterborough . . .	20
I . . .	Ripon . . .	20
2 . . .	Rochester . . .	225
I . . .	S. David's . . .	30
4 . . .	Truro . . .	220
I . . .	Worcester . . .	20
<hr/>		
24	Total	<u>£1450</u>

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows:—

14 . . .	General Fund . . .	£1210
9 . . .	Mission Buildings Fund . . .	180
I . . .	Hine Legacy . . .	60
<hr/>		
24	Total	<u>£1450</u>

The next Meeting of the General Committee was held on Thursday, December 21st, 1882, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.	J. BOODLE, Esq.
Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.	J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
Rev. E. L. CUTTS, D.D.	J. HILTON, Esq.
Rev. C. F. NORMAN.	G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.
Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary</i> .

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were :—

General Fund	£764
Mission Buildings Fund	199
“ R. M. Fund ”	1208
Hine Legacy	2156

A resolution referring to the decease of the late President was passed (which will be found printed on p. 1), and a copy thereof ordered to be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

The Rev. Algernon Langston Oldham, M.A., resigned his post of Organizing Secretary, in consequence of his promotion to the Rectory of S. Leonard's, Bridgnorth.

The following resolution was passed, and ordered to be entered on the minute-book, and to be communicated to Mr. Oldham :—

“ That the Committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society have received with regret the resignation of the Rev. A. L. Oldham. They desire to offer to him their congratulations upon his preferment, and they heartily wish him God-speed in the new sphere of duty to which he has been called. Further, they have much pleasure in recording their great appreciation of the good work that he has done for the Society during the time that he has been in its service.”

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

1.—No. 8747.—ABERYSTWYTH, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. S. David's.—The parish is a bi-lingual one, and therefore the ministrations are very much increased. It is a watering-place, so that the influx of visitors in the season is a reason for providing extra Church accommodation. The inhabitants are lodging-house keepers, whose income depends upon visitors. The estimated cost of the portion now to be built is £2212, and provision will be made for 308 seats, all free. Applicant, Rev. Chancellor Phillips; Architects, Messrs. Middleton and Son, Cheltenham.—£100 voted.

2.—No. 8741.—BURY, S. MARK. Dio. Manchester.—Deferred as before.

3.—No. 8770.—LOWER DOVERCOURT, S. AUGUSTINE. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred as before.

4.—No. 8722.—WESTCATE-ON-SEA, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Canterbury.—Deferred.

- 5.—No. 8773.—HATFIELD HEATH. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred as before.
- 6.—No. 8761.—UPHOLLAND. Dio. Liverpool.—Deferred.
- 7.—No. 8752.—SOUTHWARK, S. PAUL. Dio. Rochester.—Deferred.
- 8.—No. 8139.—PLUMSTEAD, S. JOHN. Dio. Rochester.—A grant of £280 was voted in June, 1877, towards building this Church, but the building was not carried out. Fresh plans have now been prepared, by which the cost will be reduced to about one-half, and the accommodation from 788 to 602. 250 pews are to be rented. The applicant is the Rev. E. J. Doherty; Architect, Mr. C. H. Cooke, London.—Grant reduced from £280 to £180.
- 9.—No. 8776.—ESSENDON. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred under Rule XXXIII.
- 10.—No. 8762.—BICKINGTON. Dio. Exeter.—Deferred.
- 11.—No. 8780.—KINTBURY. Dio. Oxford.—Church of Norman origin. It was repaired in 1858 at a cost of £1320; it is now very dilapidated. The interior is most inconveniently arranged, the seats so close together that it is impossible to kneel, and they are most uncomfortable. The estimated cost is £2635. Applicant, Rev. W. F. Campbell; Architects, Messrs. Bodley and Garner, London.—£50 voted.
- 12.—No. 8778.—LLANRWST, S. GRWST. Dio. S. Asaph.—Church built A.D. 1475; repaired in 1874, assisted by a grant of £20 from this Society. The building is now fairly good. Additional Church accommodation is urgently needed. Estimated cost, £1700. Applicant, Rev. H. Jones; Architects, Messrs. Paley and Austen, Lancaster.—£50 voted.
- 13.—No. 8782.—NERQUIS, near Mold. Dio. S. Asaph.—Church built A.D. 1300; repaired in 1847, assisted by a grant of £50 from this Society. The walls and roofs are very dilapidated, and the internal fittings most inconvenient. Estimated cost, £1630. Applicant, Rev. J. H. Lloyd; Architect, Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, London.—£40 voted.
- 14.—No. 8777.—NYMET, S. GEORGE. Dio. Exeter.—Deferred.
- 15.—No. 8781.—STONE, near Aylesbury. Dio. Oxford.—Church built A.D. 1150; partially repaired in 1843. It is now very dilapidated, and in parts unsafe. Estimated cost, £2450. Applicant, Rev. J. L. Challis; Architect, Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, London.—£40 voted.
- 16.—No. 8779.—TWYFORD, S. MARY. Dio. Oxford.—Church built A.D. 1845, and is in good repair, but additional accommodation is much wanted. Estimated cost, £1400. Applicant, Rev. E. G. Wilkinson; Architect, Mr. B. E. Ferrey, London.—£50 voted.
- 17.—No. 8707.—TEMPLE NORMANTON, near Chesterfield. Dio. Lichfield.—Church built A.D. 1623. It is very dilapidated in consequence of the coal having been got out near the edifice: it is not fit for divine worship, and, besides, the accommodation is wholly inadequate for the congregation that attend. The principal landowner is a Roman Catholic. Estimated cost, £1060. Applicant, Rev. W. Barnes; Architects, Messrs. Rollinson and Son, Chesterfield.

The following applications for further aid were next considered:—

18.—No. 8702.—LONG MARSTON, near TRING. Dio. S. Alban's.—Deferred as before.

19.—No. 8714.—LEWES, ALL SAINTS. A letter was read, dated November 29, 1882, stating that the portion of the work now to be done will cost £2061, instead of, as was supposed, £1870; and after making every exertion to raise funds there is still

a large deficiency. Grant voted May 25, 1882, £25. Applicant, Rev. C. F. Nolloth.—£10 added, making in all £35.

The following applications for aid from the Mission Buildings Fund were then entertained :—

20.—M. B. F., No. 467.—THE CULVERT, in the parish of Darwen. Dio. Manchester.—The district in which this Mission Church is to be erected has a population of 3500, and no Church near. Four-fifths of the population are Dissenters, owing to the neglect of the Church in previous years, and want of Church accommodation. Estimated cost, £1050. Applicant, Rev. H. H. Moore.—£40 voted.

21.—M. B. F., No. 483.—GREENHILL GROVE, in the parish of Little Ilford. Dio. S. Alban's.—This School-Church is near the inhabitants, who number 1200, and are rapidly increasing ; the Parish Church is most inconveniently situated, and far from the village. A grant is expected from the National Society and Diocesan Fund. Estimated cost, £600. Applicant, Rev. A. T. W. Shadwell.—£25 voted.

22.—M. B. F., No. 445.—RHOSROBIN, in the parish of Gwersyllt, near Wrexham. Dio. S. Asaph.—During the past ten years the population has nearly doubled itself ; the increase has principally been in the direction in which this building is to be erected ; the site selected is in the centre of the people. A few years ago there were but a few scattered houses ; now there is a population of 1200. The building will be a Day School, on Sundays used for divine service. Estimated cost, £900. Applicant, Rev. J. Dobell.—£35 voted.

23.—M. B. F., No. 472.—DARRENFELLEN, near Llanelly. Dio. S. David's.—A letter was read, dated November 21, 1882, stating that the work is completed, and is in every respect adapted for the purpose it is intended for ; the building will cost considerably more than was supposed when the grant was voted. Grant voted July 20, 1882, £5. Applicant, Rev. A. Griffiths.—£5 additional voted, making £10 in all.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	Chichester . . .	£ 35
1 . . .	Lichfield . . .	20
1 . . .	Manchester . . .	40
3 . . .	Oxford . . .	140
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	180
1 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	25
3 . . .	S. Asaph . . .	125
2 . . .	S. David's . . .	110
<hr/> 13	Total	<hr/> £675

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows :—

9 . . .	General Fund . . .	£565
4 . . .	Mission Buildings Fund .	110
<hr/> 13		<hr/> £675

South Lancing Church.

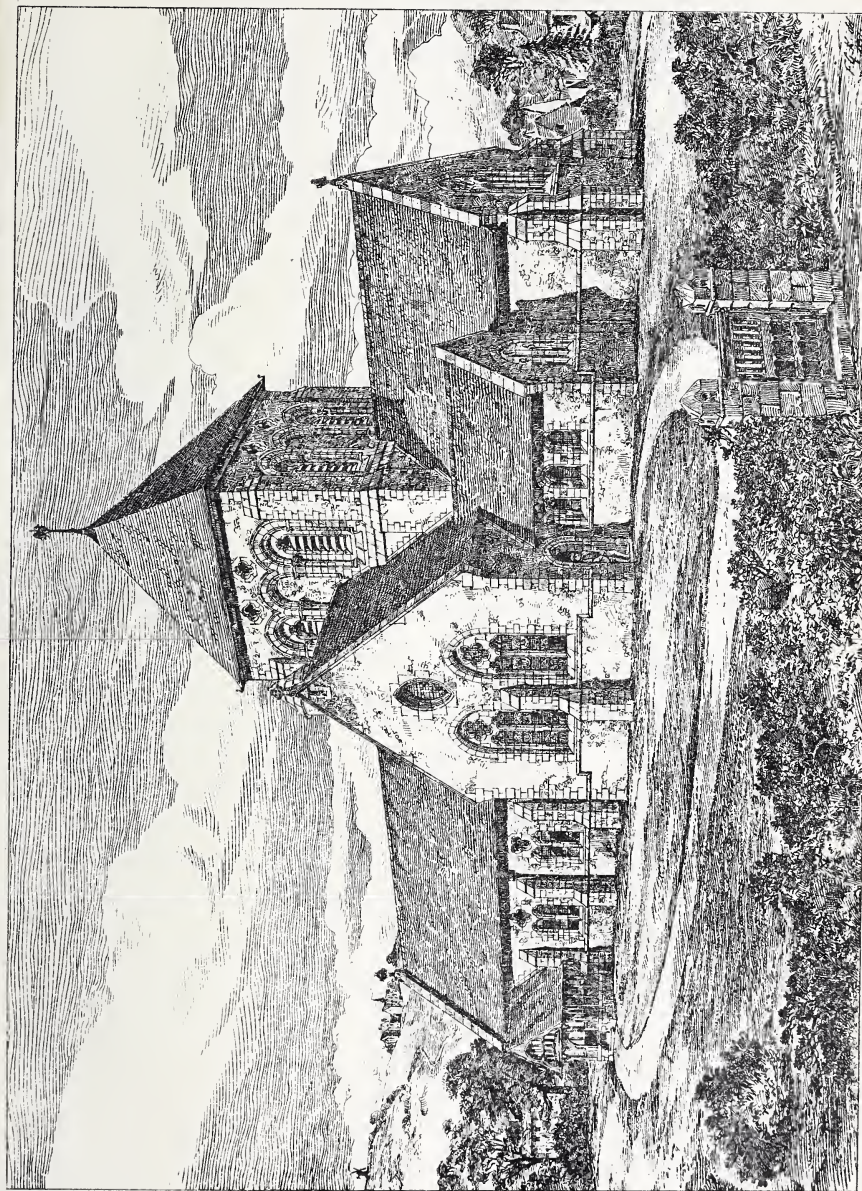
THE village of Lancing, in Sussex, is not without historical interest. Its name is derived from W. Lancing, who landed on the coast of the South Saxons soon after Hengist and Horsa. With him landed Cissa, from whom Cissbury Hill, a Roman camp, and Chichester (Cissæ Castra), derive their names.

It consists of two villages. The older, North Lancing, represented a different manorial holding in early times. The De Brok's were the owners; from them it passed through the Poynings to the Gorings. South Lancing was held by the Lord of Broadwater, Robert de Sauvage. The present owner, James Martin Carr-Lloyd, Esq., is the lord of both manors.

The village proper round the existing Church is stationary. That part of it which is near the sea is growing, being much frequented by people who like a quiet sea-side resort. It has been called the "Madeira of England." The total population is about 1000, including the residents at the College of SS. Nicholas and Mary, which is about a mile distant. There are not more than 300 inhabitants in the old village. The Church, which is dedicated to S. James-the-Less, was probably begun soon after the Norman invasion. The west door and south porch are good examples of Norman work, and some Norman billet mouldings still exist in the chancel. The nave and aisles were considerably modernized in the reign of Edward III., while in the arcades, both north and south, there occurs some Perpendicular work.

The population of South Lancing is about 700, and to meet their wants it was determined to build a new Church. The architect chosen was Mr. W. H. Romaine-Walker, of 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C., a pupil of the late G. E. Street, Esq., R.A. It was the object of the architect to adhere as closely as possible to the old type of the Sussex Churches, as will be seen from reference to the lithograph from the drawing which was exhibited in the Royal Academy.

The plan is cruciform: the eastern arch of the central tower forms the chancel arch. There are separate vestries for clergy



J. Heyman del.

New Church, South Lancing, Sussex:

W. R. Romaine Walker, Architect:

and choir, fitted with all conveniences. The external walls are to be built of flint rubble, with Box ground Bath dressings. This stone is also used for the internal arches, piers, &c. The rest of the internal stonework is to be of Corsham Down Bath stone. The internal jambs and arches to windows will be of chalk. S. John's Common tiles are used for the roofs, except that of the tower, which is of oak shingle. All the woodwork is of pitch-pine. The accommodation is for 500. A most liberal grant was made by the Incorporated Church Building Society of £320, and by the Chichester Diocesan Society of £50. Other munificent subscriptions have come in from various quarters. The site, which is a very commanding one, has been given by the Lord of the Manor. The building for the present is delayed, owing to the severe illness of the Vicar, the Rev. F. F. Watson.

How the Rich Parishes may help the Poor Ones.

THE following appeal by a well-known layman has been recently circulated in Chislehurst, and as it appears to us to be of such wide interest, we have printed it in full, with the writer's permission:—

“It may be remembered by some to whom this is sent that about Christmas last there appeared in the columns of the *Times* a letter signed with the initial ‘F.,’ and a few days afterwards another, signed ‘A London Merchant.’ Both were addressed to the Bishop of Rochester, their object being to call attention to the spiritual destitution of South London. Those who travel to the City by the South Eastern Railway, have doubtless cast their eyes, from time to time, to the right and left of the line between New Cross and Spa Road Stations, and many of them have probably wished that they could see near each Board school a Church, as a witness to the dwellers in that dreary region that they have something more to do than acquire secular knowledge, and something more to strive after than the meat that perisheth. Every Board school implies a surrounding

population of men, women, and children requiring a House of God, and at least two clergymen to minister to them in spiritual things.

“Near this line of railway there is a spot to which I wish to draw serious attention. It is called ‘S. Helena Gardens.’ Lately they were tea-gardens, but now the land has been sold by order of the Court of Chancery, and has been purchased by persons of the ‘speculative builder’ class. They gave a very high price for the gardens, and they are willing to sell a site for a Church, &c., at a price that will leave them little or no profit.

“‘Speculative builders’ are not generally persons who will give or sell cheaply a site for a Church, unless they think that if one is built the value of their land will be improved. In connexion with weekly tenements it is sad to say that a Church does not add to their value. This is a strong argument how much has to be done among the wage-earning classes to raise them to a higher life.

“At the spot named the three following ecclesiastical parishes meet, viz. S. James’, Hatcham, with about 17,000 souls; All Saints’, Rotherhithe, with about 13,000; and S. Barnabas, Rotherhithe, with about 6800; making in all about 37,500 souls, which will probably be increased to 40,000 in the course of a very short time, when the ‘S. Helena Gardens’ are covered with houses.

“The ‘Gardens’ referred to are the only available piece of freehold land in the locality not built upon: therefore, if it is, as I believe it is, most desirable that a Church should be provided for the poor who live there, a site should be at once secured. There will be no difficulty in making a new ecclesiastical parish, to contain 8000 or 10,000 souls, without diminishing the labours of the clergy of the neighbouring parishes, who are simply unable to cope with the work for the multitudes now, nominally, under their pastoral care.

“Now it has occurred to me: Will Chislehurst, as a parish, take up one district—the one that I have called attention to, or any other that may be chosen? I have mentioned this special district for several reasons: (1) We pass it constantly in our

journeys to and from the City. (2) There is a site² obtainable. (3) A clergyman has been found willing to devote himself to this particular place and work, a man selected by the Bishop of Rochester, and highly recommended by the Rev. John Scarth, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Milton-next-Gravesend, with whom he has worked as curate, and by the Rev. E. J. Beck, Rector of the mother Church of Rotherhithe.

"In poor and populous neighbourhoods much external help, both pecuniary and personal, is needed ; and the giving of such help might form a bond of union between a well-to-do parish, like Chislehurst, and a poor one, like Rotherhithe.

"A year or two ago Eton College took a poor district of East London (Hackney Wick) under its special care, and has sent two Etonians to labour there, and having secured a site, is now about to call in another Etonian, as architect, to prepare plans for a Church, &c. In the meantime divine service is held in an iron building. Marlborough College quickly followed the example set by Eton. It chose (under the advice of the Bishop of Bedford) a poor and populous district in the parish of Tottenham, where a clergyman—a Marlburian—is now doing good work. Winchester, likewise, is taking its part in mission work at Portsea ; and I hear that Harrow is about to do the same in some poor locality of Kensington. Other colleges and schools have undertaken similar work, or are preparing to do so.

"If Chislehurst will take a district in Rotherhithe under its special care, it may be anticipated that other well-to-do towns and suburban parishes will follow the example.

"I have mentioned my idea to a few Chislehurst friends, and it has been well received. May I ask if you would be willing to take part in this movement? Nothing would encourage the Bishop of Rochester more in his arduous task of supplying the London portion of his diocese with clergymen and places of worship, than a parish like Chislehurst taking a poor South London district under its protection. RICHARD FOSTER.

"P.S.—While this letter was in course of preparation, the

² It was found necessary to secure the site in question, or it might have been impossible to obtain it in a few weeks' time.

Bishop of Rochester's 'Pastoral to the Laity' appeared, dealing with his scheme for the erection of at least ten new Churches. It deserves the attentive consideration of our fellow-citizens, and especially of the dwellers in 'Greater London.'

"HOMEWOOD, CHISLEHURST.

"*December, 1882.*"

S. John the Evangelist, Caterham Valley.

THIS new Church has been erected to supply the want of a large and increasing population, which has sprung up within the last twenty years round the station which is now the terminus of the Caterham Valley branch of the Brighton Railway.

The building was designed by Mr. W. Bassett-Smith, of John Street, Adelphi, and the style he has adopted is fourteenth century, "Flowing Decorated." It consists of a good chancel, forty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, with a large five-light east window, and with organ-chamber and vestry on the south side; a nave with north and south aisles, seventy-six feet long by sixty-three feet wide; and a north porch. It is intended to add the tower at the west end as soon as the funds will permit.

The aisles are divided from the nave by arcades, each of five arches, with clustered columns. The chancel arch is moulded, and supported on corbels and angle-shafts, and at the west end there is a lofty arch which will be an effective feature when the western tower is carried out.

The walls are built of stone, and have good traceried windows, varied in their patterns. The inside of the walls is faced with Reigate stone, instead of plaster. Pitch-pine has been used for the seats in the nave and aisles, and wainscot oak for the chancel fittings. The accommodation provided is for 750 adults.

Towards the cost of the erection of this Church the Incorporated Society granted £200, and a similar grant was obtained from the Rochester Diocesan Society. The remainder has had to be provided by donations and subscriptions. Among the special gifts are a richly embroidered altar-cloth, a handsome stone pulpit, and a brass eagle.



S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, CATERHAM VALLEY.

The font is an old one which once belonged to the Church in Caterham village. It has been carefully restored under the direction of the architect, and now forms an interesting feature in the new church.

The site purchased for the Church is sufficiently large to allow of a parsonage-house being erected upon it ; and the Committee hope to be able to obtain funds to complete the tower, and erect a suitable house for the Vicar.

Ways and Means.

A WELSH country Rector writes :—" I send you our collection after Harvest Thanksgiving held yesterday, the Church being, I am thankful to say, full. The net amount from the congregation was 2s. 3d. My parishioners *won't give*. Often the collection from the whole congregation, including twelve communicants, amounts to 3d.!!!"

The Incumbent of a manufacturing parish of 7100, mostly artisans, writes :—" All the large mills are either co-operative or in the hands of Dissenters. I have raised nearly £2000 in sums of £50 and less. Scores of working people have given from £1 up to £5, and in some cases £10. One working-class family have given nearly £20 amongst them. My people have been taught to give. At our schoolroom services the weekly offertory is between £3 and £4. The Harvest Festival collection was £28, and most of it in silver. On that day at the early celebration there were forty communicants, all of the working-classes with one exception. There was no copper coin in the bag, and, with two half-crowns only, the amount was 24s.—over 7d. per head."

Another clergyman, who has for many years been struggling to raise funds to complete a much-needed Church (already partially built) in a large, poor London suburban district, writes, in an Advent Pastoral to his congregation :—" The subscriptions to our Building Fund have come in remarkably well, and I begin to see my way to signing the contract for the next stage of our Church without any risk of debt. We are, however,

about £300 short, and this must come in before I put pen to paper. I maintain, and always will maintain, that debt is dishonest: and if it requires faith to get into debt, then so far forth, I have no faith!"

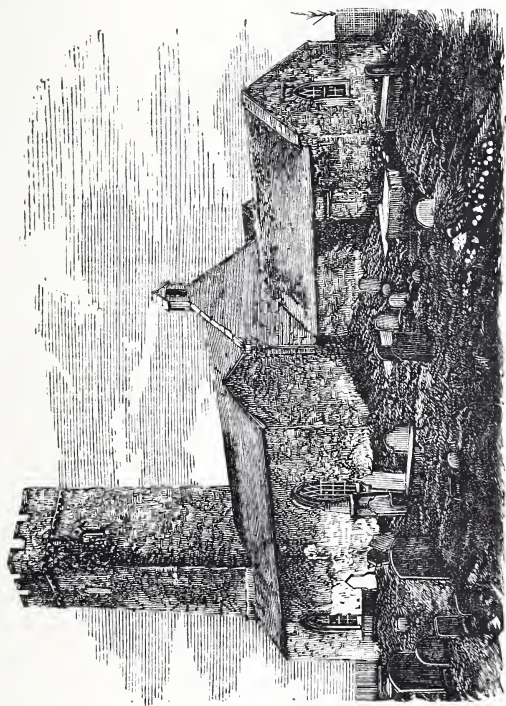
The friend who has sent us this letter says very truly:—"The paper that I have marked is worthy of being printed in gold. How much trouble would be saved, and how much scandal, if all clergymen would act in like manner!"

Stepnton Church, Pembrokeshire.

THIS interesting Church was built in the thirteenth century, and, from its situation on the highest ground in the neighbourhood, the noble old tower is visible for many miles in all directions. In the great Civil War it was frequently occupied by the contending parties, as were several of the Churches in the vicinity.

During the last quarter of a century it fell into a sad state of dilapidation, and became wholly unfit for public worship. About two years ago a Committee was formed for the purpose of raising funds for its repair, as it had to be closed for worship, and service held in the school-room, which is far too small to contain the congregation; the new Vicar having attracted a greater number than for many years had attended the Parish Church. After unremitting exertions, and exhausting every source in the locality, they have raised £700, leaving an equal amount still to be obtained. The Incorporated Church Building Society have granted a sum of £60 in aid, for which the Committee are very grateful.

Though the parish is large (nearly 7000 acres), extending in one direction about seven miles, there is not a single resident landowner, nor even a wealthy inhabitant; while the people of the town of Milford, at one corner of the parish, having their own district church to support entirely (there being no endowment), cannot be expected to contribute largely. Moreover, the majority of the inhabitants of the parish are Nonconformists.



STEYNTON CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.

The farmers in the parish, both Church-people and Dissenters, have come forward nobly.

The Vicar and Committee earnestly hope that they may be able to complete the work now in hand, so as to have the Church reopened for divine service next summer.

On removing the font—an unsightly structure, apparently of rubble plastered over—an Early English one of Bath stone was revealed ; the cistern on the summit of the short column was found to be broken in halves, and to support it the pillar had been surrounded by a rubble casing. The aisles are separated from the nave by an arcade, and on reducing the size of the square pillars of the arches, in each pier was discovered a recess about seven inches square, and occupying nearly the thickness of the pillar ; in each of these recesses was a human thigh-bone, but no vestige of anything else. The bones were carefully replaced ; but all efforts to ascertain the meaning of these deposits have been unavailing. Perhaps some reader of the CHURCH BUILDER may be able to throw some light upon the subject. It may be added that both in the tower and in the body of the Church, some handsome windows of ancient date have been discovered. These will be reopened ; but it will be seen from the above estimated cost, that nothing will be spent in unnecessary ornamentation, the main object of the Committee being to obtain a place of worship somewhat worthy of its purpose.

The smallest contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged, through the post, by the Rev. E. Humphrey Jones, Vicar, or by Captain G. A. Macfarlane, R.N., Hon. Secretary to the Committee, Milford Haven.

Church Accommodation.

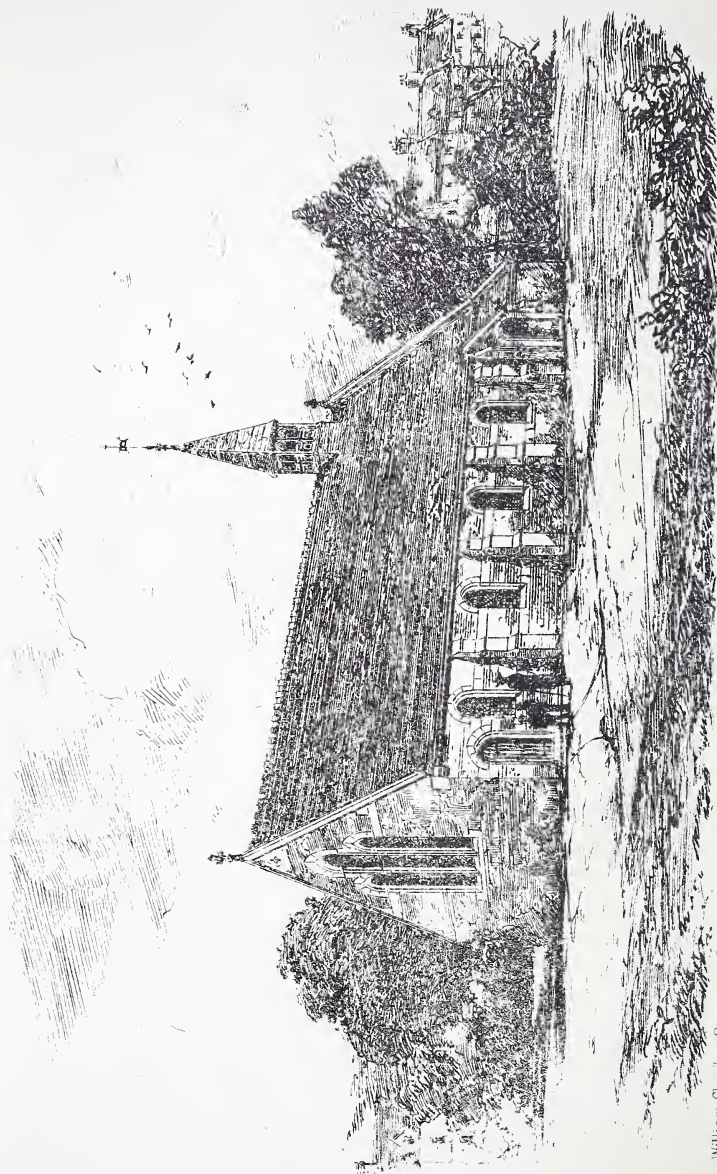
WE are sometimes asked what may be considered a due provision of Church sittings (or, as Dr. Hook loved to call them, “kneelings”) for a parish. The following extract from a statement of the Bishop of London’s Fund may be useful to incumbents of town parishes :—

“Two standards have been adopted as necessary for the efficient working of the parochial system.

“In the first place, we assume that one clergyman cannot efficiently minister to a population of more than 2000 souls, and in this number we suppose to be included an average proportion of Dissenters, Roman Catholics, and others.

“In the second place, we assume, as a basis of calculation, that if the population generally were in the habit of attending public worship, the Church of England would be responsible for providing accommodation for at least 25 per cent., or one in four of the population, after making allowance for the efforts of all other religious bodies.

“This second standard we have adopted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Report on the Religious Condition of the Population, prepared by Mr. Horace Mann, for the Registrar-General, in connexion with the Census of 1851. Mr. Mann there assumed, and apparently with good reason (after making due allowance for the aged, the infirm, and the young, as well as for those who, from various causes, might be unable to attend divine worship), that about 58 per cent. of the whole population might attend, if they were willing, either in Churches or Chapels, according to the religious bodies to which they belonged, and that therefore accommodation ought to be provided by the Church and by Dissenters for this number. It appears, however, that in the Diocese of London little more than half this provision is made, or about 29 per cent. being furnished by the Church, and 11 per cent. by Dissenters of various denominations. Supposing, then, that the whole required accommodation (that is, for 58 per cent. of the population) were to be furnished in the same proportion, it is evident that about 36 per cent. ought to be provided by the Church of England, and about 22 per cent. by Dissenters of all kinds. Instead of 36 per cent., we have adopted the standard of 25 per cent., or one in four (that is, nearly a third less than the proportion calculated by Mr. Mann), as the minimum amount of Church accommodation which ought, in due time, to be provided by the Church of England. In making this deduction, we have been influenced by the desire to put forward as moderate and practical



William Charles Street, Arch^t

Thomas Keli & Son, Photo^l

ST. CUTHBERT'S SUNDAY SCHOOL & TEMPORARY CHURCH
FORDWYCH ROAD, KILBURN.

a view as possible of the wants of the diocese ; and we would again repeat that it is adopted after due allowance has been made for the estimated proportions of Dissenters, Roman Catholics, Jews, &c., as well as for the aged, the infirm, and the young."

S. Cuthbert's Mission Church, Kilburn.

AMONG the numerous recent Church extensions in the metropolis is a provision just made for the district of S. Cuthbert, Kilburn. Some few years ago the district of Holy Trinity, of which the Rev. Henry Sharpe is Vicar, was formed out of the parish of Hampstead. This district includes Finchley Road and West End, Hampstead. A separate district has since been formed for West End, called Emmanuel, of which the Rev. Edmund Davys, M.A., is the Incumbent-designate ; and now, in consequence of the rapid increase of London in the south-western or Kilburn end of Hampstead, a new district, called S. Cuthbert, has just been formed, of which the Rev. Walter J. Watkins is the Incumbent-designate. A valuable site for a Church has been given by Mr. Powell Cotton's trustees ; and to meet the immediate necessity a building, 60 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and 31 ft. 6 in. wide, inside, has just been completed and opened for service as a temporary Church ; this will hereafter become the permanent Sunday-school, the cost of a temporary building being thus saved and utilized for Church purposes. The annexed illustration will give a good general idea of its external appearance. The walls are faced with red bricks with white brick strings, and Box ground stone dressings to windows and doors ; the interior is lined with a timber dado four feet high, above which the walls are of London stocks, relieved by bands of red bricks, or diaper patterns of different coloured bricks. There is a furnace chamber beneath, and the building is heated by hot-water pipes ; while the lighting is by three-light pendants from each roof principal. The roof is a strong timber one, covered first with matched boarding, then with felt, and then with slates. The floor is solid wood block, laid herring-bone pattern on a six-inch bed of

concrete. As at present benched, the building will seat 198 adults and 142 children, together 340. By placing the benches a little closer, and providing extra chairs, a total of about 400 persons can be accommodated. The total cost, including heating, gas, seating, and architect's commission, was under £1000. The organ and some extra furniture and fittings have increased the expenses to about £1100, and £150 has been paid for some extra land with a view to providing room for a parsonage, as well as the permanent Church and Sunday-school. The architect is Mr. William C. Street, of 4, Westminster Chambers, and the builders are Messrs. Dove Bros., of Islington. Subscriptions in aid of the fund for building the permanent Church will be received by the Rev. Walter J. Watkins, Fordwyck Road, Kilburn, N.W.

Cornish Churches.

From the "Builder."

AT a recent meeting of the S. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, Mr. J. Sedding, Architect, read the following paper:—

Cornish Churches are what outsiders would call "mean" edifices. They are of small proportions, and low, and very much like one another, and they would be generally considered to be deficient in architectural interest, both on account of similarity of type and detail. There are many points of similarity between the Churches of Devon and Cornwall, and as Devonshire Churches partake of many of the characteristics of Somersetshire Churches, we may say that so far as the *genus* is concerned, the work of the three counties is allied. But if they had to be classified in order of architectural merit, they would have to stand thus: Cornwall good, Devon better, Somerset best. Devon echoes Somerset; Cornwall echoes Devon. Cradle-roofs abound in all three counties. In Cornwall there is no other type of roof. In Devonshire the generality are of that type. In Somerset there are a great number of that type, but a great variety of other types also. So, there is the same peculiarity of aisles continued to full extent of the chancel, the aisles having pitched roofs of the same description as the nave, but somewhat smaller. This

accounted for the absence of clerestory windows: I know of only Callington, Lostwithiel, Fowey, and North Petherwin. Again, in Devon and Cornwall there is an absence of any architectural distinction or break at the chancel. I know of only three cases with chancel arches, at Tavistock, Bodmin, and North Hill (and the latter was removed about fifty years ago for safety's sake, but responds of the corresponding arch in the north arch are still visible). In each case the responds to arches die up near the roof, while the arches themselves are scarcely visible, as they almost merge in the roofs. I have said that the architecture of the three western counties is of the same genus, but it would be wrong to suppose that the work of each county had not its own peculiarities and distinctive characteristics. Any one familiar with them soon finds these differences out, and is able to mark how strongly local types and local tricks of method prevail. Cornwall is a remote place, and remoteness in the Middle Ages implied inaccessibility. It was not only remote, but it was little known and visited, for it is strange to note how few large mediæval houses of any pretensions exist in the county. This remoteness and isolation were, of course, favourable to the growth of individuality of character. The builders had no one to please but themselves, and as neither the coach nor the railway was running then, there was little chance of their traditional types being interfered with, or of their seeing work in other parts of England which would put them out of conceit with their own. The earlier periods of mediæval architecture are but sparsely illustrated. The remains of Norman work are not numerous. There are two bays of a Norman arcade at Lelant; there are also portions of Norman arcades at S. Germans, North Petherwin, and S. Breward; and other Norman remains at Manaccan, St. Cleer, Tintagel, Mylor, and Landwednack. Early English work is rare. S. Anthony's, near Falmouth, is said to be the best example. I have met with several cases, such as S. Levan, Newlyn East, and S. Wendron, where one or more of the transepts of a thirteenth-century Church have been left standing, whilst the rest of the structure was destroyed by builders of a later date. The Decorated work which remains is of a high character, as at

South Hill, Sheviocke, S. Ives near Liskeard, North Hill, S. Thomas's Chapel at Bodmin, S. Columb, S. Austell, and Lostwithiel. The stone employed in work of early date is Polyphant or Cataclose stone. The prevailing type of the architecture of Cornwall is of various stages of the fifteenth century. One of the most interesting phases of Cornish work is that which was done in the early part of the sixteenth century. This period is represented at the Church of S. Mary Magdalen, Launceston, and at S. Mary's, Truro, which are remarkable for their elaborate external panelling—that at the former is done in granite, and that at the latter in Pentuan stone. The tower at Probus,³ which is, without exception, the finest in Cornwall, is also of this date (1530).

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

THE American Church Building Committee, under the presidency of the Right Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, are actively prosecuting their scheme of raising one million dollars by 1883, the centennial anniversary of Bishop Seabury's election. We extract from their appeal of October 7th, 1882, the following words:—

“The appointment of the living ministry and the provision of houses of worship go hand-in-hand. The preaching at the wayside, the room in the dwelling, the school-house, the public hall, must give place to the sanctuary of strength and of beauty. The upper chamber in Jerusalem was a precious place of worship. Nevertheless, the cathedral became necessary in due time. So, where the settlement is begun, and the people are poor, help must be extended from without. The Church of England has recognized this fact through her Church Building Society, aiding to build⁴ churches in more than one-half the parishes of England and Wales, at a cost to the Society of \$4,430,000.”

A NOVEL CENSUS.—On Sunday evening, the 26th of November last, between the hours of six and eight o'clock, a public worship and public-house census was taken in Kilburn, under the auspices of the Kilburn Temperance Council, with the following result:—There are twenty-five places of public worship in Kilburn, and the number of persons attending on that evening was 5570. There are thirty-five public-houses in Kilburn, and the number of persons who entered them on that evening, between the hours of six and eight o'clock, was 5591.

³ The inhabitants of Altarnun consider that their tower, which is a fine one, is as high as Probus “all but a barleycorn.” We have not been able to verify this.—Ed. C. B.

⁴ There should have been added, “or enlarge or otherwise improve the accommodation in.”—ED. C. B.

Reviews.

Messrs. Rivingtons have sent us some pretty little reprints of well-known works, which are now issued in a neat and handsome form. The series called *Aids to the Inner Life* consists of "The Christian Year," "The Imitation of Christ," by Thomas à Kempis; "The Devout Life," by S. Francis of Sales; "The Spiritual Combat," by L. Scupoli; and "The Hidden Life of the Soul," by Grou.

Another series consists of a miniature edition of Adams' beautiful Allegories:—*The Shadow of the Cross*, *The Old Man's Home*, *The Distant Hills*, and *The King's Messengers*.

Sunrise, *Noon*, and *Sunset* form another set of pocket volumes, full of apt quotations from writers of many schools of thought, collected by Mrs. H. L. Sidney Lear.

Lastly, the same publishers have issued the *Precious Stones*, by the same gifted lady, in one handsome, well-printed 32mo vol.

The tasteful way in which all these books are bound makes them doubly attractive.

We have received the numbers of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (Kent and Co.) during the present year. The interest of the local information is fully sustained. Bedfordshire is likely, we hear, to start a similar publication.

Received with thanks:—*The Builder*. *Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*. No. 1 of the *Journal of the National Society for Preserving the Memorials of the Dead* (Reeves).

*Quarterly List of Amounts received, from all Sources, in aid of the
Church Building Society.*

* * * The letter *O* denotes Offertory or Collection; *M*, Meeting; *S*, Subscription; *D*, Donation; *L*, Legacy; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1882. **Canterbury.**

Oct.	28	Dymchurch	O	£7	0	0
Nov.	6	Gladstone, Rev. H. S.	S	2	2	0
	11	Hernhill	O	1	6	0
		Thorpe, Rev. J. F.	D	0	14	0
	22	Harty	O	2	0	0
	28	Plaistow	O	2	5	7
Dec.	1	Blore, Rev. Dr.	S	1	1	0
		Drake, Rev. R.	S	1	1	0
	7	Dimock, Rev. N.	S	1	1	0
	13	Lawrence, H., Esq.	S	1	1	0
	14	D'Oyly, Rev. C. J.	S	1	1	0
	20	Watson, Major	S	1	1	0

£21 13 7

York.

Oct.	18	Paull	O	2	0	0
	28	Romanby, S. James	O	1	1	6
Nov.	3	Anonymous	D	50	0	0

£53 1 6

London.

Sept.	30	Mathews, J. H., Esq.	D	5	0	0
Oct.	9	Hessey, Ven. Arch- deacon	D	5	5	0
	14	Burnett, F. W., Esq.	S	1	1	0

1882. **London—(continued).**

Oct.	17	Ingram, Rev. A. J.	S	£1	1	0
		Ditto, Master A. R.	S	0	5	0
	18	East Acton, S. Dun- stan	O	7	18	0
	27	Marylebone, S. Cy- prius	O	5	15	5
	28	King, Rev. W. T. and Mrs.	D	0	5	0
Nov.	2	Saunders, H. C., Esq.	D	10	10	0
	3	Ruislip	O	1	1	0
	4	Blomfield, A. W., Esq.	S	5	0	0
		Ditto	D	20	0	0
		W. D.	D	5	0	0
		Anon.	D	0	5	0
	6	R. S. T. U.	D	0	5	0
		Black, A., Esq. ...	D	19	19	0
		Ditto (M.B.F.) ...	D	19	19	0
	7	Bertie, Lady L. ...	D	10	0	0
	9	Dalston, S. Mark	O	17	16	1
		Ditto (M.B.F.) ...	O	17	16	1
		Pilkington, Rev. J. G.	D	10	10	0
		Geo. C. H.	D	1	0	0
	10	Anon.	D	0	5	0
	11	Tennant, Mrs. W.	S	5	0	0

1882. **London—(continued).**

<i>Nov.</i>	13	Cossart, W., Esq....	S	£0	10	0
	14	Albany Street, Christ Ch., S. Pancras..	O	14	17	4
	20	Lothbury, S. Mar- garet (M.B.F.)...	O	2	7	9
	21	Anon (M.B.F.) ...	D	0	5	0
		Hanover Square, S. George	O	34	17	3
	23	Anon.	D	0	10	0
	24	Hackney Ch. Fund	A	8	4	5
	25	Ward, J. F., Esq....	S	1	1	0
	27	Colley, H. Davies, Esq.	D	3	3	0
	29	Notting Hill, Christ Church	O	2	14	2
<i>Dec.</i>	4	Scott, J. O., Esq....	S	1	1	0
	6	Old Ford, S. Paul..	O	0	17	6
		St. Aubyn, J. P., Esq.	S	1	1	0
	7	Cutts, Rev. Dr. E. L.	S	1	1	0
	9	S. E.	S	2	2	0
		J. G.	S	2	2	0
		Beckwith, T.P., Esq.	S	2	0	0
		Jemmett, Rev. J. F.	S	1	1	0
	12	Hammersmith, S. Luke	O	4	10	8
	13	Webb, Rev. B.....	S	1	1	0
		Office Box (M.B.F.)	O	1	3	1
				<u>£257 6 7</u>		

Durham.

<i>Oct.</i>	9	Harton	O	2	0	0
<i>Nov.</i>	4	Westoe, S. Michael	O	5	4	4
<i>Dec.</i>	7	Crook	O	1	0	0
	8	Parr, Mrs. G.....	S	1	1	0
		Heworth, S. Alban	O	0	10	6
	19	Westoe	O	3	3	6
		Whickham	O	5	0	0
		Monkwearmouth, the Venerable Bede	O	1	1	0
	22	Cook, Rev. Canon	S	1	1	0
				<u>£20 1 4</u>		

Winchester.

<i>Sept.</i>	28	Elstead	O	1	13	10
<i>Oct.</i>	13	Buttmer, Rev. A....	S	3	3	0
	30	Sumner, Rev. J. M.	S	1	1	0
<i>Nov.</i>	3	Druitt, J., Esq.....	S	1	0	0
		Sewell, Miss	D	0	5	0
	4	Blunt, Rev. A. C....	S	1	1	0
		Buttmer, Rev. R. D.	S	1	1	0
		Richardson, Miss...	S	1	1	0
	6	Currey, W., Esq....	D	10	10	0
	8	Sykes, Rev. W.	D	5	0	0
	9	Wilson, Rev. R. F..	D	5	0	0
	13	Lee, Rev. Canon....	S	1	1	0
	15	Medlicott, Rev. W. E.	S	1	0	0

1882. **Winchester—(continued).**

<i>Dec.</i>	7	Hewson, Mrs.	S	£2	2	0
		Bramley	O	7	8	6
	8	Charlesworth, Rev. J. R.	S	1	1	0
	9	Bircham, F. T., Esq. (1882-83)	S	2	2	0
		Ditto (1882-83) (M.B.F.)	S	2	2	0
	16	Jacob, Ven. Archd.	S	2	2	0
				<u>£49 14 4</u>		

Bangor.

<i>Sept.</i>	27	Aber (M.B.F.).....	O	1	0	0
<i>Oct.</i>	17	Llanfairfechan, Christ Ch. & Parish Ch.O		1	17	0
<i>Nov.</i>	7	Jones, Miss	D	20	0	0
				<u>£22 17 0</u>		

Bath and Wells.

<i>Oct.</i>	4	Staple Fitzpaine-cum- Bickenhall & Or- chard Portman...A		2	10	0
	5	Cheddar	O	5	6	6
	9	Anon.	D	0	2	0
	11	Sweet, H., Esq. ...	D	2	0	0
	17	Timberscombe.....	O	0	16	0
	25	Nash, Rev. E. H. D	O	1	0	0
<i>Nov.</i>	3	Methuen, Rev. T. P.	S	1	1	0
	4	Upton Noble (1881)	O	0	8	1
		Baker, Rev. W. C. S	S	1	1	0
	15	Middle Chinnock...	O	0	7	6
	20	Rowbarton, S. An- drew	O	3	14	9
	28	Monkton Combe...	O	0	10	0
<i>Dec.</i>	16	Mackay, G. M. Esq.	D	5	0	0
	19	Mapleton, Rev. H. M.	S	1	1	0
		Badgworth	O	0	19	0
				<u>£25 16 10</u>		

Carlisle.

<i>Nov.</i>	2	Buttanshaw, Rev. G. S	S	1	1	0
	3	Jeffray, Mrs.	D	10	0	0
	6	Caparn, Rev. W. B. S	S	1	1	0
	2	Kirby, Rev. C. H. (1882-83)	S	1	1	0
		Haverthwaite	O	2	0	0
<i>Dec.</i>	21	Hasell, Rev. G. E., and Mrs.	S	1	1	0
		Ditto (Moiety of Fees)	D	0	10	0
		Aikton	O	1	0	0
	22	Fenton, Rev. T., in lieu of	O	0	5	3
				<u>£17 19 3</u>		

1882.		Chester.			
Oct.	12	Chadkirk	O	£1	12 2
Nov.	3	Hathornthwaite, Rev. R.	D	10	0 0
Dec.	1	Bell, H., Esq., jun.	S	1	0 0
				£12	12 2

		Chichester.			
Oct.	6	Slaugham	O	7	0 0
	26	Ebsworth, Rev G.S.	S	1	1 0
	30	Walker, Rev. R. H.S	S	1	0 0
		Ditto (M.B.F.)....	S	1	0 0
Nov.	1	Edburton, S. Andrew			
			O	1	6 0
		Hurstpierpoint.....	O	5	5 0
	3	Lane, H. C., Esq....	S	2	2 0
	6	Croft, Miss	D	1	0 0
	7	Heene	O	3	1 6
	13	Dendy, Mrs. C. R.	S	1	1 0
	24	Bexhill	O	6	7 4
Dec.	7	Hawkins, Dr. Bisset	S	2	2 0
	8	Stone, Mrs.	S	1	0 0
	9	Milland.....	O	3	1 6
	18	Field, Rev. E.	S	1	1 0
				£37	8 4

		Ely.			
Oct.	6	"Neo"	S	0	5 0
Nov.	6	Linton, Rev. Canon	D	10	0 0
	8	Conybeare, Rev. J. W.	S	0	10 6
	11	Storrs, Rev. J. (M.B.F.)	S	1	0 0
Dec.	8	Wright, Mr. W. R. (M.B.F.)	S	0	2 6
				£11	18 0

		Exeter.			
Oct.	4	Merton	O	1	5 0
		Buckland Brewer...	O	0	8 3
	18	Torquay, S. John...	O	10	0 0
Nov.	3	West Anstey, S. Peter	O	1	10 0
	8	Farmer, Miss (M.B.F.)			
			S	10	0 0
	14	Spencer, Rev. A. (M.B.F.)	S	1	1 0
Dec.	4	Sterry, Rev. F.	S	1	1 0
	5	Paignton, S. John Baptist	O	2	3 5
	9	Salcombe	O	3	11 9
	11	Parker, Rev. F.	S	2	2 0
	19	Spencer, Mrs. E. J. (M.B.F.)	S	2	2 0
				£35	4 5

1882.		Gloucester and Bristol.			
Nov.	7	Jones, J. W., Esq. (M.B.F.)	S	£0	10 0
	8	Deerhurst.....		1	1 0
	11	Ireland, J.C.C., Esq.	S	2	2 0
		Ditto.....	D	1	1 0
	17	Woolcott Park, S. Saviour, Redland	O	7	18 8
	29	Chippenham	O	4	18 4
Dec.	7	Booker, R. A., Esq.	S	1	1 0
		Little, Rev. T. P.	S	0	10 6
	8	Liddell, Rev. W. W. (1882-83)	S	4	4 0
		Ditto (M.B.F.)....	D	5	0 0
	12	Price, Rev. H. H.	S	1	1 0
	15	Hedley, Rev. W.	S	1	1 0
		Tyndall's Park, S. Mary.....	O	2	7 0
				£32	15 6

		Hereford.			
Oct.	16	Leinthall Starkes...	O	1	0 0
		Stoke Edith	O	0	10 0
Nov.	3	Llanvryno	O	1	2 0
	4	Criggion	O	1	0 0
	7	Lander, Rev. J.	D	1	1 0
		Pope, Rev. A. (1882- 83)	S	1	1 0
	11	Baker, Rev. J., and Miss	D	0	10 0
		Wakeman, Sir Offley, Bart. (M.B.F.)....	D	100	0 0
	21	Bridgnorth, S. Mary Mag. (M.B.F.)....	O	3	11 0
	25	Oldbury	O	5	5 4
	28	Cleobury, North ...	O	1	15 1
Dec.	8	Clay, Rev. G. H.	S	1	1 0
	12	Ley, Rev. W. H.	S	1	1 0
	13	Avenbury	O	0	9 0
				£119	6 5

		Lichfield.			
Oct.	17	Madeley	O	3	10 4
	27	Taylor, W. G., Esq.	S	1	1 0
	31	Horninglow, S. John	O	4	18 0
Nov.	7	Gordon, Rev. F.	D	1	1 0
	29	Wolstanton	O	9	6 0
Dec.	7	Haslehurst, Rev. R. K.	S	1	1 0
		Allen, Ven. Archd.	S	1	1 0
	12	Sambrook.....	O	2	0 0
	14	Bakewell	O	4	12 8
		Freer, Rev. T. H. (1882-83)	S	2	0 0
	15	Brookes, Geo., Esq. (1883)	S	2	2 0
	21	Bolas Magna	O	2	5 9
				£34	18 9

1882.		Lincoln.				
Sept.	29	Gedney Hill	.....	O	£1	1 1
		Clark, Rev. G.	.....	S	0	10 6
Oct.	3	Colsterworth	.....	O	3	0 0
		Sneinton	.....	O	5	18 6
		Nottingham, Right				
		Rev. Bishop of...	D	10	0	0
		Skirbeck, S. Nicolas				
			O	0	10	0
	6	Rischolme	.....	O	1	19 10
	13	Nottingham, S. Philip				
			O	3	11	6
			O	3	4	0
Nov.	2	Market Rasen	.....	O		
	3	Stow Mission Church				
		(M.B.F.)	.....	O	1	1 0
		Streatfield, Rev. G. S.				
			D	0	10	0
	9	Harby	.....	O	0	13 0
		Wainfleet, S. Mary	O	0	17	3
	15	Skegness (M.B.F.)	O	0	10	0
	21	Bransdon	.....	O	3	18 3
Dec.	5	New Clee	.....	O	2	9 7
	6	Navenby	.....	O	1	2 9
	7	Lucas, R., Esq.	..	S	3	3 0
	8	White, Rev. Canon	S	2	2	0
		Wilde, Rev. A. S.	S	1	1	0
	9	Moore, Rev. Canon	S	1	1	0
	13	Applebury	.....	O	1	19 1
	20	Old Somerby Parish				
		Church	.....	O	1	0 0
		New Somerby, St.				
		Anne's School				
		Chapel	.....	O	0	11 2
	21	Stubton	.....	O	2	0 0
				<u>£53 14 6</u>		

Liverpool.

Nov.	6	Hornby, Rev. T.	...D	10	0	0
	21	Maghull	.....	O	12	8 9
		Lenton	.....	O	2	5 4
Dec.	12	Liverpool, All Saints				
			O	1	7	6
				<u>£26 1 7</u>		

Llandaff.

Sept.	27	S. Bride's Major	...O	0	18	6
Oct.	4	Lewis, Rev. David				
		(M.B.F.)	.....D	1	1	0
	9	Ewenny Priory				
		(M.B.F.)	.....O	16	10	0
	21	Gronrath Lower				
		Deanery, Western				
		Division, Rural De-				
		canal Meeting	...O	0	11	0
Nov.	3	Ogmore Vale, S.				
		David	.....O	3	0	0
		Lewis, Rev. W.	...S	1	1	0
	15	Pont-aber-Bargoed	O	1	4	6

1882. Llandaff—(continued).

Nov.	15	Undy	.....O	£0	10	0
Dec.	15	Llanvair Kilgeddin,				
		S. Mary	.....O	1	0	0
		Monmouth	.....O	5	8	10
				<u>£31 4 10</u>		

Manchester.

Oct.	12	Whitechapel	.....O	2	0	0
Nov.	8	Clegg, E. A., Esq.	S	5	0	0
		Ditto (M.B.F.)	...S	5	0	0
	11	Chadderton, S. Luke,				
		Mission Churches,				
		and Donation	...O	2	1	3
	21	Accrington, S. James	O	7	5	0
Dec.	4	Charlesworth, T. L.,				
		Esq.	.....S	1	1	0
	15	Elton, All Saints	...O	5	0	0
				<u>£27 7 3</u>		

Newcastle.

Oct.	19	Rennington	.....O	0	15	1
Dec.	21	Spittal	..	O	1	0 0
		Duddo	.....O	0	10	0
				<u>£2 5 1</u>		

Norwich.

Sept.	29	Brisley	.....O	1	6	10
		Gateley	.....O	1	9	8
Oct.	14	Glemham, Great and				
		Little	.....O	1	5	0
	17	Postle, Rev. John	.S	1	1	0
Nov.	9	Crowfoot, Mrs.	...D	5	0	0
	21	Southburgh	.....O	2	7	10
Dec.	2	East Winch	.....O	0	10	0
	7	Walpole, S. Peter	O	0	16	7
	15	Eccles	.....O	0	15	0
	16	Sparke, Rev. E.	...S	1	1	0
	19	France, Miss H.E.	D	2	0	0
				<u>£17 12 11</u>		

Oxford.

Oct.	14	Chaddleshworth	.....O	2	5	0
	24	Newnton Longville	O	0	10	8
	30	Farebrother, Rev. T. S.	O	1	1	0
	31	Beck, Rev. C. Cocker				
		(1880-81-82)	...S	3	3	0
Nov.	3	Bellamy, Miss	.....D	5	5	0
		Male, Rev. E.	.....D	20	0	0
		Kidd, Miss	.....D	1	0	0
	7	Chesham Bois	.....O	0	14	5
		Drayton, S. Peter	O	1	9	0
		Jordan, Rev. P.W.	D	2	0	0
		Linslade	.....O	3	16	0
	8	Cave, Rev. F. L.	...S	1	1	0

1882. Oxford—(continued).

Nov. 11	Beaconsfield, Parish			
	Church	O	£6	1 11
28	Thratfall, C., Esq.	D	5	5 0
Dec. 21	Henley-on-Thames	A	5	2 0
			£58	14 0

Peterborough.

Oct. 5	Lutton	O	1	3 2
14	Market Overton	O	5	0 0
Nov. 3	Hole, H. E., Esq.			
	(M.B.F.)	D	1	1 0
4	Gray, Rev. W.	S	1	1 0
9	Edmonds, Rev. F. S.			
		S	1	1 0
14	Whitton	O	10	0 0
Dec. 5	North Kilworth	O	0	10 0
6	Leakey, Rev. P. N.	D	1	1 0
11	Belgrave, Miss	S	1	0 0
15	Pitton	O	1	1 0
22	Hinckley	O	4	0 0

£26 18 2

Ripon.

Oct. 9	Platt, Rev. G. M.	S	1	1 0
Nov. 3	Lace, F. J., Esq.	S	1	1 0
23	Scholes	O	1	6 7
29	Mytholmroyd	O	1	12 6
Dec. 9	Ripon, The Lord			
	Bishop of	S	1	1 0

£6 2 1

Rochester.

Oct. 14	Toppin, The Misses	S	3	3 0
28	Clapham, S. Saviour			
		O	12	0 5
Nov. 2	Smith, Rev. C. Wyatt			
		S	1	1 0
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	S	1	1 0
3	Phillips, Rev. H. F.	S	0	10 6
	Clapham, Parish			
	Church	O	14	10 3½
4	Du Croz, Mrs.	D	1	1 0
10	Cazenove, Rev. Canon			
	(M.B.F.)	D	5	0 0
21	Luddesdown	O	1	17 0
Dec. 5	Trollope, The Misses			
		S	1	1 0
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	S	1	1 0
7	Bryer, A. B., Esq.	S	1	1 0
11	Phillips, J. S., Esq.			
	(M.B.F.) (1882-83)			
		S	2	2 0
13	Nicholl, Rev. J. R.	S	1	1 0
19	Dalton, Rev. C. B.	S	1	1 0
21	Boodle, John, Esq.	S	1	1 0

£48 10 2½

1882. S. Alban's.

Oct. 16	Laindon	O	£0	16 0
	Procter, Rev. J. M.	S	1	1 0
24	Shenley	O	2	2 0
30	Mayor, Rev. Canon			
	(1882-83)	S	2	2 0
Nov. 1	Hockerill, All Saints			
		O	5	5 0
2	Strong, Miss	S	2	2 0
	Ditto	D	10	0 0
3	Sharpe, Dr. Richard			
		D	2	0 0
	Grinstead, Rev. C.	S	1	1 0
6	Ray, Rev. G. (M.B.F.)			
		D	10	0 0
7	Ditto	D	30	0 0
11	Veysie, Mrs.	D	5	0 0
21	Rickmansworth, S.			
	Peter, Mill Hill	O	4	10 0
30	E. J. (M.B.F.)	S	2	2 0
Dec. 13	Woodford, Parish			
	Church	O	7	6 4
	Woodford, Mission			
	Church	O	1	15 2
20	Charleywood	O	2	18 2
	Reeve, Rev. E. J.			
	(1882-83)	S	2	2 0

£92 2 8

Salisbury.

Sept. 27	Idmiston	O	8	9 7
Oct. 9	Brown, Mr. Stafford	S	2	2 0
13	Savernake Forest, S.			
	Katharine	O	1	12 6
Nov. 1	Green, Rev. M. J.	S	1	1 0
7	Crokat, C., Esq.	D	0	10 6
	Broad Hinton	O	1	0 0
	Lee-Warner, Rev. J.	S	1	1 0
Dec. 13	Gibson, Rev. H. F.	S	0	5 0
20	Bishop's Cannings	O	1	0 0

£17 1 7

S. Asaph.

Oct. 23	Rosset	O	2	9 4
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S. David's.

Sept. 27	Llanganten	O	0	5 0
Oct. 9	S. David, Brecon	O	3	10 0
14	S. Clears	O	2	0 0
	Talgarth	O	3	5 2½
23	Carnhedren, S. James			
	the Great	O	2	8 0
24	Cascob	O	0	5 9
	Llangorse (M.B.F.)	O	1	2 3
26	Brawdy (M.B.F.)	O	1	10 0
	Llanpumpsaint	O	1	0 9

1882. S. David's—(continued).

Oct. 27	Kilrhedyn.....	O	£0	17	4
31	Angle	O	2	10	0
Nov. 2	Crickhowel	O	2	11	4
4	Cantreff, Parish Church	O	0	10	0
14	Convil Elvit.....	O	1	1	0
17	Uzmaston.....	O	1	0	0
21	Cwmduddwr	O	3	4	9
	Nantgwilt, Chapel of Ease	O	0	5	3
Dec. 5	Llangwryfon	O	2	0	0
18	Llanwnda.....	O	1	5	0
19	Llangendeirne	O	0	12	6

£31 4 0

Truro.

Oct. 24	Morwenstow.....	O	1	12	0
	Ladock	O	1	10	0
	Gram-pound Road Mission Church	O	0	6	0
	Carew, W. H. Pole, Esq.	S	1	1	0
	Otterham	O	0	7	9
	Boucher, A. R. C., Esq.	S	1	0	0
	Carew, Mrs. Pole...	S	1	0	0
	Haine, Rev. H. ...	S	1	1	0
	Pole, H., Esq.	S	1	1	0
	Tatham, Mrs.	S	0	10	0
	Mawnan	O	0	16	0
	S. Kevern.....	O	0	7	6
	Peter, J. L., Esq....	S	1	1	0
	Penzance, S. John	O	1	15	0
	Tregaminion Chapel				
		O	0	10	0
	St. Germans, Earl of	S	1	1	0
	Hobhouse, Archd. .	S	1	1	0
	Kitson, Rev. J. F. .	S	1	1	0
	Martin, Rev. Canon	S	1	1	0
	West, Rev. J. O.	S	1	1	0
	Duloe	O	0	15	0
	Fisher, Rev. J. T....	S	1	1	0
	S. Breock.....	O	1	0	0
	Stratton.....	O	2	7	11

1882. Truro—(continued).

Oct. 24	S. Breward	O	£0	10	9
	Carnsew, Rev. T. S. D		1	0	0
	Virginstow	O	0	15	2
	Minster	O	1	0	2
	Lanteglos	O	1	14	4
Nov. 4	Tyacke, Rev. J. S. S		1	1	0
	Helston.....	O	3	7	0
	Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyell	S	1	1	0
7	Cornish, Mrs. R. C. D		1	0	0
15	Looe	O	1	7	5

£37 4 0

Worcester.

Sept. 27	Newbold Pacey ...	O	3	5	0
Oct. 9	Lower Mitton	O	3	0	0
11	Leamington, Parish Church	O	17	10	3
	Ditto	M	2	11	4
12	Malvern Link	O	4	11	8
16	Spencer, T. E., Esq. (M.B.F.)	S	1	1	0
23	Great Malvern, Priory Church	O	6	17	0
28	Birmingham, S. Lawrence	O	2	2	0
Nov. 7	Leek Wootton ...	D	1	1	0
22	Halesowen	O	8	9	4
27	Bernard, E. W., Esq. S		1	1	0
Dec. 7	Cheshire, Rev. J. S. S		1	1	0
	Dordon, in lieu of Rev. N. Madan ...	O, D	1	0	0
1	Parker, Rev. Dr.	S	1	1	0
9	Stoke (Coventry) ..	O	1	1	0
12	Gibbons, Rev. B.	S	1	1	0
14	Newbold-on-Stour (M.B.F.)	O	2	0	0
15	Tilley, Rev. H. T. (1883)	S	0	5	0
22	Kineton (M.B.F.)	O	7	17	8

£66 16 3

Special Appeal.

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.—Funds are earnestly solicited for the completion of the Church of S. Mary, Callington. It has necessarily been reopened for Divine Service in an imperfect state, one section only of the enlargement and restoration having been finished. The rest cannot be done without further help. Donations may be sent to the Rector, or to the Treasurer, W. Spry, Esq., Callington.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

Our New President.

AT the beginning of our last number we remarked upon the loss which the Society sustained in the decease of its late President, Archbishop Tait.

It is fitting that we should take this early opportunity of expressing our sense of gratitude in the appointment of Dr. Edward White Benson, Lord Bishop of Truro, to the Primacy of All England. By the Act of Incorporation of this Society he thereby becomes *ex-officio* President of this Society; and we feel sure that all members of the Society will join us in according a hearty welcome to his Grace in the new position he takes amongst us.

Ever since his consecration as Bishop of Truro, Dr. Benson has taken a special interest in this Society. We have frequently alluded in these pages to the arrangement which exists between this Society and the Diocese of Truro, whereby there is *united action* between the Diocese and the Parent Society: To Dr. Benson this agreement owes its existence; and that it has proved successful may be shown by comparing the amounts raised for this Society in the Diocese of Truro before this scheme was introduced, and in the last year, after four years' work. The figures are £12 and £160 respectively. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Society, just previous to the conclusion of the arrangement, may appropriately be added here:—

“The Committee desire to call attention to an agreement, which is nearly completed with the Diocese of Truro whereby the Diocesan Committee will work in a united way with this Society; and so avoid that rivalry which in many Dioceses exists between the Diocesan and the Parent Society, much to the detriment of both Societies and the Church at large. The Committee venture to express the hope that some such amicable arrangement may be made in other Dioceses.”

The Society's Work.

A MEETING of the Committee was held on Thursday, January 18th, 1883, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. Canon J. ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON.

JOHN BOODLE, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. WINDSOR
CLIVE, M.P.

The Hon. Baron DIMSDALE.

JAMES HILTON, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances in hand were as follows :—

General Fund	£1048
Mission Buildings Fund	464
“ R. M. Fund ”	1210
Hine Legacy	2156

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated :—

I. BUILDING ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCHES.

1.—No. 8750.—S. HELEN, NOTTING HILL. Dio. London.—This scheme is for building a new District Parish Church, to be substituted for the present Church of S. Clement's, Kensington, which will then become a Chapel-of-Ease. The present parish has a population of 19,667. The new Church is to hold 800, all seats free. The estimated cost is £9664. Applicant, Rev. A. D. Robinson; Architect, Mr. H. Currey, London.—£150 voted.

2.—No. 8724.—OSWALDTWISTLE, S. PAUL. Dio. Manchester.—For eighteen years there has been a great need of this proposed Church, and several abortive attempts have been made. An iron Church was purchased in 1870, and is well attended; it is now well-nigh worn out, besides being too small for the wants of the congregation. It is imperative that a stone Church to seat 800 should be erected as soon as possible. The population of this parish is 4000. The new Church is to hold 800, and 400 seats are to be pew-rented. The estimated cost is £6000. Applicant, Rev. T. E. S. Catterns; Architects, Messrs. Habershon and Fawckner, London.—£100 voted.

3.—No. 8741.—BURY, S. MARK. Dio. Manchester.—Service has been conducted in a school-room by the present curate in charge for ten and a half years; during this time a considerable congregation has been gathered together. The working people are contributing most liberally towards the Church Building Fund. The district contains a population of 7100. The new Church is to seat 598, all free. Estimated cost, £6260. Applicant, Rev. B. Withers; Architects, Messrs. Connon and Demaine, Leeds.—£350 voted from the “ R. M. Fund.”

4.—No. 8770.—LOWER DOVERCOURT, S. AUGUSTINE. Dio. S. Alban's.—A district of 1500 people has grown up at some distance from the Parish Church. It is proposed to build a portion of the Church first at an expense of about £1100, and to complete as funds come in. The new Church is to hold 450, all seats free. Estimated

cost, £4000. Applicant, Rev. T. G. Collier ; Architect, Mr. J. E. K. Cutts, London.—£150 voted.

5.—No. 8722.—WESTGATE-ON-SEA. Dio. Canterbury.—Declined.

II. ENLARGING CHURCHES.

6.—No. 8773.—HATFIELD HEATH. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1856, assisted by a grant of £125 from this Society. Unfortunately inferior materials were put in by the builders ; it is therefore necessary to take up all the floors and renew the joists, which are in a rotten state. This was not known when the enlargement was contemplated, hence a larger sum will be required. Nineteen additional sittings will be gained. The estimated cost is £930. Applicant, Rev. A. E. Beavan ; Architect, Mr. G. E. Pritchett, London.—£10 voted.

7.—No. 8761.—UPHOLLAND, S. THOMAS. Dio. Liverpool.—This Church was built in 1310 ; partially repaired in 1840. It is now very dilapidated. It is proposed to re-erect the whole Church, and to add a chancel. The estimated cost is £4830. Applicant, Rev. F. D. Cremer ; Architect, Mr. B. Champneys, London.—£30 voted.

8.—No. 8752.—SOUTHWARK, S. PAUL. Dio. Rochester.—Declined.

9.—No. 8776.—ESSENDON. Dio. S. Alban's.—The present building is in fair repair for the kind of building, but is inadequate to the requirements of the parish. An inconvenient gallery, holding 50 children, is to be removed. The nave and aisles are to be rebuilt. The increase in accommodation will be about 200. Estimated cost, £3960. Applicant, Rev. F. T. Hetling ; Architect, Mr. W. White, London.—£75 voted.

III. RESEATING CHURCHES, WITH REPAIRS.

10.—No. 8762.—BICKINGTON. Dio. Exeter.—The Church is very dilapidated, the result of centuries of neglect. A gallery holding 37 is to be removed. The estimated cost is £1060. Applicant, Rev. W. Smith ; Architect, Mr. R. M. Fulford, Exeter.—£60 voted.

11.—No. 8777.—NYMET, S. GEORGE. Dio. Exeter.—Declined.

IV.

The following applications for further aid were next considered :—

12.—No. 8702.—LONG MARSTON, ALL SAINTS. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1320. The present Church has been closed, as it was in so ruinous a state as to be dangerous. The applicant states that it is very hard to raise funds, as there are four Churches being restored in the immediate neighbourhood. Grant voted in April, 1882, £25. Applicant, Rev. W. C. Masters ; Architects, Messrs. Carpenter and Ingelow, London.—£10 additional voted, making in all £35.

13.—No. 8710.—LLANFAIR-AR-Y-BRYN. Dio. S. David's. For thirty-five years divine service has been held in an inferior school-room, but now a good and substantial Church is being erected. There is still a deficiency of more than £450, and every available source has been exhausted. A grant of £15 was voted in April last, when the Society's funds were so diminished. Applicant, Rev. J. Evans ; Architect, Mr. Ritchie, Chester.—£15 additional voted, in all £30.

V.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with as follows :—

14.—M. B. F., No. 492.—SURREY GARDENS MISSION. Dio. Rochester.—This building is to be erected on an estate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, on which there is a population of 8000. All the houses are sub-let; they contain three or four families. Some are let in flats containing fifteen to twenty families. The estimated cost of the building is £2000, and it will seat 600. Applicant, Rev. E. F. Alexander.—£50 voted.

15.—M. B. F., No. 493.—RAINSFORD, CHELMSFORD. Dio. S. Alban's.—This building is for the use of a population of 920 inhabitants, who reside at some distance from the Parish Church. The conveyance of the site is in accordance with the National Society's requirements. Estimated cost, £800, and the accommodation will be 160. Applicant, Rev. H. Frank Johnson.—£30 voted.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I . . .	London . . .	£150
I . . .	Chichester . . .	75
I . . .	Exeter . . .	60
I . . .	Liverpool . . .	60
I . . .	Llandaff . . .	200
2 . . .	Manchester . . .	450
I . . .	Rochester . . .	50
4 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	275
I . . .	S. David's . . .	15
<hr/> 13	Total	<hr/> £1335

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows:—

9 . . .	General Fund . . .	£855
2 . . .	Mission Buildings Fund . . .	80
I . . .	"R. M. Fund" . . .	350
I . . .	Hine Legacy . . .	50
<hr/> 13	Total	<hr/> £1335

The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, February 15th, 1883, at 2 p.m.

Present—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. WINDSOR CLIVE, M.P., in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon HESSEY.
 Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.
 Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.
 Rev. C. F. NORMAN.
 Rev. T. W. PERRY.
 Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.

J. BOODLE, Esq.
 J. F. FRANCE, Esq.
 J. HILTON, Esq.
 EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq.
 Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were :—

General Fund	£1256
Mission Buildings Fund	414
" R. M. Fund "	860
Hine Legacy	2106

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as stated :—

I. BUILDING ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCHES.

1.—No. 8784.—CANTON, CARDIFF. Dio. Llandaff.—This application is for a Church to be built in seven sections, as funds allow. The portion now to be built will cost £2420. The population of this parish is very rapidly increasing, about 1500 being added annually, and consists almost entirely of the working classes. The total estimated cost of the Church is £6250 ; the proposed accommodation 838, of which 300 seats will be pew-rented. Applicant, Rev. V. Saulez ; Architect, Mr. J. Prichard, Llandaff.—£200 voted.

2.—No. 8759.—COWLEY HILL, S. HELEN. Dio. Liverpool.—Deferred.

II. ENLARGING CHURCHES.

3.—No. 8785.—LLANENDDWYN, S. ENDDWYN, near Dyffryn. Dio. Bangor.—Deferred.

4.—No. 8553.—EASTBOURNE, S. ANNE (Upperton). Dio. Chichester.—Church built A.D. 1881. This is an application for aid towards building a chancel to the nave of this Church. The chancel will provide accommodation for about 100. Transepts will be added as wanted. Estimated cost, £2625. The total accommodation will be 800, of which half the seats are to be pew-rented. Applicant, Rev. J. J. Baddeley ; Architects, Messrs. Blessley, Spurrell, and Field, Eastbourne.—£75 voted.

III. RESEATING CHURCHES, WITH REPAIRS.

5.—No. 8786.—SLAUGHTERFORD, S. NICHOLAS. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—Deferred.

6.—No. 8783.—BISHOP'S CANNINGS, S. MARY. Dio. Salisbury.—Deferred.

IV.

The following application for further aid was next considered :—

7.—UPHOLLAND, S. THOMAS. Dio. Liverpool.—See No. 7 at the January Meeting.—An addition of £30 was made to the grant to this Church, making £60 in all.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I	Chichester	£75
I	Liverpool (in lieu of £30 formerly made, and now cancelled)	60
I	Llandaff	200
—		—
3		<u>£335</u>

The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, March 15th, 1883, at 2 p.m.

Present—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. WINDSOR CLIVE, M.P., in the Chair.

LORD COLCHESTER.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.

Rev. Canon J. ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. J. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

J. HILTON, Esq.

E. HUSSEY, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were:—

General Fund	£1334
Mission Buildings Fund	416
“R. M. Fund”	860
Hine Legacy	2106

The following applications for aid were considered and dealt with as shown:—

I. BUILDING ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCHES.

1.—No. 8759.—COWLEY HILL, in the parish of S. Helen's. Dio. Liverpool.—This district is an increasing one, and is likely before long to contain 10,000 inhabitants. New streets are already laid out over a large area; the people are mostly labourers at factories. Efforts have been made for many years to erect a Church here; at present divine service is conducted in a schoolroom. The new Church will contain 652 seats, all free. The estimated cost is £5250. Applicant, Rev. Canon Carr; Architect, Mr. J. Gandy, S. Helen's.—£50 voted.

[This amount would doubtless have been larger, but for the fact that the parish is in the Diocese of Liverpool, from which only £29 13s. 7d. was received by the Society last year, and under Rule XXXIII. a larger grant was impossible.]

2.—No. 8792.—GORSEINON STATION. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

3.—No. 8793.—MIDDLETON JUNCTION. Dio. Manchester.—Deferred.

4.—No. 7534.—LLANTRISANT. Dio. S. David's.—Declined.

II. REBUILDING.

5.—No. 8795.—DOLWYDDELEN. Dio. Bangor.—Deferred.

III. ENLARGING CHURCHES, AND RESEATING, WITH REPAIRS.

6.—No. 8783.—BISHOP'S CANNINGS, S. MARY, near Devizes. Dio. Salisbury.—This fine Church was built A.D. 1270; enlarged in 1828, assisted by a grant of £125 from this Society. The building is structurally dilapidated and very damp; the interior is very bad. Kneeling is almost impossible, and the seating is of a flimsy description. Estimated cost, £3493. Applicant, Rev. C. W. Hony; Architect, Mr. G. E. Ponting, Marlborough.—£120 voted.

7.—No. 8788.—S. CLEAR'S. Dio. S. David's.—It is unknown when the Church was built, but it is an ancient one. Church repaired in 1853, assisted by a grant of £100 from this Society. This application is for fitting up the chancel, and rebuilding a dilapidated vestry. Estimated cost, £487. Applicant, Rev. D. Pugh; Architects, Messrs. Middleton and Son, Cheltenham.—£25 voted.

8.—No. 8785.—LLANENDDWYN. Dio. Bangor.—Deferred.

9.—No. 8794.—LONGFLEET. Dio. Salisbury.—Declined.

10.—No. 8336.—NORTH PETHERTON, S. MARY, near Bridgwater. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built A.D. 1500; partially repaired in 1839, assisted by a grant of £60 from this Society. The fabric is in good repair, but the seating is very much out of repair. A gallery is to be removed, which necessarily involves a loss of seats. Estimated cost, £972. Applicant, Rev. J. W. Robinson; Architect, Mr. J. H. Spencer, Taunton.—£35 voted.

11.—No. 8786.—SLAUGHTERFORD, S. NICHOLAS, near Chippenham. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—This Church was rebuilt A.D. 1823, assisted by a grant of £100 from this Society, previously to which it had been in ruins more than 200 years. The building is in fair order, but the internal fittings are very bad. Estimated cost, £150. Applicant, Rev. J. A. Johnson; Architects, Messrs. Pope and Paul, Bristol.—£15 voted.

12.—No. 8789.—ILSINGTON, S. MICHAEL, near Newton Abbot. Dio. Exeter.—Church built in the fourteenth century. The stone work is in good repair, but the interior is very bad, and the fittings most inconvenient. Estimated cost, £1175. Applicant, Rev. T. Hale; Architect, Mr. E. H. Harbottle, Exeter.—£60 voted, a large portion of which is from the Hine Legacy for Devonshire Churches.

13.—No. 8537.—LEAVENHEATH, near Colchester. Dio. Ely.—Church built A.D. 1835, assisted by a grant of £100 from this Society. The Church is now too small, and badly arranged for public worship. The parish is very poor, and in great part a reclaimed heath. Estimated cost, £687. Applicant, Rev. H. J. Wattsford; Architect, Mr. S. Edwards, London.—£10 voted.

IV.

The following application for further aid was next considered:—

14.—No. 8016.—QUEENBOROUGH, near Sheerness. Dio. Canterbury.—A letter, dated March 6, 1883, from the Rev. R. Palmer, stated that after years of hard toil in trying to raise funds for restoring this Church, they were now only about to commence, and in consequence of the continued agricultural depression, the subscription list only amounted to £590. It is found that the Church is more dilapidated than was expected, and all local sources for raising funds are exhausted. Grant voted June, 1876, £50.—£10 added, making in all £60.

V.

The following applications for aid from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND were then dealt with as follows:—

15.—M. B. F., No. 494.—NELSON'S FIELDS, in the parish of Merton. Dio. Rochester.—This Mission building (to hold 300) is to be erected in a district where there are 1500 inhabitants, and it will be used for evangelistic services, mothers' meetings, Sunday-school, temperance, and club meetings, &c. It is hoped that

ultimately a Church may be erected alongside of it. Estimated cost, £600. Applicant, Rev. J. C. Erck.—£50 voted.

16.—M. B. F., No. 495.—S. MAWES, in the parish of S. Just in Roseland. Dio. Truro.—This Mission Church (to hold 200) is for the use of a compact population of 1000, and the nearest Church is two miles distant. At present there is a miserable building in a wretched state of disrepair. Estimated cost, £400. Applicant, Rev. C. W. Carlyon.—£60 voted.

17.—M. B. F., No. 496.—THE CLIVE VALE, in the parish of All Saints, Hastings. Dio. Chichester.—This building is to be erected in a new district lately sprung up. Twenty years ago there were only six houses in it, now there are 400 run up by speculative builders; they are too good for the class who inhabit them, for they are rated at £20, but the rent paid is about 5s. per week; the better class of people will not take them. The majority of the people do not attend any place of worship. The building will hold 250, and the estimated cost is £800. Applicant, Rev. G. A. Foyster.—£50 voted.

18.—M. B. F., No. 497.—FISHERMAN'S MISSION CHURCH, in the parish of S. Andrew's, Deal. Dio. Canterbury.—Half the population of the parish lies close to the Mission Church, which was erected in 1881. Previously to this being built, the inhabitants went to no place of worship; now they attend gladly, and in large numbers, so that the building is now too small. £274 has been expended, and the Diocesan Society have voted £50 on certain conditions. Applicant, Rev. R. Patterson.—£10 voted.

19.—M. B. F., No. 477.—BORDESLEY, S. ANDREW. Dio. Worcester.—Letter, March 1, 1883, appealing for an additional grant for this Mission Church. When a grant was made last year, the fund for Mission Buildings was so low that only £10 was voted, and there is now more than £140 debt. Applicant, Rev. J. Williamson.—£10 additional voted, making £20 in all.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
2 . . .	Canterbury . . .	£70
1 . . .	Bath and Wells . . .	35
1 . . .	Chichester . . .	50
1 . . .	Ely . . .	10
1 . . .	Exeter . . .	60
1 . . .	Gloucester and Bristol . . .	15
1 . . .	Liverpool . . .	50
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	50
1 . . .	Salisbury . . .	120
1 . . .	S. David's . . .	25
1 . . .	Truro . . .	60
1 . . .	Worcester . . .	10
<hr/> 13		<hr/> Total £555

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows :—

7	.	.	.	General Fund .	.	£325
5	.	.	.	Mission Buildings Fund .		180
1	.	.	.	Hine Legacy .	.	50
<hr/>						
13						£555
<hr/>						<hr/>

NOTICE.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, May 17th, for the Annual General Court of the Society, which (by kind permission) will be held in the National Society's Large Room, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

“Bricks and Mortar.”

THE reasons given for not aiding a Society for Church-building are many. Some, coming as they do from those who will catch at any straw for an excuse to save their pockets, are not worth attention. But one, which is sometimes given by people of real piety and earnestness, who gladly according to their ability aid every good work of the Church, is worthy of more consideration. The reason given is this : “Nowadays there are so many *spiritual* works needing all our support, that you can scarcely expect us to give largely to *material* work like Church-building.”

And is it so, then, that Church-building is a “material,” not a “spiritual” work? that its sole aim and end is mortar, and stone, and brick; or, at the best, marble, carved wood, and stained glass? Has this ever been the view of the best and wisest amongst us? Has this been the view of those who have had practical experience as leaders in the great warfare against sin? Take up the biography of any great bishop or parish-priest of this century, and do you not invariably find that he has been a Church-builder?

Why is this so? Why do such leaders lay stress on building Churches, when it is undoubtedly true that money is greatly needed for other spiritual objects?

Perhaps as good an answer as can be given, is to recall what appeared in the newspapers just three years ago, when a Church was consecrated as a memorial to one of the best of parish-priests. It is at least noteworthy that those who knew Dr. Hook and his work at Leeds, felt that a new Church would be the best memorial and continuation of his life there. About three years elapsed from the laying the foundation-stone to the consecration. What had these three years done for the new district? First, the people had gained a new vicar and his assistant clergy to work amongst them; then they already had a temporary wooden chapel where services were held, and which at almost every service was crowded to the doors; a Sunday-school, too, had been instituted, which, by the time of the consecration of the Church, numbered nearly 1000 scholars; further, various classes, clubs, and meetings had been established; and before the Church was finished it was already found necessary to have a mission-room in another part of the new district.

When we consider what all this means; what new opportunities to thousands of souls; what improvement for body, mind, and spirit; what new light and happiness and hope in many a heart and many a home; and when we remember that all this great work for Christ, and against sin and Satan, dates from laying the foundation-stone of a new Church, dare we call such work merely *material*?

This case well illustrates the real object and meaning of Church-building. Plainly, the Church will be useless without the man; so, too, will the man be without the Spirit of God; but both man and building are necessary, the one as well as the other: every passionate appeal to this Society for aid comes from the living agent; and for the rest we must simply trust to God. Find the building, and you may be sure the man will be found. If one man goes the building remains, and the work will surely not be allowed to stop. For the Church is the centre, round which all else clings. It is, as it were, the fortress, and the workers are the garrison. We take possession of territory claimed, may-be, by Satan before, in the name of our Captain, Jesus Christ; and the Church, and the schools, and the other buildings are dedicated to Him—they form His citadel there.

The garrison may be weak at times, the lieutenant may not always be zealous, but still there stands the fortress with the Cross, His standard, raised aloft, to witness to His sovereignty, to assert His rights, even if sometimes compelled to wait patiently for better days.

Cornish Churches.

BY MR. J. D. SEDDING.

From the "Builder."

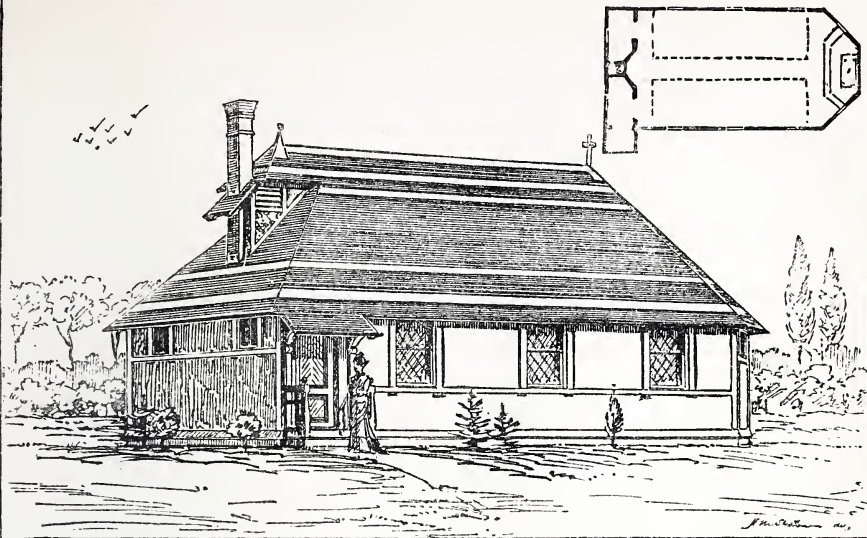
(Continued.)

THE tower of Probus Church, which is, without exception, the finest in Cornwall, dates from 1530. Its rival for eminence is Fowey, 100 feet high. Probus is 125 feet high, and infinitely more elaborate, and it is interesting to note how closely it resembles a Somersetshire type. In the Churches of Perpendicular date granite is, almost without exception, employed for window tracery; and in the later work, where dignity of effect was considered, and funds and stone plentiful, the structures were faced with wrought stone entirely, as at Probus Tower, North Hill (south aisle), and the Launceston and Truro Churches, which are covered over with sculptured devices. To the sixteenth century is also to be ascribed the noble series of stained-glass windows at St. Neot's, which dates from 1528. To the sixteenth century is due also most of the fine woodwork in the county, as the seats at Altarnun, St. Leven, Morwenstow, and in the Buryan, Sancreed, and other screens. The peculiarity of Cornish woodwork is in the profuseness of its surface ornament. There is nothing like it out of the county, anywhere, to my knowledge, except the superb screen at Swymbridge, North Devon. Ordinarily, the panels of even the most ornate screens in other counties will have traceried heads, but plain panels. Here the panels are all covered with sculptured devices—sometimes of foliage alone, of great varieties of type—growing mostly out of quaint little pots; or foliage mixed with birds or beasts, tortured griffins, and all manner of queer imaginative creatures and religious emblems, and here and there figures of

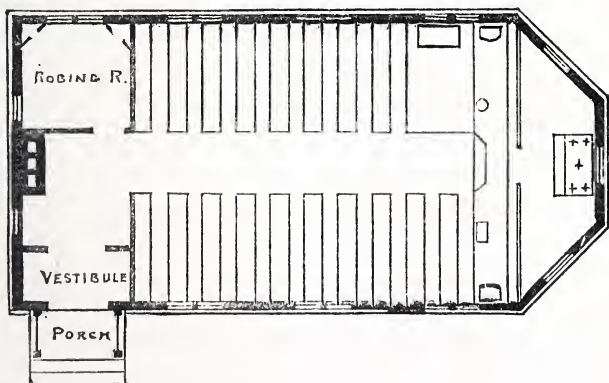
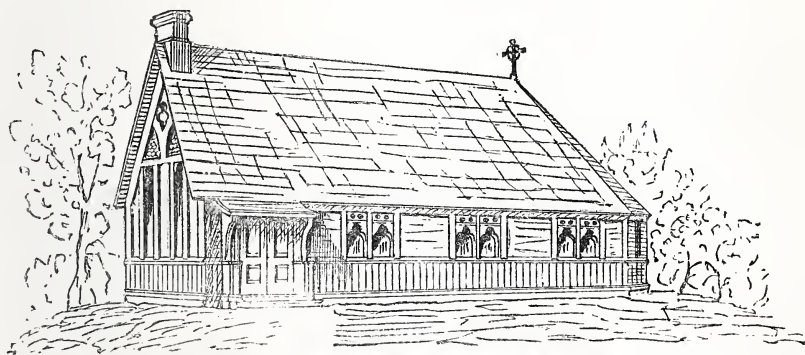
men or angels—and not only respectable men, and men of high degree and the patrons of the church, but in some cases the village clown, the squire's tame bear, and the "passen's" pig. And many is the caricature of Tom, Dick, or Harry, and many the piece of friendly fun or naughty spite that appears in these carvings, which testify to the deft handiwork and keen humour and quaint imaginations of the Cornish craftsmen of bygone days. The history of the grotesque in Cornish art ought certainly to be written. I have often tried to analyze for myself the sources of the peculiar delight one gets from an old Cornish Church, but as often as I have tried I have given it up. One cannot put that sort of thing into words. There is, as I have said, very little to admire in the rough exterior of the Churches of the county, or in their unvaried outlines, or their unpretending features, and little variety of plan and type; and the unsympathetic stranger, coming upon them with his mind stored with taller memories, would think them mean and rude and deficient in interest. Yet to me they are always full of a peculiar, inexpressible charm. Somehow they seem more identified with the local surroundings than is the case with the Church architecture in other parts of England—possibly because the surroundings are themselves usually of so striking a character, and because their builders actually, in many cases, merged the churches into the hill-sides by building them "into the country," as the Cornish folk say. But these simple structures seem somehow to be part of the simple nature of the moor and down which surround them; they have what painters call "quality" or tone in them; they are essentially human, and eloquent of the character of the men who reared them, and they are full of the silent poetry of an art that was religious and human, and that dedicated its best to the service of the great God.

American Church Building.

THE Rev. C. H. Malcom, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Church Building Commission, has put into our hands a paper of Illustrated Hints on Church Architecture, and has



No. 1.



No. 2.

kindly supplied us with electro-blocks of some of the illustrations. These we now print, as affording some interest in showing how a similar work to ours is being carried on on the other side of the Atlantic, and although the designs are probably not of much practical utility in this country, they may be suggestive. The descriptions are taken from the printed paper.

"There is no need of building an ugly chapel, even though the strictest economy has to be used. Graceful outlines and fair proportions can be secured, if even rough logs or slabs are employed as materials. In fact, better results can be produced with common materials than with those which are more expensive, if the former are used judiciously, and the latter are thrown together with as little taste and judgment as they so frequently are.

"In building a cheap chapel three mistakes are sometimes made. First, the side walls are run up too high, the intention being to get a high, flat ceiling. But it is better to have everything open to the peak, or if you cut off the ceiling at all, run the cross-beams so that they will strike the middle of the rafters.

"There is no need, however, of a sub-ceiling. Let all the roof construction be exposed, using, of course, dressed materials, and showing boldly any cross-ties that may be needed for strength.

"Second. There is too evident an attempt to make a miniature edition of a cathedral. A chapel can be built so that it will proclaim its religious uses without its having pointed arches, or buttresses, or a top-heavy bell-gable.

"Third. There is a disposition to put on cheap ornamentation which does not ornament. Rely upon simple outlines, correct proportions, and harmonious colours for good effects, rather than upon the jig-saw.

"The first essential to building a good chapel is to have a plan prepared by a competent architect. However excellent the builders in any locality may be, and however wise the building committees, there should be a plan drawn by an architect. Nor should parishes and mission stations ever think they are saving money by trying to get along without an architect. There is a too frequent impression that plans are costly; but if the parish can find honourable architects—and there are many

of them—they will find them disposed to adapt their charges to the means of the people; and, under any circumstances, the preliminary sketches and working drawings are inexpensive. The personal supervision by the architect needed for a large building may not be needed for the small chapel, *but have a plan.*

“It is often helpful to people who are thinking of building to have before them some sketches. Some of the sketches may be precisely such as they may want to reproduce, but others may suggest what will suit the locality. With this will be found some sketches of small chapels, with an estimate of their probable cost. The architects’ names accompany them.

“No. 1 is a wooden building, 19 feet by 40 feet, with a vestibule, robing space, nave, and an apsidal chancel, being the termination of the nave. No cellar is needed, the building being supported on piers, and heated by means of a large stove—the stove with hot water circulation is recommended. It will seat one hundred persons, and need not cost more than \$1000. The architect is Mr. H. M. Stephenson, 10, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

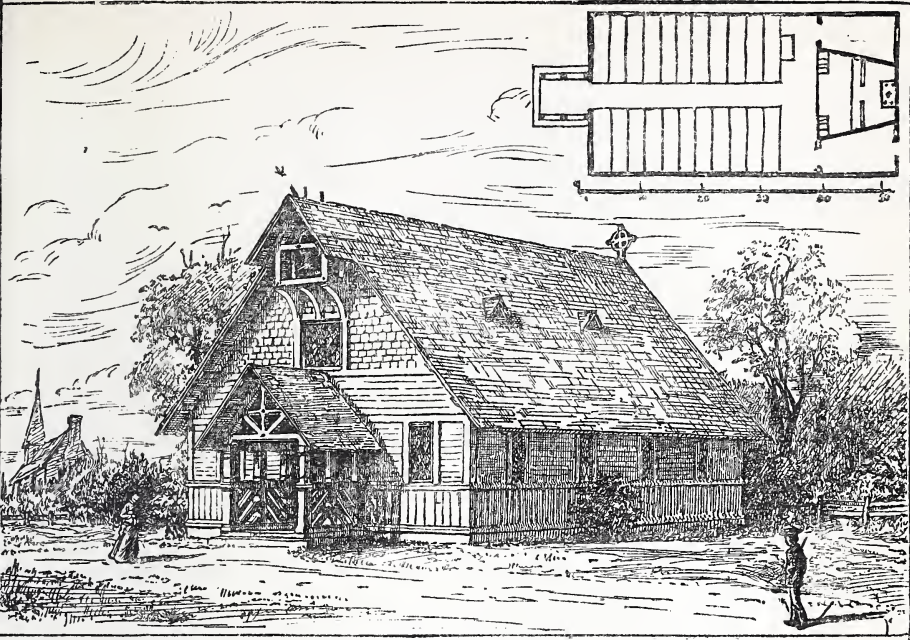
“No. 2 is a building of about the same size, but with the front gable run up, not truncated as in the first. It will cost a little more, perhaps \$1200, if a belfry be added.

“The architect is Mr. W. P. Wentworth, Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

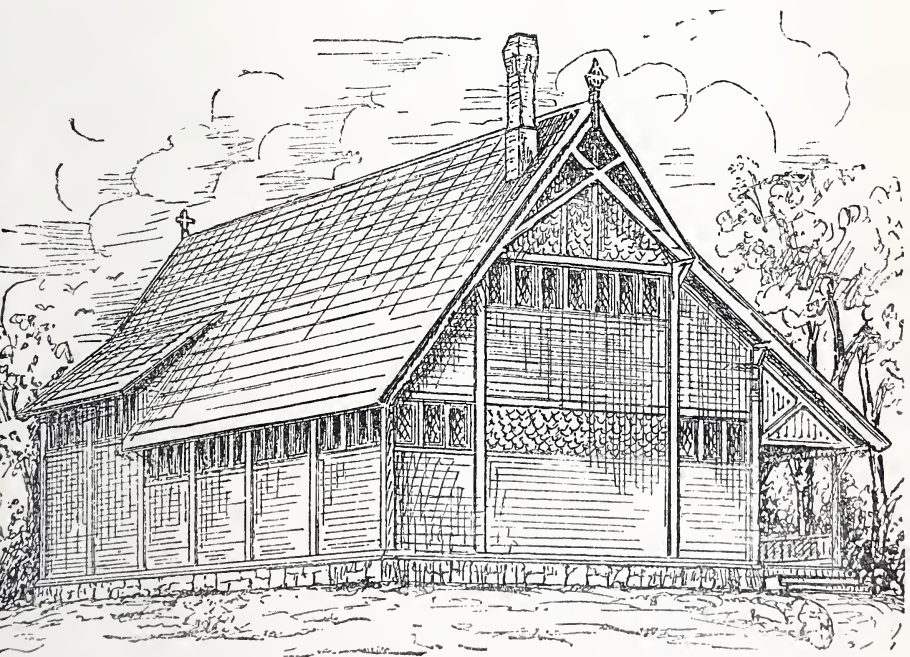
“No. 3 represents a building of greater capacity, being 27 feet by 51 feet. Its chancel space is large in proportion to the other part, but in getting depth for the chancel, and in sloping the side partitions, two very good rooms are gained, which can be used for vestry and Bible class.

“The seating space is for 160 persons, but by throwing a gallery across the west end, space for forty more can be had. The approach to this gallery can be by an open stairway inside the building against the west wall, starting from the north-west corner. The cost would be about \$2000. The architects are Sturgis and Brigham, Exchange Place, Boston, Mass.

“No. 4 is a unique structure, a departure from ordinary styles of construction in that its windows are high up, its chancel is indicated by a break in the roof, and no plastering whatever is



No. 3.



No. 4.

used inside. The entrance-door is shaded by an open porch at the south-west corner. There is an inside vestibule and a robing-room at the west end. The chancel platform runs across the whole of the east end, but a railing marks the sanctuary proper. On this platform in the north-east corner is the organ, while in the corresponding space in the south-east are seats for the choir.

"The windows are hinged at the bottom, and open and shut by means of cords. Their position gives a pleasant light, and avoids annoying draughts.

"The building will seat 200 people, and will cost about \$2500. The architect is Mr. C. E. Parker, 39, Court Street, Boston, Mass.

"It is not claimed that any one of these four sketches here given is perfect, but each one is far in advance of the 'red barns,' 'bowling-alleys,' and 'carpenter's Gothic' which disfigure our villages and towns; and, moreover, each one is dignified, convenient, and will never be mistaken for anything else than a religious house.

"It should be added that any one of these buildings is capable of enlargement by the addition of rooms to the sides. Nos. 1 and 2 should have a section of the side roof lifted in case of an enlargement; but the walls of Nos. 3 and 4 are high enough to permit the pitch of the roof to be carried down far enough to cover the addition—a very cheap way of enlarging.

"It may also be noted that all the windows with square heads can have the sash cut in pointed form, or with a cusp that will give the Gothic effect if it is desired."

S. Augustine's Church, Holly Hall, Dudley.

ON the west side of Dudley, after passing along the high road to Stourbridge and Kidderminster for about a mile, one comes to a sort of rural colony of Dudley, comprising some 5000 people, who are trying to earn a livelihood in the mines, iron-works, and nail-shops situated in the midst of them. It is to be wished that their efforts were not so sadly influenced by trade depression, for although many earn good wages, there is a large

proportion of willing workers who often are compelled to idleness and its privations. Of rich people there are none ; nor of the middle classes anything but the feeblest sprinkling. The refinements of civilization are conspicuous by their absence.

In this unpromising locality a mission has been going on for many years with varying success. Its originator was the late A. B. Cochrane, Esq., head of the Woodside Ironworks ; and nobly he provided for the educational wants of the district. He built a handsome set of schools, and paid all the expenses connected with their efficient maintenance, besides supporting a chaplain to work in the district ; but he "fell asleep ;" and on the establishment of Board Schools, the premises were put into the market, when the Earl of Dudley, ever ready to promote the growth and vigour of the Church in the neighbourhood whence he takes his title, bought the schools, and now carries on the school and in part supports the mission curate. This noble act of his lordship saved the work of the Church from entire collapse.

For years the want of a Church has been sorely felt. A School-Church is, even as a mission Church, far inferior for practical purposes to an iron Church, or cheap mission-room. The two purposes, school-teaching and worship, cannot be successfully combined. Daily prayer, saints' days, and special services in holy seasons are almost an impossibility. Three years ago an effort was made to supply the pressing need. Plans were prepared by H. G. W. Drinkwater, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., of Oxford, and promises were obtained from friends of the Church far and near, who were no doubt actuated to help the work on account of the poverty of the district. The Diocesan Society of the Worcester Archdeaconry voted £350, and the Incorporated Church Building Society the like amount from the "R. M. Fund ;" while the Earl of Dudley not only gave the site and a thousand pounds, but now promises £625 additional towards the completion of the Church, on condition that the sum of £1625 is raised during the next twelve months. This amount would enable the Committee to open the Church completely furnished throughout and free of debt. Unless funds are forthcoming the work will be left incomplete, without



S. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HOLLY HALL, DUDLEY.

vestries, organ-chamber, south chancel aisle, baptistery, and porches. At present no provision is made for seats, or altar, or font, or pulpit, or choir stalls. A very urgent appeal is therefore now being made (as our advertisement columns show) to promoters of Church building to help in raising the sum of £1625,¹ and thus secure the completion of what will be an ornament and, by the blessing of God, a great spiritual help to the neighbourhood.

The following is a description of the Church :—

The Church is oblong in plan, with chancel, 38 ft. by 22 ft. ; nave and aisles, 72 ft. by 48 ft. ; south chancel aisle, arranged so as to be used as a morning chapel, 33 ft. by 14 ft. ; organ-chamber, separate vestries for clergy and choir, a semi-circular baptistery at the west end, and two porches.

The design of the Church is of Early Pointed character, the windows having jambs and arches of Bath stone and moulded brick.

The walls will be faced both inside and outside with red pressed bricks, relieved internally with dressings of Corsham Down stone and moulded brick, and bands of stone.

The chancel arch and arches between nave and aisles will be of moulded stone and brick, supported on stone piers, with moulded caps and bases.

The roofs are boarded throughout with pitch pine, and will have moulded tie-beams and king-posts of similar material ; they will be covered with pressed Broseley tiles.

The fittings of the chancel will be of oak, and the seats of the nave of pitch pine.

Diocesan Organisation.

THE following important paper, read by the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., at the London Diocesan Conference, and now reprinted from the *Guardian* report, is full of the deepest interest to all Church-people :—

¹ The sum mentioned above is exclusive of the tower, which it is not proposed to build at present.

“Progress, my Lord Bishop, is the popular watchword of the day ; it is a favourite motto in politics, and it is also a word which aptly describes the history of the nineteenth century in this kingdom, especially in England, and, above all, in the important section of England included in the Diocese of London. In the retrospect which the subject invites, we need not travel more than fifty years into the past to reach a period when the country, recovering from the exhaustion of men and means sacrificed in a protracted but glorious struggle, had commenced that course of steady expansion in all that visibly concerns the progress of a people which has attained such marvellous proportions of wealth and power. The population of England is recorded in 1831 at 14,000,000, and in 1881 at 26,000,000. The population of the Metropolis was in 1831, 1,358,330, and now 3,000,000. Our commerce (imports and exports), which in 1831 reached £121,142,898, was in 1881, £917,000,000. More signally even than by these marks of progress has the last half-century been distinguished. Scientific enterprise has disclosed the existence of natural resources hitherto undeveloped. Scientific research has investigated the laws which regulate physical phenomena, and has made their mysterious properties tributary to the service and convenience of man. We possess abundant reason for a large satisfaction with the material and scientific progress of the country ; but what during this half-century has been the social and moral progress of the people ? Has it kept pace with the abundant temporal blessings which they have enjoyed ? Has the nation—has the Church—has each religious Society separate from the Church done its part in the great work of training men to be loyal citizens here and citizens of an eternal kingdom hereafter ? Availing myself of Mr. H. Mann’s returns of religious worship in 1851, I find that, of the then English and Welsh population of 18,000,000, 10,398,000 should have been able to attend divine worship at church and chapel ; that the accommodation actually provided was for 10,212,563, and that the actual attendance at one or other service was 7,261,032. These aggregates, however, do not represent the proportionate accommodation everywhere available, and Mr. Mann (allowing for its unequal distribution)

estimated that 5,288,294 persons able to attend were every Sunday absent from religious service. No official or semi-official return of Sunday worshippers has been made since 1851, but the enormous march of population, from 18,000,000 in 1851 to 26,000,000 in 1881, demands an immediate and serious inquiry of 'how far the means of religious training have kept pace with the numbers for whom it was needed.' Private inquiries, as recorded in the *Nonconformist* of 2nd February, 1882, exhibit at very nearly one-third the portion of the population which, within the area visited, frequented neither church nor chapel, and lived, it must be feared, in the neglect of all religious duties and observances. This estimate challenges our serious scrutiny of what the Church has done for the moral and spiritual training of the people in the last thirty years. The Incorporated Church Building Society, since its institution in 1818, has made grants reaching £900,000, involving a further expenditure of £11,000,000 in the provision of 1,500,000 additional seats in churches. The National Society, between 1811 and 1881, expended £1,100,000 supplementing local contributions, and together reaching £12,000,000, and providing room for 2,400,000 children in 14,000 schools, annually maintained by endowments and gifts amounting to £630,000. A return, presented by Lord Hampton in 1874 to the House of Lords, gives details of sums expended on Church building and restoration between the years 1840 and 1874, amounting to £25,548,708; and supplementing this return from other information, it was estimated that the entire expenditure of those thirty-five years equalled thirty-five millions. Turning from the enumeration of material fabrics to that of living agents, I find that in 1881 the salaries of 640 additional curates were, through the instrumentality and aided by the grants of the Additional Curates' Society, provided at a cost of £78,835, and that the Church Pastoral Aid Society similarly provided 540 curates and 180 lay agents at a cost of £92,780. In this diocese, the institution of the Bishop of London's Fund by the late Primate, in 1863, was the means of collecting, in eighteen years, £588,412, of which was applied £195,000 to the building of Churches, £115,000 to the provision of clergy, and the residue

to the employment of lay agents, and the construction of schools, parsonages, and mission-buildings.

“I have shown that the Church has made, in the last forty years, great efforts for the evangelisation of the people; but have those efforts been adequate to the need? The late Primate, when Bishop of London in 1862, stated the number of Churches in his diocese at 498, and the number of parochial clergy at 980, constituting a provision of one Church and two clergy for every 5000 of the population. As the population of the diocese has increased 627,000, there should, to maintain that proportion, be a corresponding increase of 120 Churches and 240 clergy. Effectively, more than a hundred Churches and more than two hundred clergy have been added to the spiritual provision of the Diocese of London; but this progress, gratifying in itself, is far from satisfying the spiritual destitution of an ever-increasing population. This will be evident when we consider the inadequacy of one Church and two clergy to cope with the wants of 5000 people, and when we consider also that there exists nothing like a symmetrical assignment of ecclesiastical districts; but that, on the contrary, there are to be found, even after the subdivisions of late years, ecclesiastical districts with but one Church to eight, ten, and even twelve thousand souls. The actual deficiency of Church accommodation was aggravated by the pew system of former days, which practically excluded the poor from God’s house, although their equal right to a place in their parish Church was legally unassailable. Past neglect necessitates more vigorous remedial efforts; and we are not surprised to hear the Bishop of London state that to seat one-fifth of the population of his diocese he would require 132 new Churches, or to read that the Bishop of Bedford estimates ‘the two rural deaneries of Spitalfields and Stepney to contain half a million of people, apparently external to religious influences.’ The demand upon the Additional Curates’ Society for more men is even louder than the cry for Churches, and I would not venture to limit the sum which could be advantageously applied in multiplying clergy, lay agents, and mission-women in the vast diocese of London. We ought not complacently to sit down, content with what we have done, and regard with uncon-

cern the still swelling stream of human beings, vigorous, busy, their intellects sharpened and their desires enlarged by a system of instruction in which they may have learnt all knowledge except the knowledge of God. Is the work to which we are thus challenged beyond our strength? Can we find an excuse in our attenuated means for economizing our expenditure in God's service? I can discover no warrant for such an excuse. During the last forty years we have expended some fifty or sixty millions, raised annually by taxation, and yet we have in the same period diminished our National Debt by nearly a hundred millions. The income tax, which in 1851 produced £800,000 for every penny levied, produced last year close upon two millions. The amount of the inhabited house duty has risen from £651,000 in 1853 to £1,601,000 in 1880. Schedule D, recording the profits of trade, presents for 1880-81 the magnificent amount of £190,000,000, and of this accumulating wealth the Metropolis claims the lion's share in £86,000,000. The evidence of increasing wealth meets one, indeed, at every turn in the great Metropolis in its highly decorated and sumptuous residences, and conspicuously in the multiplication of theatres, not always edifying in the entertainment they provide, but certainly testifying to the dedication of much money to objects which are neither works of necessity nor of charity. It is a common delusion, among friends and foes alike, that the Church of England (meaning the ecclesiastical establishment) is so wealthy, in virtue of its ancient endowment, that it requires nothing but good administration to supply all possible demands. This is a serious misapprehension. It has been estimated that the revenues of the Church of England, if divided between the several ecclesiastical benefices, would yield to each an income of about £285, and if divided among the clergy labouring in those same districts, the share of each would not exceed £200. This assuredly is not boundless wealth; and it must be remembered that by the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 the revenues of the Church derived from tithes are definitively limited to a rent-charge based upon the products of the previous seven years, so that, however widely the population and wealth of the country may increase, the ancient endowments of the Church cannot be

expanded, and the new wants of the people must be supplied by new endowments, or by their equivalent in annual offerings to God's service out of the abundance which He has given. While making large demands upon the liberality of Churchmen, I do not ignore the important part hitherto and still taken by Nonconformists in remedying the spiritual destitution of the masses. The field of labour is so wide that there is room for all who love the Lord Jesus Christ to toil in it without clashing, and without seeking their disciples amongst those who have been already rescued from ungodliness and intemperance. On the other hand, Churchmen must not evade their full share of the responsibility of ministering to the multitudes unconnected with any religious system. It appears, from reliable statistics, that the proportion which Churchmen bear to Dissenters in the country is as three to one, and this proportion for the Metropolis is closely verified by the returns of the Sunday Hospital Fund, showing, on the whole term of the years 1873 to 1882, 74 per cent. as contributed by the Church of England. The efforts of Churchmen should bear comparison with their numbers.

“And now we reach the question, Through what instrumentality is this serious duty to be discharged, this all-important work accomplished? The answer cannot be doubtful. The Incorporated Society for Building Churches, the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, the Pastoral Aid Society (with the same purpose), the National Society for the provision of Schools, the Society for supporting Parochial Mission Women—these are some of the available agencies; but, indeed, the Bishop of London's Fund, utilizing all these Societies, comprehends within its own organisation every needful means of action. One only requisite is wanting for its sufficiency—adequate financial supplies. Of all the works by which the late Primate earned the gratitude of Churchmen, the institution of the Bishop of London's Fund, and of the Diocesan Mission Fund which preceded it, is most conspicuous. In one point only has its course deviated from the intention of its founder. He anticipated for it a life of ten years; it has already reached twenty, and, so far as one can see, its existence should be bound up with the extension of the Metropolis. I know no institution

through which money may be more advantageously applied, and I thankfully observe that the proposal of a memorial to the late Primate includes a fund which may be applied, *inter alia*, to the relief of Metropolitan heathenism, and I infer that it will be competent for any subscriber to the Tait Memorial to indicate the Bishop of London's Fund as the destination of his offering.

"I am conscious that I have very inadequately dealt with the great question assigned to me, but I am consoled by the reflection that the Committee of which I move the appointment will correct any inaccuracies and supply any defects which may be detected in my address, while they indicate how the property of the Church can be best utilized, and how best to evoke the liberality of the loyal laity. We must not commit the fatal mistake of minimizing the gravity of the situation, or flatter ourselves that, while forfeiting through apathetic indolence the social and moral gain which greater activity would secure, we may still maintain a state of things no worse than that which now exists. Such a thought would be a delusion. Progress is inevitable. The powers of good and evil are ever pressing onwards, and if the powers of good relax their efforts, the powers of evil will occupy the whole field of action. The policy of jealous religionists has severed from public elementary education the religious instruction which is its very life, and we have in our midst thousands of immortal beings, their intelligence quickened, and their minds prepared for the reception of knowledge. But what knowledge? The field is vast, and the seed-plot is yearning for the sower. Which is to occupy—the Good Husbandman or the enemy? Never was the enemy unbelief more daring and more aggressive. Shall, then, the neglect or the rivalries of Christians leave the rising generation to have their morals perverted and their faith destroyed by the corrupting influences which surround them, and which, unless worthily preoccupied, they hardly can escape? So audacious is unbelief in its defiance of the law that it assails the Legislature itself with mendacious invective, and challenges submission to its menaces. Abroad and at home the lessons of history are being confirmed. Of all tyrannies, that of unbelief

is the most intolerant and ruthless ; and if we would avert its crushing despotism, and preserve for our country its civilisation, its order, and its religious liberty, we must be ready and resolute in the discharge of our duties as members of a Christian State."

Reviews and Notices.

The reprint of *Early Influences*, by Messrs. Rivington, will be welcomed by many. Mrs. Gladstone's preface gives it an additional interest ; but the sound, sensible advice given by the anonymous authoress ought to carry much weight with all concerned in the early and religious training of children.

Is Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Lawful? by the Rev. M. W. M. Dunn (Rivingtons), and *The Question of Incest relatively to Marriage with Sisters in Succession*, by the Rev. H. Duke (Rivingtons), are valuable contributions to the discussion of a question which is now very much before the public.

Right Attitude and Action of the Church towards the Jews, by the Rev. J. H. Lord (Bosworth), is well worth reading. The Church of England has hardly taken any step towards doing her duty to the Jews, 120,000 of whom are living within the limits of England alone.

The last quarterly number of the *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* (Kent and Co.) contains much archæological and miscellaneous matter connected with the county, doing credit to the painstaking assiduity of the Rev. B. H. Blacker, who is the editor of the publication.

Now that the *Official Year-Book of the Church* (S.P.C.K.) has arrived at a second edition of its first issue, it is almost too late to say anything in recommendation of it to our readers, many of whom have probably by this time made themselves acquainted with its contents. Mistakes in it may possibly be found, and a different arrangement of portions would be desirable ; but on the whole it may safely be said to be a book of great value for reference, and we congratulate the Rev. F. Burnside on the success of his labours as editor. We hope its annual continuation is now established.

The Office and Work of a Priest, by the Rev. J. Eddowes (Rivingtons), is a small book of addresses given to candidates for ordination in the Diocese of Ely, and for much suggestive thought and practical advice it quite justifies publication.

As we hear that the whole edition of *A Lent with Jesus* (Rivingtons) was sold out at the very beginning of Lent, there is clearly room for such devotional helps as this little manual.

Received with thanks :—*The Builder*. *Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons). *The New Departure*, by Canon Hoare (Elliot Stock). *Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*. *A Life given for Ireland*, a sermon by the Rev. S. E. Gladstone, in reference to Lord Frederick Cavendish (Rivingtons). *Decoration* (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.).

Quarterly List of Amounts received, from all Sources, in aid of the
Church Building Society.

The first of these Lists gives the receipts from the date of the latest entry in the last number of the CHURCH BUILDER to the 31st of December, 1882.

. The letter *O* denotes Offertory or Collection; *M*, Meeting; *S*, Subscription; *D*, Donation; *L*, Legacy; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1882.	Canterbury.			
Dec. 30	F. M. P. (M.B.F.)	<i>D</i>	£6 14 0	
	Buckland	<i>O</i>	1 6 1	
	Collier, J. P., Esq.	<i>S</i>	1 0 0	
			<u>9 0 1</u>	

	London.			
Dec. 28	Holman, W.H., Esq.	<i>S</i>	1 1 0	
	Anon., "A Country Squire," per Rev. T. Wodehouse	<i>D</i>	1 0 0	
29	Regent St., S. Thomas	<i>O</i>	7 6 5	
	Hicks, Dr. J. B. (M.B.F.)	<i>D</i>	1 1 0	
30	Stepney, S. Augustine	<i>O</i>	1 1 0	
			<u>11 9 5</u>	

	Durham.			
Dec. 28	Durham Diocesan	<i>A</i>	70 0 0	

	Winchester.			
Dec. 28	Longstock	<i>O</i>	1 10 0	
	Jersey, S. Simon (M.B.F.)	<i>O</i>	1 5 0	
29	Linkenholt	<i>O</i>	0 10 0	
			<u>3 5 0</u>	

	Bath and Wells.			
Dec. 29	Upton Noble	<i>O</i>	0 7 0	
	Henstridge	<i>O</i>	1 5 2	
			<u>1 12 2</u>	

	Ely.			
Dec. 28	Norton	<i>O</i>	0 15 0	
	Lawrence, Mrs.	<i>S</i>	1 1 0	
29	Luton Parish Church	<i>O</i>	7 10 6	
30	Cambridge	<i>A</i>	37 4 4	
			<u>46 10 10</u>	

1882.	Exeter.			
Dec. 30	Honiton	<i>O</i>	£3 10 0	

	Hereford.			
Dec. 28	Tarrington	<i>A</i>	1 1 0	
	Hereford Diocesan	<i>A</i>	3 10 6	
	Burwarton	<i>O</i>	5 17 0	
			<u>10 8 6</u>	

	Lichfield.			
Dec. 30	Upton Magna	<i>O</i>	4 0 0	

	Lincoln.			
Dec. 29	Bracebridge	<i>O</i>	1 3 3	

	Llandaff.			
Dec. 28	Nantyglo	<i>O</i>	1 1 0	
	Bryngwyn	<i>O</i>	1 7 0	
	Nolton Chapel	<i>O</i>	1 0 0	
			<u>3 8 0</u>	

	Manchester.			
Dec. 28	Bolton, H. H., Esq. (M.B.F., 1883)	<i>S</i>	10 10 0	

	Norwich.			
Dec. 28	Limpenhoe	<i>O</i>	0 10 0	

	Oxford.			
Dec. 28	Garry, Rev. N. T.	<i>S</i>	2 2 0	
	Oxford, S. Mary Magdalene Church Aid	<i>A</i>	6 15 9	
29	Oxford University Church Aid	<i>A</i>	14 4 0	
	Hughenden	<i>O</i>	2 4 6	
30	Windsor and Eton Church Union	<i>A</i>	4 4 0	
			<u>29 10 3</u>	

1882. Peterborough.

Dec. 28 T. B. *D* £ 2 2 0

Rochester.

Dec. 29 Sibley *O* 1 15 6

St. Alban's.

Dec. 28 Ford End *O* 0 15 0Marriott, H. R. G.,
Esq. *D* 1 0 030 Whittington, Rev.
R. T. *S* 1 1 0Orsett *O* 2 10 65 6 6

Truro.

Dec. 28 Penzance, S. John *O* 3 15 0Quethiock *O* 0 14 6Truro, S. John *O* 1 17 6,, S. Paul *O* 1 15 3S. Allen *O* 0 5 3S. Austell *O* 6 15 7Glencross, Rev. J. *S* 1 0 0Thornton, Rev. Canon
S 1 1 0Pedler, The Misses *S* 1 0 0Wilson, E. W. Carus,
Esq. *S* 1 1 0Wilson, E. Carus,
Esq. *S* 0 10 0Serpel, Mr. *S* 0 2 6Polwhele, R., Esq. *S* 1 1 0Wise, Rev. Canon *D* 10 10 0Truro, Bishop of *S* 1 1 0Whittaker, Rev.
Chancellor *S* 1 0 0Nix, A. P., Esq. *S* 1 0 0Daubuz, Rev. J. *S* 1 0 0Carlyon, Rev. C. W. *S* 0 10 0

1882. Truro—(continued).

Dec. 28 Coode, W., Esq. *S* £ 0 10 0Coode, J., Esq. *S* 0 10 0Pearce, H. D., Esq. *S* 0 10 0Martin, E., Esq. *S* 0 10 6Coode, Miss C. *S* 0 5 0Martin, T., Esq. *S* 1 1 0Coode, A., Esq. *S* 0 10 0Stephens, J., Esq. *S* 1 1 0Rashleigh, J., Esq. *S* 1 1 0Baker, Rev. S. V. *S* 0 10 0Carlyon, E., Esq. *S* 1 1 029 Shuttleworth, Rev.
Canon *S* 0 10 6Robartes, Lord. *S* 1 1 0Collins, J. B., Esq. *S* 1 1 0Hill, Rev. G. *S* 0 10 6Lostwithiel *O* 2 18 6Bodmin *O* 5 11 230 S. Mawgan *O* 0 14 3Ventris, Rev. H. L. *S* 1 1 0Rashleigh, Rev. S. *S* 1 1 0Mann, Rev. C. N. *S* 1 1 0Perrin, Rev. G. *S* 1 1 0Du Boulay, Rev.
Canon *S* 0 10 6Baston, Rev. H. N. *S* 0 10 6Adams, Rev. A. *S* 0 2 6Michell, J. W., Esq. *S* 1 1 0Redruth *O* 2 16 865 1 2

Worcester.

Dec. 28 Smith, Rev. T. *S* 1 1 0Brailes *O* 1 8 7The Tything, S. Mary
Magdalen *O* 5 1 37 10 10

Receipts in 1883, to March 20th.

1883. Office List.

Jan. 1 Warner, Thomas, Esq.
(the late) *D* £ 250 0 0

Ditto (M.B.F.) 250 0 0

Ives, Miss Anna (the
late), Legacy 201 0 02 "A Country Squire,"
per Rev. T. Wode-
house *D* 1 0 0

Feb. 8 Office Box (M.B.F.) 0 7 7

15 "Chester" *D* 1 0 023 G. R. C. *S* 1 1 0

Mar. 20 Office Box (M.B.F.) 0 1 7

704 10 2

1883. Canterbury.

Jan. 1 Carr, Rev. T. W. *S* £ 1 1 0Haviland, Rev. G. E. *S* 1 1 0Blakiston, Rev. R. M.
S 1 1 0Ditto (M.B.F.) *S* 1 1 05 Wigram, Mrs. W. Pitt
S 1 1 08 Read, Rev. T. F. R. *S* 1 1 010 F. M. P. (M.B.F.) *D* 4 16 012 Hallward, Rev.
T. W. O. *S* 0 10 0Hussey, E., Esq. *S* 1 1 017 Moore, Rev. G. B. *S* 1 1 0Reynardson, Rev. G.
R. *S* 1 0 0

1883. **Canterbury**—(continued).

<i>Jan.</i>	17	Shafto, T. D., Esq. S	1	1	0
		Petley, C.R.C., Esq. S	1	1	0
	22	Sevenoaks, Parish Church	0	12	0
	25	Ditto, add. to	0	15	0
<i>Feb.</i>	2	Charrington, T., Esq. S	1	1	0
	8	Hunt, Rev. R. S.	1	10	0
	13	Bexley Heath, Christ Church (1882)... O	5	0	10
	15	Hilton, T. D., Esq. S	1	1	0
	21	Balston, R. E. P., Esq. D	5	0	0
	22	Chislehurst	1	0	0
	23	Canterbury Diocesan	1	34	3 6
<i>Mar.</i>	2	Patterson, Rev. R. S	1	1	0
	6	Four Elms	0	3	0
			183	0	4

York.

<i>Jan.</i>	1	York, Archbishop of S	3	3	0
	3	Wilberforce, Rev. W. F. (1882 & 1883) S	4	0	0
			7	3	0

London.

<i>Jan.</i>	1	Bevan, Bickford, Esq. S	1	1	0
		Clapton, All Saints O	6	9	10
	2	Gibbs, H. Martin, Esq.	1	1	0
	3	Croswell, H., Esq. S	0	10	0
		Ford, Wm., Esq.	1	1	0
		Hawkins, C.H., Esq. S	1	1	0
	4	Foster, Miss	1	1	0
		Ditto (M.B.F.)	1	1	0
		White, W. H., Esq. S	1	1	0
		Morland, W.C., Esq. S	5	0	0
		Waterfield, W., Esq. S	1	1	0
	5	Harris, Mrs. A. G. S	1	0	0
		Highgate, All Saints (1882)	0	6	0
	6	Strickland, Algernon, Esq.	2	2	0
	8	Anderdon, W.M., Esq. S	1	1	0
		Marsham, Hon. R. S	1	1	0
		Old St., S. Luke... O	4	10	0
		Heberden, Rev. W. S	5	5	0
		Bosanquet, Miss A.M. S	2	2	0
	9	Colchester, Lord (1882)	2	2	0
		Webster, Miss C.	2	2	0
	10	Hardy, Sir J., Bart. S	1	1	0
	11	Lucas, T., Esq.	1	1	0

1883. **London**—(continued).

<i>Jan.</i>	11	Hilton, J. Esq. (M. B. F.) D	25	0	0
		Hammersmith, S. Simon	0	2	0
		Stock, Rev. J. R. ...	1	1	0
	12	Downe, Viscountess S	1	1	0
		Hoare, H. G., Esq. S	2	2	0
		Lee, Rev. Dr. Alfred S	1	1	0
		Lea, J. W., Esq.	1	1	0
		Fitton, Mrs. M. (1882) S	1	0	0
		Bailey, Miss E.	1	1	0
		Bailey, Miss L.	1	1	0
		Hope, Rt. Hon. A. J. B. Beresford, M.P.	5	0	0
		Riddell, Sir Walter B., Bart.	5	0	0
		Sotheby, Capt. E.	1	0	0
	13	Jennings, Archdeacon S	2	2	0
	15	Downshire Hill, Hampstead (S. John)	0	9	3
	16	Ealing	2	2	0
	17	Rogers, H. W., Esq. (M.B.F., 1882) ...	0	5	0
		Powis, Earl of	5	5	0
		Gosling, F., Esq.	1	1	0
		Cockayne, G. E., Esq. S	1	1	0
		Halford-Adcock, Rev. H. H.	1	1	0
		Coplestone, Mrs.	1	1	0
		De Crespigny, Rev. F. J. C.	1	1	0
		Harcourt, E. V., Esq. S	2	2	0
		Pepys, P. H., Esq. S	1	1	0
		Ryder, Admiral ...	1	0	0
		Pearson, John L., Esq., R.A.	1	1	0
		Carpenter, R. H., Esq. S	1	1	0
		Gibbs, Major Chas. S	1	1	0
		Dickinson, F. H., Esq. S	5	5	0
		Ross, Rev. J. L.	1	1	0
	18	Duval, P. S., Esq.	2	2	0
		Duval, Mrs.	1	1	0
	19	Fulton, Mrs. F. ...	1	0	0
	20	Wickens, Miss Emily S	2	2	0
		Rivington, W., Esq. S	5	5	0
		W. K.	5	5	0
		France, J. F., Esq. S	5	5	0
	23	Cranford	0	2	0
	29	White, Archdeacon H. Master	1	1	0
	30	Smith, H. R. Cooper, Esq.	1	1	0
		Rouse, Mrs.	1	1	0

1883. London—(continued).

Jan.	31	London, Bishop of	S	£	5	0	0
Feb.	10	Jarratt, Mrs.	S	1	0	0	
	20	Sharpe, J. C., Esq.	S	1	1	0	
	21	Norlands, S. James	O	13	1	8	
	22	Mathews, J.H., Esq.	S	2	2	0	
		Wilson, Miss.....	S	1	1	0	
		Wilson, Miss A. S.	S	1	1	0	
		Currey, Rev. Dr.	S	1	1	0	
		Hakewill, Mrs.....	S	1	1	0	
		Miller, Rev. Geo.....	S	1	1	0	
		Hemery, C., Esq.....	S	1	1	0	
Mar.	3	Redpath, Rev. H.A.	S	1	1	0	
	6	Harrow Weald, All Saints	O	5	0	0	
	8	Dartmouth, Earl of (first instalment of donation of £250)	D	50	0	0	
	13	West Hackney.....	O	0	14	0	
					<hr/>		
					247	6	5

Durham.

Jan. 1	Gough, Rev. R. H. L. (1882)	S	1	1	0
	Low, Rev. J. L.	S	1	1	0
	Dwarris, Rev. B. E. S	S	1	1	0
2	Ferry Hill (1882) ..	O	0	10	6
	Ryhope.....	O	2	2	0
4	Durham, Lord Bishop of	S	3	0	0
9	Houghton-le-Spring, Parish Church (1882)	O	2	19	0
Feb. 12	Escombe	O	2	0	0
5	Durham, S. Margaret	O	3	14	5
Mar. 14	Aycliffe.....	O	1	4	6
			<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>

Winchester.

Jan. 1	Trotter, Rev. H. E. B. (1882)	S	2	2	0
2	Macnamara, Rev. T. B.....	S	1	1	0
	Holy Rood, Crofton	O	2	0	0
3	Clanfield, S. James (1882)	O	0	10	5
	Maynard, Mrs. R.	S	1	1	0
10	Bagshot.....	O	2	0	0
	Stocker, The Misses	S	0	10	0
12	Hobhouse, Miss	S	1	1	0
	Bailey, Mrs.	S	5	5	0

1883. Winchester—(continued).

Jan. 13	Leigh, Mrs. Elizabeth (M. B. F.)	.....S	£1	1	0
16	Tipping, Miss	.....S	1	1	0
	Charrington, Miss E.	.....S	1	0	0
	Charrington, Miss M.	.....S	2	0	0
17	Cubitt, Rev. C.	....S	4	4	0
	Hyde, F. C., Esq.	.....S	5	0	0
	Wood, Mrs. Gros- venor	.....S	1	1	0
18	Gillett, W. S., Esq.	.....S	10	0	0
	Ditto (M. B. F.)	.....S	5	0	0
19	Heathcote, Rev. G. W.	.....S	1	1	0
25	Sladen, Rev. E. H. M.	.....S	1	1	0
	Durst, Rev. W.	....S	1	1	0
Feb. 2	Coulson, Rev. Canon	.....S	1	1	0
22	Bourne, Miss A. S.	.....S	10	0	0
Mar. 15	Wickham, W., Esq.	.....S	0	10	6
16	Tipping (M. B. F.)	.....D	20	0	0
	Moor, Rev. J. F.	....S	1	1	0
			<hr/>		
			81	12	11

Bangor.

Jan. 2	Llanenddwyn	O	2	9	0
6	Edern	O	0	5	0
Feb. 2	Williams, Miss.....	S	2	2	0
			<u>4</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>0</u>

Bath and Wells.

Jan. 1	Wedmore (1882)...	O	3	18	0
5	West Pennard ..	O	3	0	0
	Sandford, Mrs. G. B.	S	1	1	0
13	Landor, Mrs. C.	S	1	1	0
17	Trevenen, The Misses	S	5	0	0
25	Ommaney, Rev. G. D. W.	S	1	1	0
	Draycot (1882) ...	O	0	10	6
Feb. 6	Glastonbury, S. John Baptist	O	5	1	10
Mar. 6	Ilchester	O	2	14	6
			<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>

Carlisle.

Jan. 3	Carlisle, Bishop of	S	3	3	0
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Chester.

Jan. 2	France - Hayhurst, Rev. T.	S	1	1	0
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1883. **Chester—(continued).**

Jan. 4	Chester, Bishop of	S	£3	3	0
9	Bebington (1882)...	A	5	6	6
30	West Kirby (1882)	O	4	4	0
Feb. 24	Brown, Rev. Canon	S	2	2	0
			15	16	0

Chichester.

Jan. 2	Chichester, Bishop of	S	1	1	0
	Blakiston, Rev. R.	S	1	1	0
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	...	1	1	0
4	Foster, Rev. R.	...	1	0	0
	Street, G., Esq.	...	3	3	0
5	Shadwell, Rev. J.	...	1	1	0
6	Mudge, Mrs.	...	1	1	0
	Cardale, Rev. E. T. S.	...	1	1	0
9	Richards, Mrs. T. W.	S	1	1	0
10	Ellman, Rev. E. B.	S	5	0	0
	Ellman, Miss	...	1	0	0
11	Field, Rev. E.	...	1	1	0
12	Turner, Rev. W. T. S.	...	1	1	0
	Hoare, Rev. W. H. S.	...	2	2	0
17	Goring, Rev. John	S	20	0	0
	Blencowe, James, Esq.	...	1	1	0
19	Oldham, Mrs. (M.B.F.)	...	2	2	0
22	Rivington, F., Esq.	S	5	0	0
	Langdale, Rev. G. A.	D	1	0	0
	Crawley	...	2	0	0
23	Ingram, Rev. H. M. S.	...	2	2	0
	Bostock, J. B., Esq. (M.B.F.)	...	5	0	0
	C. B. M.	...	2	2	0
25	Oldham, Miss E. C. (M.B.F.)	...	1	0	0
26	Courthope, G. C., Esq.	...	3	3	0
29	Chichester Diocesan	A	28	0	0
Feb. 1	Frampton, Mrs. C. T.	S	1	1	0
14	Ingram, Rev. H. M. (M.B.F.)	...	1	1	0
15	Chichester, All Saints and S. Andrew	...	8	3	1
	Chichester, S. Peter the Great	...	2	5	0
16	Portfield (M.B.F.)	O	1	5	3
			107	19	4

Ely.

Jan. 2	Russell, Rev. H.	...	2	2	0
5	Lawrence, Rev. C. T.	S	1	1	0

1883. **Ely—(continued).**

Jan. 11	Higham Gobion	...	O	£0	7	6
	Babington, Rev. Dr.	S	1	1	0	
12	Ely, Lord Bishop of	S	2	2	0	
24	Ely Cathedral	...	O	8	14	0
31	Peter, Rev. R. G.	...	S	1	1	0
23	Watkins, Rev. W. (in lieu of offertory for 1882)	...	D	2	0	0
Feb. 1	Braithwaite, Rev. F. J.	...	S	1	1	0
			19	9	6	

Exeter.

Jan. 2	Ley, Rev. J.	...	S	1	1	0
4	Elderton, Mrs., Somerset	...	S	0	10	0
5	Churchill, Miss H.	S	1	1	0	
6	Fremington (1882)	O	1	0	0	
12	Acland, Sir T. D., Bart., M.P.	...	S	2	2	0
	Blachford, Lord	...	S	2	2	0
15	Ashburton Church Association	...	A	4	13	4
17	Exeter, Lord Bishop of	...	S	10	0	0
	Coleridge, Lord	...	S	5	0	0
	Devon, Earl of	...	S	1	1	0
	Guille, Rev. G. de Carteret	...	S	1	1	0
23	Exeter, S. Mary Arches	...	O	0	6	7
Feb. 2	Parker, C. E., Esq.	S	1	1	0	
14	Westleigh	...	O	1	7	9
Mar. 6	Shelly, J., Esq.	...	S	1	1	0
			33	7	8	

Gloucester and Bristol.

Jan. 1	New Swindon, S. Paul	...	O	4	5	8
	8 Barker, Rev. H. C. R.	S	2	2	0	
10	Bowles, Rev. H. M. J.	S	1	1	0	
11	Kington, S. Michael	O	0	10	6	
12	Boissier, Rev. P. E. S.	...	S	2	2	0
	Williams, Mrs. Caroline	...	S	5	0	0
17	James, Rev. John	...	S	1	1	0
20	Poole, Mrs.	...	S	1	1	0
26	Davies, Rev. R. P. O.	...	S	1	8	1
Feb. 2	Gloucester and Bristol, Lord Bishop of	S	2	2	0	
Mar. 8	Newland	...	O	1	0	0
			21	13	3	

1883.		Hereford.			
Jan.	3	Cobbold, Rev. R. H. S	£0	10	6
		Maddison, Archd. ... S	1	1	0
	4	Little Marcle O	1	0	0
	12	Oldham, Rev. A. L. (1882) S	1	1	0
		Ditto (M.B.F., 1882) S	1	1	0
	17	Wakeham, Sir Offley, Bart. S	5	5	0
	20	Upton Bishop O	1	2	0
Feb.	26	Llandinabo (1882), in lieu of O	3	0	0
Mar.	9	Palin, Rev. E. D	0	10	6
			14	11	0

Lichfield.

Jan.	1	Edwards, Rev. E. J. (1882) S	2	2	0
		Grinshill O	2	0	8
		Broughton O	0	17	8
	2	Slater, Rev. Leonard S	2	2	0
	3	Heale, Rev. W. J. ... S	1	1	0
		Lichfield, Lord Bishop of (1882) S	2	2	0
	4	Lichfield, Dean of S	1	1	0
	9	Wood, Miss S	1	0	0
	10	Brown, Rev. Canon S	1	1	0
	12	Lonsdale, Rev. J. G. S	1	1	0
	19	Whixall O	2	2	0
	31	Myddle O	3	0	0
Feb.	5	Donington (1882) O	2	0	0
	15	Owen, Rev. T. M. B. S	2	2	0
Mar.	14	Glascote, S. George O	0	18	3
		Hopwas, S. Chad O	0	9	0
			24	19	7

Lincoln.

Jan.	1	New Basford (1882) O	2	7	2
	2	Frith, Rev. W. A. ... S	1	1	0
		Collins, Mrs. W. ... S	1	1	0
	3	Holditch, Rev. T. P. S	0	10	6
		Smith, Rev. T. W. S	2	2	0
	4	Hutton, Rev. Canon S	1	1	0
	8	Worlledge, Rev. Canon S	1	1	0
	9	Wayet, Rev. W. ... S	1	1	0
	10	Curtois, Rev. P. ... S	2	2	0
	12	Pooley, Rev. J. H. S	1	1	0
		Venables, Rev. E. S	1	1	0
	17	Howard, Rev. W. W. D	1	0	0
	19	Johnson, T. M. S., Esq. ... S	5	0	0
	20	Willis, The Misses S	2	0	0
	30	Muckton (M.B.F.) O	1	0	0
Feb.	27	Manthorpe, in lieu of O	0	10	6
			23	19	2

1883.		Liverpool.			
Jan.	19	Bailey, L. R., Esq. (1882) S	£1	1	0

Llandaff.

Jan.	4	Pantèg O	2	11	6
	8	Williams, Rev. E. T. S	1	1	0
		Caldicot (1882) ... O	2	0	0
		Bruce, Rev. Canon S	1	1	0
	12	Crawley, Archd. ... S	1	1	0
		Watson, Rev. R. W. (M.B.F.) S	1	1	0
Feb.	3	Llanishen O	1	0	0
	8	Roath, S. Margaret O	3	16	10
			13	12	4

Manchester.

Jan.	8	Elton, S. Stephen ... O	2	0	0
Feb.	3	Prichard, Rev. C. C. (M.B.F.) S	1	1	0
Mar.	1	Langho O	1	10	0
	2	Brandreth, Rev. Canon O	1	1	0
			5	12	0

Newcastle.

Jan.	5	Whitfield (1882) ... O	5	0	0
	9	Morpeth, S. James O	5	5	10
		Newcastle, Lord Bp. of S	1	1	0
	12	Bywell, S. Andrew (1882) O	1	0	0
		Fenwick, Mrs. S	1	0	0
Feb.	22	Mason, Rev. Canon S	1	1	0
			14	7	10

Norwich.

Jan.	3	Packe, Mrs. James D	52	10	0
		Wilkinson, Mrs. Geo. S	2	2	0
	6	Westthrop, S., Esq. S	1	1	0
	10	Ryburgh O	2	5	8
		Tatham, Rev. G. E. S	2	2	0
	11	Colkirk, S. Mary (1882) O	2	0	0
	16	Beckett, Rev. W. T. S	1	1	0
	17	Jones, Sir W., Bart. S	2	0	0
		Deane, Rev. T. W. S	1	1	0
	25	Dowson, E. T., Esq. S	1	1	0
Feb.	8	Hedley, Rev. T. ... S	2	2	0
Mar.	5	Sedgeford O	0	5	0
	10	Ipswich, S. Matthew O	1	9	2
			70	19	10

1883.	Oxford.			
Jan. 1	Oxford Cathedral	O £	5 0 0	
3	Griffiths, Rev. Dr. J.	S	1 1 0	
4	Chamberlain, Rev. T.			
		S	2 2 0	
9	Rigaud, Rev. J.	...	S 1 1 0	
12	Eton College	...	S 5 5 0	
	Slade, Rev. G. F.	S	1 1 0	
	Robinson, Rev. J. E.	S	1 1 0	
17	Parker, J. H., Esq.	S	2 2 0	
	Oxford, Lord Bishop			
	of	...	S 2 2 0	
	Wilder, Rev. John	S	2 2 0	
	Wilder, H. B., Esq.	S	2 2 0	
	Wale, Rev. A. M.	S	1 1 0	
22	Blandy, H. B., Esq.	S	1 1 0	
	Blandy, Mrs. H. B.	S	1 1 0	
30	Ferard, C. C., Esq.	S	1 1 0	
Feb. 20	Wethered, Rev. F. T.			
		S	0 10 0	
22	Benyon, R., Esq.	D	100 0 0	
23	Bennett, Mrs. Leigh	S	5 0 0	
	Mentmore	...	O 2 2 0	
	Francis, Miss J. D.	S	1 1 0	
Mar. 2	Meade, Rev. John	S	1 1 0	
			138 17 0	

Peterborough.

Jan. 2	Gunning, Rev. Sir H. J., Bart. (1882 and 1883)	...	S 4 4 0	
3	Whorwood, Rev. T. H.	...	S 1 1 0	
9	Castle Ashby (1882)	O	2 3 11	
10	Buttanshaw, Rev. F.	S	1 1 0	
	Buttanshaw, Miss	...	S 0 10 0	
12	Veysie, Miss P. G.	S	1 1 0	
17	Homer, Rev. H.	...	D 0 10 0	
	Irby, Hon. and Rev. L. C. R.	...	S 1 1 0	
29	Northampton, S. Michael and All Angels	...	O 2 3 9	
	Heygate, W. U. H., Esq., M.P.	...	S 1 1 0	
Feb. 6	Thorpe	...	O 3 0 0	
15	Carlton Curliew and Ilston	...	O 2 18 6	
Mar. 1	Cartwright	...	S 5 0 0	
6	Loughborough, Holy Trinity	...	O 5 1 6	
7	Loughborough	...	O 6 0 0	
8	Browne, E. Montague, Esq.	...	S 1 1 0	
15	Broughton Astley	O	2 10 9	
16	Staverton	...	O 0 15 0	
			41 3 5	

1883.	Ripon.			
Jan. 6	Bishop-Monkton	...	O £ 0 17 6	
10	Eastwood, S. Mary (M.B.F.)	...	O 1 4 8	
25	Collins, Miss Mary	S	5 0 0	
Feb. 19	East Ardsley	...	O 0 10 0	
21	Warley, S. John	...	O 1 0 0	
Mar. 6	Robert Town	...	O 0 15 9	
	Nixon, Rev. J. W.	D	0 5 0	
13	Sedbergh	...	O 6 17 3	
			16 10 2	

Rochester.

Jan. 2	Sydenham Church Union	...	A 19 5 0	
3	Clarke, Rev. Canon J. Erskine (1882 and 1883)	...	S 2 2 0	
	Goodrich, The Misses	S	1 11 6	
	Stapylton, Rev. Canon (1882)	...	S 1 1 0	
4	Beaufort, Rev. D. A.	S	2 0 0	
	Rochester, Dean of Gravesend Church Union	...	A 7 6 3	
5	Cazenove, Rev. Can.	S	1 1 0	
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	...	S 1 1 0	
8	Iler, J. A., Esq.	...	S 1 0 0	
10	Lewisham Church Union	...	A 2 12 6	
11	Hughes, Rev. J. R.	O	7 2 1	
12	Bowyer, Rev. F. W. A. S. Rochester, Lord Bp. of	...	S 2 2 0	
	Miland, Mrs.	...	S 5 0 0	
13	Caterham Valley, S. John	...	O 10 0 0	
17	Phillott, Miss	...	S 1 1 0	
19	Burney, Archd.	...	S 2 2 0	
23	Richardson, Archd.	S	2 2 0	
Feb. 17	Grenebar, Mr.	...	D 0 10 0	
22	Clark, Miss	...	S 1 1 0	
Mar. 17	Stevens, Rev. H. B.	S	1 1 0	
			73 3 4	

S. Alban's.

Jan. 1	Ray, Miss E. M.	...	S 2 0 0	
4	Menet, Rev. J.	...	S 1 1 0	
6	Ainslie, Miss	...	S 2 2 0	
	Ditto (M.B.F.)	...	S 2 2 0	
9	Dimsdale, Baron	...	S 1 1 0	
	Haviland, Rev. A. C.	S	5 5 0	
10	Whitehurst, Mrs.	...	S 2 2 0	
11	Steeple	...	O 0 11 4	
	Perry, Rev. T. W.	S	1 1 0	
17	Copeland, Miss	...	S 1 1 0	
	Colchester, Bp. of	...	S 1 1 0	
	Deedes, Rev. L.	...	S 1 1 0	

1883. **S. Alban's—(continued).**

<i>Jan.</i>	17	Blackall, Rev. S.....	£	1	0
	18	Walford, Rev. W. H. S	1	1	0
		Norman, Rev. C. F. S	3	3	0
		Ditto (M.B.F.).....	2	2	0
	24	Way, Mrs. G. A.....	1	1	0
	30	Gellibrand, W. C., Esq.	S	5	0 0
<i>Feb.</i>	1	Shenfield	O	7	0 6
	2	Ainslie, Rev. Canon S	1	1	0
		Ditto.....	D	1	1 0
	8	Mayland, Parish Ch.	O	1	6 6
	14	Buckhurst Hill.....	O	6	10 0
	22	Barrington, Hon. and Rev. L.	S	1	1 0
	27	Walkern	O	2	9 9
<i>Mar.</i>	13	Hockley	O	0	17 10
		Chelmsford	O	17	14 0
	20	High Wych, S. James	O	2	10 8
		S. Ippolyts	O	1	19 5
		Great Wymondley	O	1	0 10
				<u>78</u>	<u>8 10</u>

Salisbury.

<i>Jan.</i>	12	Daubeney, Mrs. Elizabeth	S	5	0 0
		Digby, G. D. W., Esq. S	5	0	0
		Powell, Capt. Thos. S	0	10	6
	17	Eldon, Earl of	S	10	0 0
		Eyre, Geo. E., Esq. S	2	2	0
<i>Feb.</i>	19	Salisbury Diocesan (1882)	A	17	12 7
				<u>4</u>	<u>5 1</u>

S. Asaph.

<i>Jan.</i>	1	Meiford (1882).....	O	1	9 0
	16	Hawarden (1882) A	1	10	0
	17	S. Asaph, Dean of S	1	0	0
<i>Feb.</i>	16	Frankton	O	1	9 6
		Feilden, Rev. O. M. S	0	10	6
	22	S. Asaph, Dean of S	1	0	0
				<u>6</u>	<u>19 0</u>

1883. **S. David's.**

<i>Jan.</i>	4	Hay (1882)	O	£	3 8 5
		Bevan, Rev. Canon (1882)	S	1	1 0
	17	S. David's, Lord Bishop of	S	3	3 0
<i>Feb.</i>	8	Williams, Rev. W. S	O	10	6
				<u>8</u>	<u>2 11</u>

Truro.

<i>Jan.</i>	1	Newlyn, S. Peter...O	2	5	6
	2	Wrench, Rev. P. E. S	0	10	0
	9	Calstock (1882) ...O	3	19	0
	11	S. Ive	O	0	15 8
		Pensilva	O	0	11 6
	19	Page, Rev. V. ....S	1	1	0
		Towednack (1882) O	0	12	1
		Rogers, Rev. Canon S	0	10	0
		Redruth.....	O	1	6 5
<i>Feb.</i>	28	S. Aubyn, Sir John, Bart., M.P. (1882 and 1883)	S	2	2 0
<i>Mar.</i>	9	Moore, Rev. J. H. S	1	1	0
				<u>14</u>	<u>14 2</u>

Worcester.

<i>Jan.</i>	4	Scowcroft, Rev. J. H. (1882 and 1883) S	1	1	0
	5	Attye, Miss (1882 and 1883)	S	2	2 0
	6	Grimley and Hallow (1882)	A	3	1 0
	9	Baldwin, A., Esq...S	1	1	0
	11	Pinder, Mrs. F. H. S	1	1	0
	12	Wood, Rev. J. R...S	1	1	0
		Ansty	O	3	0 0
	23	Wootton Wawen ..O	1	1	0
	30	Hagley	A	3	1 0
<i>Feb.</i>	16	Grewcock, Mrs. ...S	0	5	0
				<u>16</u>	<u>14 0</u>

Special Appeals.

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.—Funds are earnestly solicited for the completion of the Church of S. Mary, Callington. It has necessarily been reopened for Divine Service in an imperfect state, one section only of the enlargement and restoration having been finished. The rest cannot be done without further help. Donations may be sent to the Rector, or to the Treasurer, W. Spry, Esq., Callington.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WORTHING.—

This Church, which is in course of erection, and which will be the means of providing both a Church and Clergyman for a population of about 3000, two-thirds of which belong to the working classes, is in urgent need of help. Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. J. O. Parr, Worthing, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE CHURCH IN THE BLACK COUNTRY. S. Augustine's Mission, Holly Hall, Woodside, and Hart's Hill, Dudley.—Funds are urgently needed to complete the permanent Church which has been begun. The Earl of Dudley has promised an additional subscription of £625, on condition that the balance of £1625 is raised in twelve months. The total cost will be £5250, including furnishing, &c. The population is 5000, and consists of nailers, miners, ironworkers, and labourers. All are poor—many very poor. There are no resident gentry, and very few of the middle class. Please send help, however small, to the Rev. T. G. Swindell, Mission Curate, Holly Hall Parsonage, near Dudley.

“SUFFER THE LITTLE ONES TO COME UNTO ME.”—An earnest appeal is made to the Readers of *THE CHURCH BUILDER* to give some assistance in an effort now being made to enlarge the Sunday School in a colliery village on Tyneside. The inhabitants of the new parish are nearly all pitmen and labourers, and the present School is utterly inadequate to hold the children who attend. It is proposed to provide accommodation for 240 additional children, at a cost of £500. Towards this sum £350 has already been subscribed, and a determined effort is being made to raise the £150 deficit. Who will help us? The smallest subscription will be most thankfully received by the Rev. P. W. Clarke, Vicar of S. Oswald's, Hebburn-on-Tyne.

BARTON CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—It is proposed to restore this Church, which requires new roofs and new seats, to remove the gallery which blocks up the west aisle, and to build an Organ Chamber and Vestry. The Church is an interesting work of the thirteenth century, and contains a fine chancel screen. Subscriptions are announced from the Bishop, landowners, and others to the amount of £1242. The estimated cost is £1869, exclusive of architect's commission. A Church Fund has been opened at Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge, and subscriptions will be gladly received by the Vicar and Churchwardens.

ALDHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.—Close to Aldham Common, and near the spot where Rowland Taylor was martyred, stands Aldham Church, once a comely building, but now in a deplorable state of dilapidation. The walls are out of the perpendicular and cracked, the roof is only prevented from falling in by being supported by scaffolding poles, the tower is much out of repair, the windows are not water-tight, and some unsightly pews disfigure the chancel. This interesting Church was built about 1350, in the reign of Edward III. It consists of nave, chancel, and a round tower at the west end, and contains some very handsome curiously carved oaken benches. It has only one bell; the other two having been sold in 1769, as we learn from a faculty contained in the parish chest, to pay for the expense of “repairing, supporting, and preserving from ruin” the south wall, which was effected by building against it two unsightly brick buttresses. Plans have been made for the restoration by W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., of Cambridge. To carry out the whole work would cost between £800 and £900. This, for want of funds, cannot yet be done, but that part which is absolutely necessary is to be carried out forthwith. £500 are required; only £400 have been collected, and all local sources of help are exhausted. The work must be done, as the condition of the Church is actually dangerous. The Rector, therefore, most earnestly appeals for help to enable him to meet the expenses of this partial restoration. Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. D. B. Lennard, Aldham Rectory, Ipswich, Suffolk.

S. LUKE'S, CHADDERTON, OLDHAM, DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.

THE Committee formed for erecting a new Church for this growing and populous conventional district, having upwards of 5000 souls within it, ask the assistance of all true Churchmen to aid them in their efforts.

It is upwards of seven years since the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society formed this conventional district, yet, with persevering efforts, the Committee only see their way to raising about half the funds necessary to build the nave of a good and commodious Church. Various sales of needlework and a bazaar have been held, and from this source £500 have been realized. A considerable portion of the needlework has been done by mill-girls after they have finished their day's work. Various concerts, entertainments, &c., have been given, and collections made, and another £100 has been raised. A very eligible site has been given. The foundation of the whole Church is now complete. The Committee have also succeeded in getting grants from the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society, which promises £400, and the Incorporated Church Building Society, which promises £350, so that with promised subscriptions the whole amount is £2700.

The people mainly interested in this Church are those of the operative class residing in the district.

The cotton mills in the district are some of the largest in Lancashire, but they are "Limited Companies," and do not assist in the building of Churches.

The Committee are thankful for the success they have already achieved, and appeal to Churchmen throughout the country to assist to complete the nave, so that a New Parish may be formed.

In this district there are already two large Church Sunday Schools—S. Luke's with upwards of 200 scholars and teachers, and Stockbrook with upwards of 500 scholars and teachers, who have no Church to attend. Divine Service is held in each of these schoolrooms on the Sabbath, but the people do not like schoolroom services.

Contributions to this good and necessary work may be sent to the Rev. R. Cowburn, Wykeham Place, Middleton Road, Oldham, Curate-in-charge of the district; or be paid to S. Luke's Church Building Fund, Oldham Branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

Sixty-fifth Anniversary Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday afternoon, May 17th, at the rooms of the National Society, Westminster. The Bishop of St. Alban's presided; and amongst those present were the Earl of Dartmouth, Archdeacon Harrison, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive, M.P.; Canons Ainslie, Stapylton, and Erskine Clarke; the Revs. T. W. Perry, C. F. Norman, and H. M. Ingram; Messrs. John Boodle, Arthur Powell, and F. H. Rooke.

The Secretary (the Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston) opened the meeting with prayer.

The Chairman said it was hardly to be wondered that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was not present, as the many engagements of his Grace had doubtless been more than he could stand. It was well known that his Grace was a firm and ardent supporter of the Society, and he would ask the Secretary to read his Grace's letter. Mr. Blakiston then read the letter, as follows:—

Riseholme, Lincoln, May 16, 1883.

MY DEAR MR. BLAKISTON,—I am so sorry I cannot be back in time for the meeting. I was obliged to get a day or two's change. I hope you will have an interesting and successful gathering.

Yours sincerely,
ED. W. CANTUAR.

Mr. Blakiston then read the Report of the Society for the year 1882; and announced that letters regretting their inability to attend had been received from the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Manchester, Norwich, Newcastle, Oxford, Peterborough, Ripon, Rochester, Salisbury, St. David's, Truro,

and Sodor and Man ; the Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Devon, Earl Nelson, Lord Coleridge, Viscount Cranbrook, Lord John Manners, M.P., Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, M.P., and J. G. Talbot, Esq., M.P. The bishops were almost all engaged in the preparation of candidates for ordination ; and the noblemen and members of Parliament who had begged to be excused were taking advantage of the Whitsuntide Parliamentary recess.

The Bishop of St. Alban's said it would appear from what had been read that as regards the attendance of bishops this was an unfortunate time to hold the meeting. When they remembered how admirably the late Archbishop discharged the duties of chairman at their meetings, often in that room, they must regret most deeply that he had been taken from amongst them. But they must also rejoice that his place was filled by one who, he was sure, would equally consider the wants of the Church. The time of meeting was not only unfortunate for bishops, but for many leading laymen who took a deep interest in the work, who had been prevented from attending. He was, however, happy to see there Lord Dartmouth, whose name was known in every pit and every colliery in his neighbourhood as one who was always foremost in promoting all works of piety and charity, and he was glad they had the happiness of including such men among their supporters. The Society had gone through a certain period of depression. For a long time it had been quite equal to the work the Church required, but the time came when the pressing wants of the Church became so great, that it was no longer equal to the heavy calls made on it. That was the first cause why it did not succeed in meeting the circumstances of those days. Besides, they must remember that the Society worked by means of bricks and mortar, and bricks and mortar were not so interesting as the work of men's minds and hands. For that cause also it had failed to receive the support to which it was justly entitled, for bricks and mortar were just as necessary to our increasing civilisation as the work of men's minds and hands. He had found this with regard to the Fund that bore his name for supplying the spiritual destitution of the eastern

suburbs of the metropolis. From his experience he could say that for some time there had been a growing feeling against building, and many charitable persons were willing to give money for living agencies—clergymen, readers, and others—but expressly requested that their subscriptions should not be applied to building Churches or Mission-rooms. There was this growing feeling, but at the same time a period had arrived when it was necessary these rooms and Churches should be built. The Bishop of Rochester became aware of the wants of his diocese in this respect, and had set on foot a subscription for the building of ten Churches. God had prospered him, and there was every reason to hope those Churches would be built. In his own district they had made a special appeal for building or enlarging six Churches, and the population grew so rapidly that it was absolutely necessary that Churches should be built. They could not enter on the question of whether they would be immediately filled, but the plan mentioned in the Report of building Mission-halls seemed to him admirably calculated to guard against any danger in this regard, as while the Church was being built, the congregation was being gathered to fill it. It was no doubt the case with many of the Churches which the late Bishop Blomfield caused to be built in the metropolis, but the time was now come when Churches and Mission-halls must be built, in order that the work of the Church may be carried on in a manner it could not possibly be carried on without them. The work of the Society came before the public with strong claims to sympathy, and he trusted it would soon revive from the depression from which it had suffered. The Committee had referred to his having asked the clergy in his diocese to remember old benefactions and do what they could for the Society, but he was afraid they must not expect a great result from this. In his diocese there were 500 rural parishes, and in the present depressed state of agriculture, whether in the heavy land of Essex or the lighter land of Hertford, they had considerable difficulties to contend with in putting before the people any of the wants of the Church, and when they did so the response must naturally be very small. What could be done in parishes where there was only the clergyman and one farmer?—and this was often the case where

all the farms are in one hand, and are occupied by bailiffs or care-takers. That was the condition of many parishes in his diocese, and agriculturists thought it hard they should be called on to help the great centres of population. However, they must use every means to obtain what was absolutely necessary, and he was glad to see in that assembly so many earnest hearts fervent in Church work, desiring that God's glory might be promoted, and the wants of the people considered, at one of the most difficult times ever known in the history of the Church.

Lord Dartmouth moved the first resolution :—

That the Report which has been read be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

He said he was not going to return the compliment paid him by the Chairman, but he could not help recollecting when he saw him there that the name of Claughton of Kidderminster, was one that always filled those in its neighbourhood with encouragement. He regretted to have to say that in speaking of the state of agricultural parishes he had not overstated the case, and but that he knew the clergy were not given to making public their difficulties, he would have been surprised at not hearing more as to the results of the agricultural depression. There was, however, another cause why the funds of the Society were not larger, and that was that now almost every diocese had its Church Extension Fund. In Lichfield they had every five years an appeal for this purpose, and many people reserved what they had to give for the Bishop's Fund of the diocese in which they resided. He thought the establishment of Mission Churches and the gathering together of congregations was one of the best foundations of Church extension that could be desired. No doubt the existence of so many new societies, for which collections were constantly being made, accounted for the fact that some of the older societies' funds were not so large as their friends could wish. He wished to take advantage of this opportunity to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Archbishop. He remembered the last time he occupied the chair, at the meeting last year, and how he left before closing to attend another meeting, and many of them would remember

how admirably he conducted their proceedings, and what encouragement they received from what he said.

Archdeacon Harrison, in seconding the resolution, said he could not help thinking in connexion with the Society of the saying of the prophet, that the barrel of meal would not waste, or the cruse of oil run dry. They had moderate resources, but they had gone on and were there that day at work. This Society was established in 1818 by John Bowdler, W. Cotton, F. Davis, and T. Gipps, and in those days the State made a grant of a million of money, which was afterwards supplemented by another half-million, to enable the Church to catch up with her work. Since then many kindred societies had been formed, which all had affected the Incorporated Church Building Society. The fact was that the Society had multiplied so that there was now in nearly every diocese a similar one, and one of the last acts of the late Archbishop was to write a letter to the secretaries of all these societies, suggesting that however important their work might be, it was necessary to maintain a central Society, to give unity to the work and secure the great advantage that came from the supervision of a committee of architects. In part of his letter he referred to what had been done in the lately established Diocese of Truro, and he (the Archdeacon) thought it a good omen that the head of that diocese, who had been setting such a good example, should take the late Archbishop's place as their President.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive, M.P., moved the second resolution :—

That this meeting, while thankfully acknowledging the valuable aid that the Society has been able to render in past years to the cause of Church extension, and having in view the continued demands for its assistance, desires to impress upon Church people the importance of contributing to its funds, in order to enhance its usefulness in promoting the erection of Churches and the provision of Mission buildings.

He said that, speaking as a member of the Committee, it was a matter of deep regret that the inadequacy of their funds frequently obliged them to give so much less than their inclinations would suggest in cases where the most urgent applications were received, and often to stint their contributions to the lowest possible figure. No one could doubt the enormous value of the

work done by the diocesan societies ; but as the heart animated the human frame, and was necessary to distribute the blood all over the body, so was a central Society necessary to the work of Church extension, and the public should supply it with proper nourishment, which would be usefully distributed. No one could over-estimate the encouragement the Society's action gave to Church work, and he hoped sufficient support would be given to enable it to continue its efforts. Some people, he believed, refrained because they could not give as much as they desired to give at once, and he wished to remind those who refrained on this account that their subscriptions could be spread over three, or five, or any number of years.

The Rev. Charles F. Norman, in seconding the resolution, mentioned the fact that a friend of the Society had, from want of sufficient care in describing the name of the Society, hindered it from enjoying a legacy of £1000. He then referred to the great advantage of having the plans of proposed buildings submitted to the Society's committee of architects. He knew of many cases in which large sums had been saved in consequence of their suggestions ; in one case several hundreds of pounds.

The motion was agreed to.

Messrs. R. Few, J. Boodle, and F. G. Prideaux were appointed as Auditors ; Mr. H. Gerard Hoare was re-elected as Treasurer ; and the following gentlemen were re-elected to fill the vacancies on the Committee:—Rev. H. Frank Johnson, Rev. Canon Stapylton, Rev. R. T. Whittington, Rev. George Miller, J. H. Parker, Esq., C.B., F. S. Powell, Esq., Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart., Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. Windsor-Clive, M.P. ; and the Rev. F. W. A. Bowyer was elected in the place of the late Archdeacon Jennings.

The Rev. T. W. Perry moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Arthur Powell, and unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman, in briefly acknowledging the vote of thanks, made allusion to the work of the Secretary, and trusted that the supporters of the Society would rally round their Secretary, and make the next year's work one of satisfactory progress.

The meeting closed with the Benediction.

The Society's Work.

A MEETING of the Committee was held on Thursday, April 19th, 1883, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

The Ven. Archdeacon BURNEY.	JOHN BOODLE, Esq.
Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.	Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. WINDSOR-CLIVE, M.P.
Rev. Canon J. ERSKINE CLARKE.	JAMES HILTON, Esq.
Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.	G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.
Rev. A. J. INGRAM.	F. S. POWELL, Esq.
Rev. C. F. NORMAN.	EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.
Rev. T. W. PERRY.	Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, <i>Secretary</i> .
Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON.	
C. T. ARNOLD, Esq.	

The available balances in hand were as follows :—

General Fund	£1088	} £1348
Mission Buildings Fund	260	
“ R. M. Fund ”		860
Hine Legacy		2099

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated :—

I. BUILDING ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCHES.

1.—No. 8804.—BARTON HILL, CHRIST CHURCH. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—The population, numbering 5000, consists entirely of small shopkeepers, artisans, and labourers, who can themselves give but little. A Mission Curate is at work in the district, and as soon as the Church is built the district will be separated and formed into a new parish. The proposed new Church will hold 600, all sittings free; and the estimated cost is £5757. Applicant, Rev. S. Pike; Architect, Mr. C. F. Hanson, Bristol.—£200 voted.

2.—No. 8792.—GORSEINION STATION, HOLY TRINITY. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

3.—No. 8793.—MIDDLETON JUNCTION, S. GABRIEL'S. Dio. Manchester.—Declined.

II. REBUILDING ON NEW SITE.

4.—No. 8795.—DOLWYDDELEN. Dio. Bangor.—Deferred.

III. ENLARGING OR RESEATING, WITH REPAIRS.

5.—No. 8785.—LLANENDDWYN, S. ENDDWYN, near Dyffryn. Dio. Bangor.—This Church was supposed to have been built in the sixth century; it is now in a most deplorable state, and needs enlargement. The estimated cost is £750. Applicant, Rev. D. Jones; Architect, Mr. H. Kennedy, Bangor.—£15 voted.

6.—No. 8796.—WATERINGBURY, S. JOHN, near Maidstone. Dio. Canterbury.—

Church built A.D. 1300; enlarged in 1824, assisted by a grant of £240 from this Society; and a second grant of £50 was voted towards increasing the accommodation in 1856. There are some most inconvenient galleries to be taken away; one is railed off to keep people out, to prevent improper behaviour, and in one the heads nearly touch the ceiling. The estimated cost is £1858. Applicant, Rev. S. W. Phillips; Architect, Mr. W. O. Milne, London.—£30 voted.

7.—No. 8801.—WITTON, S. HELEN, near Northwich. Dio. Chester.—There is no record of the date of the Church, but it is a very ancient one; there are no records of any repairs, and it is now so very dilapidated that some of the walls must come down. Chairs are to be used for the present, as it is proposed to put oak seats when the funds can be obtained. A gallery holding fifty-eight persons is to be removed, so that the gain of accommodation is larger than stated in the present return made. The estimated cost is £7520. Applicant, Rev. S. J. Blencowe; Architects, Messrs. Paley and Austen, Lancaster.—£50 voted.

8.—No. 8799.—WOODSTONE, S. AUGUSTINE, near Peterborough. Dio. Ely.—Church built in the eleventh century; rebuilt A.D. 1844. It is now in good repair, but additional Church accommodation is urgently needed. A few years since this was a small village of 300 people; but now, on account of the railways, it has become a suburb of Peterborough. The population has already increased to 1000, and will increase more rapidly in the future, with but Church accommodation for less than 200, and this is also the nearest Church to another parish with a population of 3000. Estimated cost, £1559. Applicant, Rev. R. Tompson; Architect, Mr. A. W. Blomfield, London.—£60 voted.

IV. FURTHER AID.

9.—No. 8642.—BALDERTON, S. GILES, near Newark. Dio. Lincoln.—A grant of £25 was voted to this work in July, 1881. The Church is now completed, but it has cost £870 more than the original estimate. There is now a considerable deficit. Applicant, Rev. F. V. Bussell.—£5 added, making £30 in all.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I . . .	Canterbury . . .	£30
I . . .	Bangor . . .	15
I . . .	Chester . . .	50
I . . .	Ely.	60
I . . .	Gloucester and Bristol . .	200
I . . .	Lincoln (in lieu of £25 cancelled) . . .	30
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6	Total	<u>£415</u>

The whole of these grants were from the General Fund.

The next Meeting of the General Committee was held on Thursday, May 17th, 1883, at 12 o'clock noon. (The hour was

altered on account of the Annual General Court, which was held at 2.30 p.m. on the same day, as described on page 73.)

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON.

The Ven. Archdeacon HESSEY.

Rev. Canon STAPYLTON.

Rev. H. M. INGRAM.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. R. T. WHITTINGTON.

J. BOODLE, Esq.

Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. H. W. WINDSOR-CLIVE, M.P.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

J. HILTON, Esq.

A. POWELL, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were:—

General Fund	£1734	} £2097
Mission Buildings Fund	363	
“R. M. Fund”		938
Hine Legacy		2099

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated:—

I. BUILDING ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCHES.

1.—No. 8736.—ASTWOOD BANK, SS. MATTHIAS AND GEORGE, in the parish of Feckenham, near Redditch. Dio. Worcester.—The want of a Church in this important and growing district has long been felt and lamented, the inhabitants residing at distances varying from two to four miles from the parish Church; and the inhabitants of other parishes will find this one most conveniently situated for them. The district already has 2300 inhabitants. The Church will accommodate 600 persons, all sittings free. Estimated cost, £6070. Applicant, Rev. T. Rooke; Architect, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, Worcester.—£150 voted.

2.—No. 8792.—GORSEINON STATION, in the parish of Llandilo-tal-y-bont. Dio. S. David's.—Deferred.

3.—No. 8814.—SANDFORD, in the parish of Winscombe, near Weston-super-Mare. Dio. Bath and Wells.—This Church is to be built in the hamlet of Sandford, the inhabitants of this and a neighbouring village, for whom also it is intended, residing two, three, and four miles from the nearest Church. The Church will accommodate 78 people, all seats free. Estimated cost, £1158. Applicant, Rev. R. F. Follett; Architects, Messrs. Hans Price and Wooler, Weston-super-Mare.—£40 voted.

4.—No. 8821.—STOCKTON-ON-TEES, S. PAUL. Dio. Durham.—Deferred.

II. REBUILDING ON SAME OR NEW SITE.

5.—No. 5990.—ALVERSTOKE, S. MARY. Dio. Winchester.—In 1824, £200 was voted towards enlarging this Church, and in 1862 a further sum of £100 was voted towards rebuilding the chancel. This application is for the extension of the scheme then contemplated, that is, to pull down the nave and rebuild it in accordance with the design of the new chancel. The tower is not included in the present estimate; and if funds do not admit, permanent seats will be omitted for the present. The addition will be 144 seats, and all the sittings are free. Estimated cost, £514c.

Applicant, Rev. W. Durst ; Architect, Mr. H. Woodyer, Guildford.—£200 voted.

6.—No. 8795.—DOLWYDDELEN. Dio. Bangor.—Deferred.

III. ENLARGING OR RESEATING, WITH REPAIRS.

7.—No. 8800.—BREWHAM, S. JOHN, near Bruton. Dio. Bath and Wells.—Church built A.D. 1250 ; enlarged in 1828, assisted by a grant of £130 from this Society. The building is now so dilapidated that parts of it must be rebuilt. A gallery, unused for more than thirty years, is now to be removed. When the present incumbent went to the living, four years ago, there were but four communicants and a congregation of a dozen ; there is now a much better Church feeling. Estimated cost, £1078. Applicant, Rev. J. Jones ; Architect, Mr. H. Hall, London.—£15 voted.

8.—No. 8787.—HIRWAIN, S. LLENRWG, in the parish of Aberdare. Dio. Llandaff.—Church built A.D. 1858 ; application was then made to the Society, but the plans were so bad that aid could not be given. The present condition of the Church is such that, not only is it necessary to restore it for the comfort of the congregation, but the Ecclesiastical Commissioners require it before they will hold out a helping hand. The vicar of the parish has to provide eight clergymen in different parts of his extensive parish. When this district is formed into a parish, it will comprise 1000 people, who live ten miles from their parish Church. Estimated cost, £370. Applicant, Rev. J. W. Wynne Jones ; Architect, Mr. E. M. B. Vaughan, Cardiff.—£20 voted.

9.—No. 8806.—S. IVE, near Liskeard. Dio. Truro.—Church built A.D. 1330. Some substantial repairs have been done from time to time during the last thirty-five years, but much still remains to be done. The north wall of the north transept is so bad that it must be taken down, also some of the windows are very dilapidated, and the interior fittings and floors are much decayed and shabby. Estimated cost, £948. Applicant, the Ven. Archdeacon of Bodmin ; Architect, Mr. R. M. Fulford, Exeter.—£40 voted.

10.—No. 5659.—MOUNTAIN ASH, S. MARGARET. Dio. Llandaff.—Church built A.D. 1862, assisted by a grant of £300 from this Society. The inhabitants of this district being almost all workpeople, the combined efforts of building a new Church (to which the Society gave a grant recently) and enlarging this have severely taxed the local resources. Estimated cost, £690. Applicant, Rev. J. H. Protheroe ; Architect, Mr. J. Prichard, Llandaff.—£40 voted.

IV. FURTHER AID.

11.—No. 8465.—DEARHAM. Dio. Carlisle.—An aisle and transept have been added to this Church, which were not contemplated when this grant was applied for ; additional accommodation has thus been gained for 117 persons. These works have cost a large sum, but all has been raised except £300. The Diocesan Society made an extra grant upon the increased accommodation being provided. Applicant, Rev. W. S. Calverley.—£25 additional voted, making £50 in all.

12.—No. 6250.—DEOPHAM, near Wymondham. Dio. Norwich.—The first portion of the work of restoring this Church is completed, and very satisfactorily done. The second portion is now begun, namely, the restoration of nave and north aisle roofs, and for which at present they have no funds. The works now undertaken will cost £1000. Applicant, Rev. H. Wanklyn.—£10 added, making £25 in all.

13.—No. 8731.—HALESOWEN. Dio. Worcester.—The work of restoring this Church is completed, but £1400 more than contemplated has been spent. The

Diocesan Society has doubled its grant in consequence. Applicant, Hon. and Rev. F. G. Pelham.—£25 additional voted, making £65 in all.

14.—No. 8720.—PETERBOROUGH, S. JOHN. Dio. Peterborough.—In May, 1882, this Society promised £50 towards the first portion of the work of restoring this Church. Since then a second portion has been commenced, that is, the nave, chancel, aisle roofs, heating, and lighting, to cost £3000; towards this sum £1100 has been raised. There is great difficulty experienced in raising money, especially on account of the appeal now being made for funds for the Cathedral. Applicant, Rev. H. Syers.—£50 additional voted, making £100 in all.

V. MISSION BUILDINGS.

15.—M. B. F., No. 501.—CATFORD, in the parish of Lewisham. Dio. Rochester.—This Mission building is urgently needed, as many acres of ground are being covered with small houses. The Bishop of Rochester's Ten Churches' Fund has for the present absorbed Diocesan resources, and no help can be got from it. The Nonconformists are making vigorous efforts to occupy the ground. A Church is to be built within ten years. It will hold 300, and is estimated to cost £900. Applicant, the Hon. and Rev. A. Legge.—£25 voted.

16.—M. B. F., No. 500.—NEASDON, in the parish of Willesden. Dio. London.—This district is two miles from the parish Church, which is not large enough for the population in its immediate neighbourhood. The Metropolitan Railway have brought their works and 1000 workpeople into the neighbourhood, and are building houses for them; and in a year there will be 3000 inhabitants on this spot. Service is now being conducted in a shop. It will accommodate 230, and is estimated to cost £800. Applicant, Rev. J. R. Mills.—£30 voted.

17.—M. B. F., No. 499.—NEW BOTLEY, in the parish of S. Frideswide, Oxford. Dio. Oxford.—Deferred.

18.—M. B. F., No. 498.—STOKE NEWINGTON, S. FAITH. Dio. London.—This Mission building is to be near the Church, and the room is meant for the whole parish, and is to be used for Sunday-schools, instruction classes, mission services, &c. It will hold 400, and is estimated to cost £700. Applicant, Rev. D. Belcher.—£35 voted.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
2 . . .	London . . .	£65
1 . . .	Winchester . . .	200
2 . . .	Bath and Wells . . .	55
1 . . .	Carlisle . . .	50
2 . . .	Llandaff . . .	60
1 . . .	Norwich . . .	25
1 . . .	Peterborough . . .	100
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	25
1 . . .	Truro . . .	40
2 . . .	Worcester . . .	215
<hr/> 14	Total	<hr/> £835

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows:—

11	.	.	.	General Fund	.	.	£745
3	.	.	.	Mission Buildings Fund	.	90	
<hr/>							
14					Total	£835	

The next Meeting of the Committee was held on Thursday, June 21st, 1883, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Rev. Canon CAZENOVE.

Rev. E. L. CUTTS, D.D.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

JOHN BOODLE, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

J. HILTON, Esq.

EDWARD HUSSEY, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

ARTHUR POWELL, Esq.

F. H. ROOKE, Esq.

EDWARD THORNTON, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances at the disposal of the Committee were:—

General Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	£1307	} £1584
Mission Buildings Fund	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	277	
"R. M. Fund"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	938	
Hine Legacy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2099	

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as shown:—

I. BUILDING ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCHES.

1.—No. 8834.—HUNSLET, S. CUTHBERT, Leeds. Dio. Ripon.—The district in which this Church is to be erected contains a population of 4000, all of whom are of the poorer class. The new Church will hold 498 people, all seats to be free. Estimated cost, £3710. Applicant, Rev. H. M. Sims; Architects, Messrs. Perkin and Bulmer, Leeds.—£75 voted.

2.—No. 8821.—STOCKTON-ON-TEES, S. PAUL. Dio. Durham.—This district was formed in 1875. Divine service has been performed in a wooden structure holding 150. This wooden erection it is proposed to place at the east end of the incomplete Church, to serve as a vestry, parish-room, and Sunday-school. At present only the nave of this Church is to be built. The new Church will hold 354, all seats free. Estimated cost, £2905. Applicant, Rev. F. A. Borton; Architect, Mr. J. P. Pritchett, Darlington.—£200 voted.

3.—No. 8809.—TRAIRGLAS, in the parish of Llywel. Dio. S. David's.—This parish comprises an area of 22,000 acres, with a scattered population. It is divided into three hamlets; two of these hamlets are provided with sufficient Church accommodation. The third, which is Trairnglas, has an acreage of 9000, and a population of 445; it has no Church, and the inhabitants no opportunity of availing themselves of the ministrations of the Church, on account of the great distance at which the parish Church is situated. Llywel is 14 miles by 9. The new Church will accom-

moderate 142, all seats free. Estimated cost, £927. Applicant, Rev. T. Jones; Architect, Mr. J. B. Fowler, Brecon.—£80 voted.

4.—No. 8190.—TUDHOE GRANGE, near Spennymoor. Dio. Durham.—This district is taken out of the parishes of Spennymoor and Tudhoe. The population consists mainly of artisans and miners; there are no wealthy people either in the district or neighbourhood. There is no available room for Mission purposes; a cottage has been used for divine service, and is crowded at all the services. The new Church will accommodate 330, all seats free. Estimated cost, £2955. Applicant, Rev. E. Fenton; Architect, Mr. G. Hodgson Fowler, Durham.—£200 voted.

II. REBUILDING ON SAME OR NEW SITE.

5.—No. 8795.—DOLWYDDELAN, Carnarvonshire. Dio. Bangor.—Deferred.

6.—No. 8808.—MARSHWOOD, near Crewkerne. Dio. Salisbury.—Church built A.D. 1839, assisted by a grant of £200 from this Society, but owing to the bad materials used, and the exposed situation, it is in a ruinous and even dangerous condition; it would be a waste of money to attempt to repair it. There will be a great reduction of sittings, owing to the present seats being so close together, and so inconvenient that they are scarcely usable. The accommodation in the new Church will be 185. Estimated cost, £1163. Applicant, Rev. W. Toms; Architect, Mr. G. Vialls, London.—£40 voted.

7.—No. 8172.—SOUTHAMPTON, S. MARY. Dio. Winchester.—In July, 1877, the sum of £200 was voted towards the erection of a chancel, chancel aisles, vestries, transepts, and one bay of the nave, with 463 seats, at a cost of £11,500. This portion has been completed, and the grant paid. It is now proposed to complete the Church, at a further expense of £11,500, to bring up accommodation of new Church to 1076. £840 given in grants at various times to this Church. Applicant, Rev. Canon Basil Wilberforce; Architect, Mr. A. E. Street, London.—£200 voted.

III. ENLARGING OR RESEATING, WITH REPAIRS.

8.—No. 8824.—CHURT, S. JOHN, near Farnham. Dio. Winchester.—Church built A.D. 1836, and substantially repaired in 1867 at a cost of £630. The accommodation is insufficient. Estimated cost, £1060. Applicant, Rev. A. B. Alexander; Architect, Mr. E. H. L. Barker, Hereford.—£25 voted.

9.—No. 8831.—COPFORD, S. MICHAEL, near Colchester. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church built A.D. 1000. Roof needs renewing, and west wall rebuilding. Owing to agricultural depression, great difficulty in getting money. Estimated cost, £1019. Applicant, Rev. B. Ruck Keene; Architect, Mr. H. Woodyer, Graffham, Guildford.—£50 voted.

10.—No. 8822.—GOSBECK, S. MARY, near Needham Market. Dio. Norwich.—This Church is interesting from its antiquity, dating from the late Saxon or early Norman. It has suffered much from age and neglect; the stone work is crumbling away, and the wood work decaying from dry rot. The parish is very poor; no resident squire. Estimated cost, £760. Applicant, Rev. F. S. Barry; Architect, Mr. H. J. Green, Norwich.—£30 voted.

11.—No. 8754.—HARLSTON, S. MATTHEW, near Tamworth. Dio. Lichfield.—Church built A.D. 1100; it is now unsafe, and totally unfit for divine worship. The accommodation for the poor is lamentable. There is only room for one poor person in ten of the population; the proposed alteration provides ample room for all. In March, 1862, £60 was promised by the Society towards the rebuilding; this was abandoned, and the grant cancelled. Estimated cost, £1430. Applicant, Rev. J. B. Swann; Architect, Mr. E. Christian.—£60 voted.

12.—No. 8810.—HARPFORD, S. NICHOLAS, near Ottery S. Mary. Dio. Exeter.—Church built in the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries. No repairs have been done for many years; it is now very dilapidated. Estimated cost, £1066. This estimate does not include the chancel, which is to cost £276 extra. Applicant, Rev. C. E. Littledale; Architects, Messrs. Hayward and Son, Exeter.—£40 voted.

13.—No. 6349.—GREAT ILFORD, S. MARY. Dio. S. Alban's.—Church (built A.D. 1831) is in fair state of repair. This parish is rapidly being built over, and the character of the population is becoming very different from what it was. The present seats for the poor are but 1 ft. 11 in. from back to front, and are quite insufficient for the wants of the new-comers. Estimated cost, £950. Applicant, Rev. H. B. Barnes; Architect, Mr. E. J. Lee, London.—£40 voted.

14.—No. 8830.—IPSWICH, S. MARY AT THE ELMS. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1400; repaired substantially in 1877, at a cost of £200. Additional Church accommodation is urgently needed, as at present it is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the parish. Estimated cost, £828. Applicant, Rev. L. D. Kenyon Stow; Architect, Mr. E. F. Bishopp, Ipswich.—£50 voted.

15.—No. 8828.—LITTLEHAM, S. MARGARET AND S. ANDREW, near Exmouth. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1250; the building is weather-tight, but much in need of repairing and reseating. The great part of Littleham population is absorbed in the small town of Exmouth, where there is Church accommodation. The Church now to be restored is used by the agricultural population of the surrounding district, which is very poor and thinly peopled. Estimated cost, £1595. Applicant, Rev. E. V. Freeman; Architect, Mr. R. Medley Fulford, Exeter.—£80 granted.

16.—No. 8819.—MARSTON, S. NICHOLAS, near Oxford. Dio. Oxford.—Church built A.D. 1276. The Church is very dilapidated, no repairs having been done within memory. The deficiency is stated to be but £50: it is expected that many extra expenses will arise that will make the deficiency larger. Estimated cost, £1200. Applicant, Rev. J. P. Smith; Architect, Mr. H. G. W. Drinkwater, Oxford.—£20 voted.

17.—No. 8813.—PLYMOUTH, S. SAVIOUR. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1870. The building is in good repair. The district is very poor; one of the poorest in Plymouth. Estimated cost, £677. Applicant, Rev. F. Barnes; Architect, Mr. C. King, Plymouth.—£100 voted.

18.—No. 8815.—GREAT SANKEY, S. MARY, near Warrington. Dio. Liverpool.—Deferred.

19.—No. 8823.—WICKHAMPTON, S. ANDREW, near Acle. Dio. Norwich.—Church built A.D. 1350. The roof is quite rotten; it is the original one, over 500 years old, and was made with small sapling oaks, some not even squared, and the sap left on. The covering was always straw thatch, and has become very rotten. Estimated cost, £916. Applicant, Rev. R. Bashford; Architect, Mr. R. M. Phipson, Norwich.—£40 voted.

20.—No. 8820.—YARMOUTH, S. ANDREW. Dio. Norwich.—This Church stands in the midst of the riverside population, amongst whom and on the river a Scripture reader is employed. The district contains a population of 5000, all of the poorer class; a parish room is also to be built to be used for Sunday-schools, &c., and for the use of the clergyman, as there is no parsonage. Estimated cost, £370. Applicant, Rev. G. Girling; Architects, Messrs. Bottle and Olley, Yarmouth.—£20 voted.

IV. MISSION BUILDINGS.

21.—M. B. F., No. 508.—ALKINGTON, in the parish of Berkeley. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—This Mission building is for the use of a population of 854 persons, who reside at a considerable distance from any Church. The tenure is yearly, with

power for tenants to remove the building. Estimated cost, £200. Accommodation, 100. Applicant, Rev. J. L. Stackham.—£10 voted.

22.—M. B. F., No. 510.—BISMARCK MISSION CHURCH, in the parish of Hunslet, S. Peter's, Leeds. Dio. Ripon.—The object of the proposed Mission-room is to promote by means of simple mission services, Bible classes, temperance and mothers' meetings, ragged schools, &c., the moral and spiritual welfare of the population of a district numbering 4000, upon whom the existing parochial agencies seem to make little or no impression. The inhabitants of the district are for the most part steeped in poverty. Estimated cost, £1288. Accommodation, 400. Applicant, Rev. J. H. Evans.—£50 voted.

23.—M. B. F., No. 505.—CORSE LAWN, in the parish of Eldersfield, near Tewkesbury. Dio. Worcester.—Within the radius of one mile from this licensed place of worship there is a population of 500, all of whom are at a considerable distance from their parish Church, some over three miles. The room now holds 120, and is generally full; it is now proposed to make it more appropriate for divine service by adding an apse. Estimated cost, £120. Accommodation, 150. Applicant, Rev. T. W. Wood.—£10 voted.

24.—M. B. F., No. 507.—MOOR PARK, S. MATTHEW, in the parish of Fulham. Dio. London.—A mission has just been started in the parish of Fulham, S. James, near Wandsworth Bridge, with a view to making it a separate parish. There are already 350 houses, principally small ones. The applicant has gathered a considerable congregation together in his own house, now too small. It is proposed to build a commodious Mission-room on a convenient site given by a lady. Estimated cost, £1000. Accommodation, 266. Applicant, Rev. J. Stock.—£50 voted.

25.—M. B. F., No. 502.—HERNE BAY. Dio. Canterbury.—There is in the season a large addition to the ordinary population, and Church accommodation in the summer months is wholly insufficient, and hundreds are driven to Dissenting chapels. This iron building will be useful at other periods of the year, when the east end can be shut off; it then can be used as a parochial room, which is much needed. Estimated cost, £600. Accommodation, 400. Applicant, Rev. J. Ellam.—£25 voted.

26.—M. B. F., No. 503.—MALINS LEE, in the parish of Dawkey. Dio. Lichfield.—This is a very poor parish, and greatly in need of a Mission-building to bring the work of the Church to bear upon the working classes. The building is to be used for Sunday-school, Bible classes, night school, temperance meetings, &c. Estimated cost, £330. Accommodation, 120. Applicant, Rev. R. Woods.—£15 voted.

27.—M. B. F., No. 499.—NEW BOTLEY, in the parish of S. Frideswide, Oxford. Dio. Oxford.—Deferred.

28.—M. B. F., No. 504.—PENMAEN, in the parish of Mynyddylwyn, near Newport, Monmouthshire. Dio. Llandaff.—The population of this district consists for the most part of colliers and labourers, which has lately been much increased by the opening of new coal works. There is no Church at a reasonable distance at which the people can attend. There is a population of 1200 within a radius of half a mile of the proposed iron Church. Estimated cost, £250. Accommodation, 200. Applicant, Rev. R. Jones. £10 voted.

29.—M. B. F., No. 506.—S. HELENA'S GARDENS MISSION, in the parish of Rotherhithe. Dio. Rochester.—This Mission-building is to be erected in S. Helena's Gardens, formerly used as a tea-garden, but now covered with houses, with a population of 7000, which will soon be 10,000, and there is no Church whatever. It is hoped a Church will shortly be built, the Diocesan Ten Churches Scheme aiding in its erection. Estimated cost, £1700. Accommodation, 287. Applicant, Rev. T. C. Johnson.—£50 voted.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses :—

No. of Grants,	Diocese.	Amount.
1 . . .	Canterbury . . .	£25
1 . . .	London . . .	50
2 . . .	Durham . . .	400
2 . . .	Winchester . . .	225
3 . . .	Exeter . . .	220
1 . . .	Gloucester and Bristol . . .	10
2 . . .	Lichfield . . .	75
1 . . .	Llandaff . . .	10
4 . . .	Norwich . . .	140
1 . . .	Oxford . . .	20
2 . . .	Ripon . . .	125
1 . . .	Rochester . . .	50
2 . . .	S. Alban's . . .	90
1 . . .	Salisbury . . .	40
1 . . .	S. David's . . .	80
1 . . .	Worcester . . .	10
<u>26</u>	Total	<u>£1570</u>

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows :—

15 . . .	General Fund . . .	£1130
8 . . .	Mission Buildings Fund . . .	220
3 . . .	Hine Legacy . . .	220
<u>26</u>	Total	<u>£1570</u>

Special Service in Westminster Abbey.

THE afternoon service at Westminster Abbey on Ascension Day was made a Special Anniversary Service of the Incorporated Church Building Society. It was fully choral, and the sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Farrar, D.D., F.R.S., &c. The congregation was very large, and the amount collected for the Society was £64 16s. 3d. The Dean and Chapter kindly defrayed all the expenses of the service. We print the concluding portion of the Archdeacon's sermon, in which he made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Society :—

"I will add but one word in favour of the Society to which your offerings will to-day be given. Look around you at these solemn aisles, these massive pillars, this vaulted roof in which the music seems to linger ere it dies away. To what do we owe this holy and beautiful house, where the Christians of so many generations have worshipped the God of their fathers, and where lie buried the mortal remains of so many of the immortal dead? Does it not witness to you that they dreamed not of a perishable house who thus could build? Does not the stone cry out of the wall, and the beam from the timber answer it, of faith in the ascended Christ? How many hundreds of thousands of pounds do you think it cost Henry III. and Edward I. and Henry V. thus to build Westminster Abbey, which we, despoiled of our once princely revenues by the jealousies in past time of a nation which has long since envied no wealth but that which is devoted to the cause of God,—which we, I say, can no longer adorn, can no longer enrich with most needed adjuncts, cannot even keep from crumbling to decay amidst the sulphurous fumes of our smoke-dimmed air? We need money for the organ, for the fabric, for many purposes of heightened splendour, of widened usefulness; but not for any of these, not for any purpose, do the people willingly offer as in the days of old. We are less faithful than our fathers. We are meaner by far than our fathers. They are, says the historian, a race which has ceased to be. We look round for them, and can hardly believe that the same blood is flowing in our veins. The high moral tone which made their bravery and their strength so beautiful has departed, it seems, from us for ever. That which they built in the England of some four millions, is now, in the immeasurably wealthy England of forty millions, something which we not only can never dream of, but which we, in constant anxiety, struggle vainly to maintain. But I am not pleading for Westminster Abbey. If the nation wants it, if the nation cares for its ancient faith, and the fame of its ancient heroes, and the glory of its former history, the nation must look to it. I plead for the Church Building Society, which, with an income smaller than that of thousands of private gentlemen, has provided in English churches, 1,745,536 sittings, of which three-fourths are free. How but by some such efforts

can we even attempt to keep pace with the spiritual demands of a population which every ten years adds three millions to its numbers? Are all these to grow up as heathens, without the means of grace, or are we perfectly indifferent if they do? You know perfectly well that atheism, that materialism, that agnosticism, that disbelief of every kind and every name, is making way in England; that its rust is eating as doth a canker into the hearts of many of the youths at our Universities; that it is leavening our society, from the club of the artisan to the castle of the peer; that it is leavening our journalism, from the leading newspaper down to the leprous and ribald penny print. Do you care for God's truth? Have you anything more than a verbal and conventional allegiance to Christ? Would you, would any one of you here, brave martyrdom for Him as hundreds of your fathers did? Martyrdom! Will you begin by the milder martyrdom of giving shillings instead of threepenny pieces, or half-sovereigns instead of shillings, to bear witness to His Name? Will you shed your life's blood in the milder form of coin, the gift of which will possibly cost you some trouble and self-denial? Ah, my brethren, at best no one expects us to build as our fathers builded, or to give as our fathers gave. Bare walls and decent roofs—that is all we ask for—wherein the poor may worship, and wherein such of your sons and daughters as may still remain faithful to God may then worship in a land where by that time He may have ceased to be nationally acknowledged. The day may come when they, your sons and daughters, will need even more than we do the houses of God, which shall remind them of God and shall remind them of death, and shall be to them as this Abbey has been called also, a 'symbol, awful but not sad, of both worlds, the seen and the unseen, and of the veil, thin as a cobweb, yet opaque as night, which parts the two.' 'How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!' It may be that days will come when few shall be found to utter that language. Ere those days come, when men shall desire to see one of the days of the Son of man, and shall not see it; and in order haply that these days may not come for England, build the houses of God. 'And I will take pleasure in them, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord of Hosts.'



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

COMPLETED.

S. W. VIEW

F. Kell, Photo-Litho Facs. St. Holborn, London, E.C.

Llandaff Cathedral.

BY JOHN P. SEDDON, ESQ., ARCHITECT.

THE memory of the late Bishop Ollivant needs nothing to keep it fresh for those who knew him, or who dwelt near him in the pleasant village-like city of Llandaff. It is well, however, for others, to whom his finely chiselled, delicate features, gentlemanly figure, and courteous bearing were not familiar, that a genuine personal monument of the man should be, as is intended, placed within the walls of the Cathedral which he loved so truly ; well also that such a monument should be designed, as this is to be, by an architect¹ whose refined and careful work was so highly appreciated by the Bishop himself. The effigy to be wrought by a sculptor of proved ability will thus, we may hope, hand down to future generations the noble outlines of the face and form of one of the most distinguished prelates of whom the Principality can boast ; one whom a brother bishop truly declared to be looked upon as a "tower of strength" by the whole Bench.

The pen of Bishop Ollivant has recorded the almost romantic story of the restoration of the beautiful Cathedral of his diocese from the deplorable condition of squalor and decay into which it had fallen through centuries of neglect. Yet its restoration, effected mainly during his prelacy, and greatly due to his personal exertion and influence, forms a record of such interest that it will bear repetition, and the present occasion seems a fitting one for recalling the chief incidents of this most interesting work, and more especially those relating to the share taken in it by the Bishop. I have yielded to the request that I would undertake this task, because I feel it an honour to have been allowed some small and subordinate share in the execution of the restoration ; and because during the ten years I was in partnership with Mr. Prichard, to whom all the credit of it is due, I was in constant, often daily, communication with the Bishop, and am therefore intimately acquainted with the subject I have been asked to describe.

¹ John Prichard, Esq., Diocesan Architect for Llandaff.

The position of Llandaff Cathedral is quite a unique one ;—not weirdly solitary like that of S. David's, which is sunk in a ravine, as if cowering from the winds which sweep across the bleak Pembrokeshire moors ; this Church on the Taff, as its name imports, nestles as a Cistercian monastery might do, under the shelter of a steep hill which rises from the meadows through which that river flows towards Cardiff. It is as if a quiet nook had been sought out within reach of work, which was doubtless much needed of old in that border-land of the mountain district. It may be that the site was chosen by some former cell of monks, and retained by later generations for a Cathedral establishment on account of its old associations ; it is rare in England, though not in Wales, to find so modest a situation selected for a building of such importance.

The comparative simplicity of the form of this Cathedral gives it externally a peculiar effect, which is not wholly satisfactory. It has no central tower or transepts, and one unbroken line of roof extends over nave, choir, and presbytery ; that of the Lady Chapel is eastwards, at a lower level, and the only lateral projection beyond its aisles is that of the chapter-house on the south side. From without it seems to have few pretensions to rank higher than a large parish Church ; within, however, it is by no means devoid of dignified grandeur, and need yield to few in excellence of detail in such features as it has in common with them. A fine vista is obtained from the western end of the extreme east of the Lady Chapel, through the noble Norman archway which terminates the presbytery. The main arcade, dividing the nave and choir from their aisle on either side, of the purest Early English style, is of remarkable grace combined with dignity. There is no triforium, but a good and simple clerestory, containing a continuous wall passage. Shafts rise to the top of this clerestory, as if to support the beams of a flat ceiling, as is thought by some ; the roof, however, which is modern, is of an arched form, with the bays marked by principals over these shafts. The western end of the nave is a composition of singular beauty, differing much in design within and without, yet happily adapted the one to the other. Its principal feature is a triplet of wide lancet



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.
AS IT WAS ALTERED IN THE LAST CENTURY.
N E. VIEW.



windows, with arched panels between them on the exterior only, and a curious semicircular-headed doorway, with double sub-arches, having a pendant constructed as a keystone, and no supporting column. This west front is flanked by two unequal towers ; that on the north side, built by Jasper Tudor, in the Perpendicular style, is now crowned by a rich traceried parapet and pinnacles of the Somersetshire type, resembling the neighbouring fine example at Cardiff. The south tower is entirely new, the old one having been completely destroyed. The present one, most ably designed by Mr. Prichard, carries a spire happily united with it, and together form a fine and original composition of Early English style, slightly modified by a feeling for Early French work in the detail. Eastward of the choir, which is divided from the presbytery by a large modern arch on old Norman foundations, the character of the work is later than that in the nave ; the Lady Chapel being very Early Decorated, and the presbytery a later development of the same style. The latter had to be entirely rebuilt, and the former carefully restored. The aisles are of a still later period, having large windows with reticulated tracery under ogee-pointed arches ; and the chapter-house is a unique example of the transitional period, on a peculiar square plan, with a central column. This, and the Lady Chapel, are the only portions of the Cathedral which are vaulted, with the exception of the lower stage of the new tower.

Such is the present aspect of the structure, after the restoration, with which the name of Bishop Ollivant must ever be connected. Strong indeed is the contrast between its present condition and that in which the late Bishop found it, as I can fully testify. Scarcely lovelier ruins existed than the roofless western portion of its nave, festooned with ivy and tufted with ferns ; one fragment of the southern tower stood tottering in the breeze, more picturesque than seemly or secure ; only one small portion of the nave clerestory remained—sufficient, fortunately, to serve as a clue to what had been ; the floor was carpeted with the softest turf and moss ; indeed, the fair beauty of the scene was such, especially on a moonlight night, that lovers of the picturesque shrank from the proposal to alter it, though it was

felt that other tenants than bats and owls would be more fitted to the sacred structure, and should be provided for. No such mixed feelings were evoked with regard to the more eastern portion, where the degraded taste of the eighteenth century had worked its will; no reverence was felt for the monstrosity into which the mistaken zeal of that time had converted that portion of the building. All appearance of Gothic architecture had been swept away, and a bastard-Italian-looking sort of meeting-house instead seemed to protrude itself into the ruin. The eastern bays of the nave and presbytery had been covered with a flat roof, and round-headed sash windows usurped the place of the old clerestory. Inside, lath and plaster had cloaked the old walls, and pagan details taken the place of the proper mediæval ones of the original building. Surely such a burlesque travesty—the work of one Mr. Wood, of Bath, in 1732—has never elsewhere been perpetrated. His fell intentions had happily not been carried out in their entirety; and a tower capped by a dome, and a rustic porch (his designs for which exist) had been stopped for want of funds, otherwise the precious fragments of the old work would have been ruthlessly destroyed, and all traces of the original work left only to conjecture. Bishop Ollivant, in a work published in 1860, entitled “Some Account of the Condition of the Fabric of Llandaff Cathedral, chiefly from 1575 to the present time, with Extracts from the Act Books of the Chapter,” has given plates showing this absurd caricature of a Church—they are amusing if not edifying. He gives in detail an account of the various steps taken in the gradual reconstruction and restoration of the Cathedral, of the condition of which I have given but an imperfect description. From his pages the following particulars have been gleaned:—

“It was at a meeting assembled on October 3rd, 1843, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of affection and esteem to the Rev. William Bruce Knight, then Chancellor of the Diocese, and subsequently Dean of the Cathedral—the first dean after the revival of that office—that the noble spirit was evoked which led to the gratifying results above recorded. In 1845 the execution of the work devolved upon his successor, Dean Coneybeare; and at the time of the reopening in 1857,



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.

AS IT WAS ALTERED IN THE LAST CENTURY

S W VIEW.

at a cost of about £9000, the following improvements had been effected. In the words of the Bishop: 'The Lady Chapel had been beautifully restored; the fine Norman arch, with its bold and remarkable mouldings, which had been entirely blocked up and concealed by a thick wall of solid masonry, exposed to view and reset; the three arches in the presbytery,' two on the north and one on the south side, opening into the side aisles, 'disencumbered from the modern walls by which they had been filled, and again disclosing their gracefully clustered shafts, capitals, and mouldings.' The presbytery above the arcade, the noble arch and columns separating it from the nave, the clerestory and roof, within the covered part, entirely rebuilt; the floor, which had been raised about two feet, lowered to its former level, thereby giving to the columns their proper elevation, and new plinths supplied to the mutilated pillars, which had also been substantially underpinned. The stability of the building had been further secured by the erection of five buttresses—since increased to ten, viz. six on the north side and four on the south side—resting on solid foundations without, and carrying arches within, supporting the walls of the nave. These buttresses have the additional advantage of relieving the hitherto uninterrupted length of the exterior, and the arches will be in keeping with the timber roofs of the aisles when restored.² The sedilia had been restored to their original position in the presbytery arch. The decorated reredos—a memento of past ages, which for a hundred years had been concealed behind a wall of plaster or solid masonry, fronted with a palladian portico, under which the communion-table had been placed—being thought to be beyond restoration, had been transferred to the north side aisle for the purpose of preservation, and had been replaced by one consisting of three pediments, with richly carved mouldings, crockets, and finials. This had been made smaller than the former one, with the view of restoring the jambs of the fine old Norman arch under which it was placed, which were previously destroyed.³ The floor of the nave, and

² These aisle roofs have since been restored.

³ It is in the three arches of this reredos that the splendid paintings by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, recently exhibited by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Llandaff, at Burlington House, are inserted.

a considerable portion of those of the side aisles, had been laid with encaustic tiles; a beautiful stone pulpit, in character with the architecture of the nave, the work of the early part of the thirteenth century, and having its panels elaborately carved with figures representing Moses, David, John the Baptist, and St. Paul,⁴ had been erected; the dwarf walls between the second and third columns on each side of the nave had been removed; a heating apparatus carried through the building; and oaken seats provided for the accommodation of the large parochial congregation."

"Much, however," the Bishop continues, "remained in 1857 (as much still remains ⁵) to be done, before even this portion of the Cathedral would be placed in the condition which, as Mother Church of the diocese, it ought to assume."

Since then the deficiencies of that time, viz. the completion of the aisle roof, the reconstruction of the chapter-house, the continuing of the parapets round the building, and of the encaustic tiling within, &c., have been supplied; and last, but not least, the crowning of the north tower by its traceried parapets and pinnacles, and the new south tower and spire, of which I have spoken; and generally all the furniture, with the stall-work, throne, organ, and other smaller matters. Thus this unique work of the resuscitation of an almost destroyed and hopelessly mutilated Cathedral has been brought so nearly to a completion, as it is at this moment, at a total cost of not less than £30,000. The lamented prelate was therefore able to contemplate before his decease the actual fulfilment of nearly all to which he was looking forward when he wrote this "account" of his Cathedral with "confident hope, believing that although He dwelleth not in temples made with hands, He will graciously regard for Christ's sake this attempt to do Him honour." May his successor be fortunate enough to be permitted to see the last finishing touches put to this good work; among which I should like to name the intended flèche, which will serve greatly to adorn the long roof-line. Then he may well echo the last words of his predecessor, in this work of his

⁴ From models specially prepared for the purpose by Mr. Woolner.

⁵ Written in 1860.

from which I have been quoting, "Who art thou, O great mountain? before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain : and he shall bring forth the head stone thereof with shoutings, crying, Grace, grace unto it." ⁶

Fallacies of Statistics.

Blue Book.—Return of the Churches, Chapels, and Buildings Registered for Religious Worship in the Registration Districts of Great Britain, showing the Religious Denomination to which such Churches, Chapels, and Buildings belong.

STATISTICS, it has been often said, may be made to prove anything ; and it seemed, at first, as if this Blue Book was to be made a battlefield between the Church and Nonconformists. But the more it has been examined, the less cause has there seemed to be for Nonconformists to base upon it any strong statistical argument against the Church ; and Mr. Hibbert, of the Local Government Board, has in Parliament expressed a hope that it may not be so used.

The very incompleteness of the document is sufficient reason for this. Church people, when they see its figures, must remember that it only contains a list of those Churches and Chapels wherein marriages are solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church. Accordingly, many Church buildings are not recognized at all in this return. To take instances which come within our own personal knowledge,—such buildings as SS. Michael and All Angels, Croydon, a Church which holds about 1000 people ; and S. Matthew's, Sydenham, also a large permanent building, are omitted.

Again, the return takes no account of the many Mission buildings and Chapels that have been so plentifully reared in our mining districts and scattered agricultural parishes ; so that where the return gives a proportion of one Church to four or

⁶ Zech. iv. 7.

even more Dissenting Chapels, there are really perhaps as many Church of England buildings as of all the sects together, and these, it must be remembered, all giving the teaching of one religious body, and not of contrariant sects.

The fact is that this document would be a dangerous one for Dissenters to use in order to make capital of it. It is contended by them that the return of their registered places of worship is imperfect, for there is no compulsion to register. But as a set-off against this, it also has to be considered that when once a building has been registered, there is no compulsion to remove its name from the list when the congregation ceases to exist. And if we consider the character of some of these registered places for worship, and the character of some of the omitted Church buildings, we may well be content if the misleading character of the return is clearly understood. It will be well to give a few instances of the character of these registered buildings:—(1) A dwelling-house in the occupation of John Poor, labourer, used by the Primitive Methodists (p. 6); (2) Room in a house belonging to Harry Scott (p. 9); (3) Building or room belonging to Matthew Stout, situate at Bloomsbury, Birmingham, behind "Noah's Ark" (p. 15); (4) A room in a house belonging to Mr. R. S. Bozt (p. 18); (5) Preaching-room (p. 24); (6) Loft belonging to Robert Roe (p. 26). Further on we meet with (1) A barn belonging to G. Whitworth (p. 34); A building called "Barn" (p. 48); A building known by the name of "Benjamin Wilkin's Dwelling-House" (p. 64); A cottage in the occupation of Widow Mellodew (p. 72); Upper floor of a building designated Sardis Chapel (p. 78); John Brown's Cottage (p. 175); A wooden movable building owned by Mr. Edwin Austen, farmer (p. 297).

These are taken from only a few pages out of a return which occupies 400 pages; and there is no reason to suppose that there is anything exceptional in these pages, as the return is arranged alphabetically according to registration districts.

For any one who had leisure, this return would give ample material for a study of the geographical distribution of the sects in this country. Another student might also find food for thought in the names which are occasionally given to these

places of worship. We add a list of some that we have come across :—Moserah, Peniel Chapel, Gosen, Tabor, Jezreel, Libanus, Salvation Exchange, Ysgoldy Peny Graig Penrhosfeilw, Help of Christians, Abarim, Cave of Adullam, Amana, Day Peep, Hallelujah Band Gospel Hall, Armagedon, the Boatman's Bethel, Christ Church Triumphant, Noah's Ark.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church Builder.

A CHRISTIAN-ASSYRIAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,—I am often struck, when I hear of people lamenting the absence of any novel style in architecture, and when I see the sameness and ugliness of many modern costly edifices, with the question, "Why does no one think of building in the style of the great edifice so much commended to our notice in the Bible, i.e. Solomon's Temple?" To this the answer may be, "Can any one approximately tell what was the style of Solomon's Temple, and if so, would it suit a Christian Church?" As to the former, it appears to me pretty clear that it was in the Assyrian style, something like the palaces of Nineveh with which all educated people are now familiar from the remains brought home by Layard and others. The walls were encrusted with bas-reliefs in wood-work, "carved with knops and open flowers," with colossal cherubim overshadowing the mercy seat, like the colossal winged figures of the Assyrian palaces. Such a style has much dignity and grandeur about it. The glory of the Temple greatly struck those who beheld it, and must have been not only due to the costly ornamentation but to its intrinsic grandeur. Is a Christian-Assyrian style an impossibility? The construction of the shell of the building would be very simple, but the interior would be rich with carved work in bas-reliefs on the walls, and colossal winged figures of angels. Modern science might make such a style specially splendid from our command of colour and the improvements in the art of gilding.

But it may be said: "Could such a style be made to suit a Christian Church?" In the first place we must remember that the ground-plan of every Christian Church is founded on the plan of the Temple. The three main parts are there: the outer courts in the nave, the holy place in the chancel, the holy of holies in the sanctuary (unveiled because the veil is taken away in the Gospel dispensation): most of the important parts, also, are something of a fulfilment of the Temple idea. If the ground-plan be so sacred, the idea developed in a Christian system, why should the elevation of the building be regarded as unsuited? We have imitated mediæval styles of every epoch, the classic styles are by general consent now rather unsuited for English Churches: what serious objection is there to the Temple style? It is Biblical, beautiful, and simple, and capable by modern art of being worked out in great splendour. If they are seeking at Liverpool for a new style, why not look to that of Solomon's Temple?

W. S. LACH-SZYRMA.

Reviews and Notices.

Worship and Order, by the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, M.P. (John Murray).

Mr. Beresford Hope has collected together, with a certain attempt at classification, various articles and essays published at various times since 1851. This volume is intended to be a supplement to his "*Worship in the Church of England*," published in 1874. The subjects are varied, and the form of treatment particular rather than general. Readers of this Magazine will naturally turn with most interest to the articles on "Collegiate Churches in Large Towns," a paper read before the British Church Congress of 1864, "Cathedrals in their Missionary Aspect" (from a volume of Essays edited by Dean Howson), "Religion and Architecture," read before the Newcastle Church Congress of 1881, and "Churches and Congregations" (Brighton Congress, 1874). In the first he advocates the working of large districts in large towns by a collegiate body of clergy under a head, with a central collegiate Church, and Chapels or Mission buildings. This idea is more or less nearly approached at the present time in many town parishes, and something like the system may be seen at work at Great Yarmouth, where there is a staff of at least ten clergy working under one head. In the second paper the author points out how the first great Churches were the Cathedrals.

"The solemn hemicycle behind the altar contained the thrones of the Bishop, stately in the centre, and of his attendant presbyters to the right hand and to the left. The altar in front was the joint centre of devotion for the united flock; the singers in the midst, the faithful below them, the catechumens patiently waiting beyond, and the penitents cowering at the door, summed up the great congregation in its completeness, as the Diocese drawn together for the one great Eucharistic worship of the Christian Church" (p. 37).

The author points out what a centre of evangelistic work a Cathedral might really be made, and how all the work of the diocese might start from and converge towards it.

"Religion and Architecture" is one of the latest papers in the volume. In it Mr. Hope deals not so much with the practical difficulties to be overcome in the erection of any Church worthy of its name, as with the poetry of the subject; especially mentioning the wants of the stately parish Church of S. Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in order that it may be fit to be declared the Cathedral Church of such a diocese.

"A reredos, delicate and aspiring as that of Durham, will be required; the throne of the Bishop must not be forgotten; the choir screen and parclose must be provided; a stately pulpit must be forthcoming" (p. 74).

Further than this, he advised the citizens (then only the townspeople) of Newcastle to cover with mosaics the plain, whitewashed walls. We wonder how much of the work so sketched is already contemplated or set in hand by the rich residents of the north. One, and he a Nonconformist, has provided the eloquent first Bishop of the see with an episcopal palace. Will not some one or two wealthy Churchmen render the Cathedral more worthy of its position?

The paper "Churches and Congregations" deals almost entirely with practical matters. "I tell the man who wants to build a Church which shall at once be useful and beautiful, to forecast that Church in his mind's eye, to forecast it at work—full

of worshippers joining in Te Deum, of worshippers upon their knees at the Holy Communion, of worshippers listening to the evening sermon" (p. 78). Not much is said about the difficulty so often found with regard to the acoustic properties of buildings; but we commend to notice the remarks about the position and material of the litany desk.

Some, of course, of the articles deal with subjects which are more an object of debate, but the kindly spirit which permeates all the author's words and actions makes his words attractive and winning, even to those who differ with him.

The Rev. Dr. Liddon has published a tiny book, *Prayers for a Young Schoolboy*, by the late Dr. Pusey (Rivingtons), and in the Preface he tells us:—"These prayers were written by Dr. Pusey for his only son, Philip Edward, who at the time (1839) was going to a preparatory school at Brighton. . . . If proof were needed that the largest grasp of the mysteries of the Christian Creed, and of the difficulties of Christian Theology, is strictly compatible with, or rather that it assists, the power of presenting religious truth in the simplest form to the souls of the young, these few prayers would supply it. They were never meant for publication."

Received with thanks:—*Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*. *The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons).

Quarterly List of Amounts received, from all Sources, in aid of the Church Building Society.

** The letter *O* denotes Offertory or Collection; *M*, Meeting; *S*, Subscription; *D*, Donation; *L*, Legacy; *A*, Association remittance; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1883.		Office List.	
April 21	L. L. L.	.....D	£100 0 0
30	Freeling, Miss (the late)	.....L	495 8 6
May 9	Y. Z. (M.B.F.)	....D	0 10 0
June 2	A. P.	.....D	1 0 0
5	C. H. H. (M.B.F.)	S	1 0 0
19	Office Box	.....D	1 10 2
			<hr/>
			599 8 8

		Canterbury.	
Mar. 30	Harrison, Archd.	....S	5 0 0
May 4	Blakiston, Miss	....S	1 1 0
5	Stride, W. J., Esq.	S	5 5 0
16	Foster, R., Esq.	....D	100 0 0
	„ (M.B.F.)	D	100 0 0
June 21	Worsley, Rev. J. H. S.	S	1 1 0
			<hr/>
			212 7 0

		York.	
Mar. 21	Fylingdales Parish Church	.....O	1 16 0
April 10	Hambleton, S. Mary O		3 7 1
May 3	Helmsley	.....O	3 9 3
			<hr/>
			8 12 4

1883.		London.	
Mar. 17	Herringham, Mrs. S. J.	.....S	£1 1 0
April 1	Biddulph, G. T., Esq.	.....S	1 1 0
2	Dawnay, Mrs. L. F. C.	S	1 1 0
3	Cobb, F., Esq.	.....S	1 1 0
9	Brondesbury, Christ Church	.....O	7 13 0
10	Gowan, Miss E. H. S.		1 1 0
	„ (M.B.F.)	S	1 1 0
	„	D	3 3 0
13	City Road, S. Clement	.....O	1 13 10
16	Bathurst, Rev. L. C. S.		1 1 0
23	Vials, G., Esq.	....S	1 1 0
24	France, Miss M. A.	S	1 1 0
30	Dewick, Rev. E. S.	S	2 2 0
May 4	Westminster Abbey	O	64 16 3
7	Balfour, Mrs. M. G. S.		1 1 0
8	Mackeson, C., Esq. (1882)	.....S	0 10 6
9	Trevelyan, Miss	....S	5 0 0
10	Few, R., Esq.	.....S	5 5 0
	Finch, Miss C.	.....S	1 0 0

1883. **London—(continued).**

May 16	Hubbard, Rt. Hon. J. G., M.P. ....S	£5	0	0
	Hubbard, Miss ....S	1	1	0
25	Mackeson, C., Esq. S	0	10	6
	Neilson, Mr., and Family .....S	0	17	6
26	Shum, R., Esq. ....S	1	1	0
June 4	Twining, Rev. G. B. S	1	1	0
	Whinfield, E. W., Esq. ....S	1	1	0
8	Upper Clapton and Stamford Hill Church Fund ...A	31	0	0
	Prescott, H. W., Esq. S	5	0	0
		<u>148</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>

Durham.

April 24	Stockton - on - Tees, S. Peter .....O	4	11	6
May 1	Bishop Auckland, Parish Church ...O	3	6	7
2	Cheese, Rev. E. (1882) S	1	1	0
	Haughton - le-Skerne (1882) .....A	1	6	0
		<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>

Winchester.

April 16	Bedhampton .....O	1	0	0
27	Emsworth .....O	2	13	0
28	Barry, Rev. C. U...S	2	2	0
May 22	Hyde, Holy Ascen- sion .....O	0	14	10
	Warren, Rev. R. P. S	0	10	0
24	Beckford, Rev. C. D. S	1	1	0
June 26	DenmeadO	1	3	9
		<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7</u>

Bangor.

April 26	PwllheliO	3	2	6
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Bath and Wells.

April 5	Bath and Wells ...A	1	1	0
May 16	Axbridge Parish ChurchO	3	3	6
June 16	Tate, Rev. A. (M.B.F.) S	1	1	0
		<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

1883. **Carlisle.**

May 9	Field Broughton ...O	£2	11	0
	Kirby, Rev. H. W. S	1	1	0
June 18	Whitbeck, S. Mary O	1	2	1
		<u>4</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>

Chester.

Mar. 28	North Rode, S. Michael.....O	4	0	0
31	New Ferry, S. Mark O	1	7	2
April 6	Bebington Parish Church .....O	7	0	0
10	Bredbury .....O	5	0	0
May 22	Rodger, W., Esq...S	1	1	0
		<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>

Chichester.

Mar. 22	Alfriston .....O	1	1	0
28	Singleton .....O	3	1	0
April 10	Sandham, Gen., R.A. S	3	3	0
	Oving .....O	1	4	0
	Cuckfield .....O	15	9	7
	Wyatt, Capt. G. N. S	1	1	0
24	Alder, Rev. H. R...S	2	2	0
27	Teulon, Rev. J. S. (M.B.F.) .....S	1	1	0
May 21	Sutton, Rev. Preben- dary (in lieu of Offertory).....D	50	0	0
June 5	Slaugham .....O	4	1	0
18	Walker, Rev. R. H. S	1	0	0
	„ (M.B.F.) S	1	0	0
19	Browell, Rev. J. ...S	1	1	0
25	Denton .....O	0	6	0
		<u>85</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>

Ely.

April 4	Papworth Everard. O	2	0	0
12	Eames, Mr. J. ....S	1	1	0
May 18	Harlington .....O	1	0	0
23	Bedford, Archdeacon of .....S	1	0	0
June 20	Walsham-le-Willows O	2	3	2
		<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>

Exeter.

Mar. 28	Exeter, S. Sidwell (M.B.F.) .....O	3	2	0
May 2	Withecumbe Parish Church .....O	2	14	0
11	Garratt, J., Esq. ...S	2	2	0
19	Dalwood .....O	1	2	6
	Rivington, John, Esq. S	3	3	0

1883. **Exeter**—(continued).

May 23	Petrockstowe	O	£1	0	0
25	Pinhoe	O	1	9	0
June 22	Goodlad, The Misses	S	1	1	0
23	Torquay, S. John (part of O)		0	2	0
			<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

Gloucester and Bristol.

Mar. 19	Ackers, B. St. J., Esq. S		5	0	0
April 17	New Swindon, S. Mark	O	3	7	5
June 8	Bourton-on-the- Water.....	O	1	6	6
			<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>

Hereford.

May 16	Hereford Diocesan Church Building Society, for the Archdeaconry of Ludlow.....	A	10	0	0
29	Putley	O	2	6	6
31	Morgan, Rev. H.G.	S	5	0	0
June 12	Wellington Heath (M.B.F.)	O	1	0	0
			<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>

Lichfield.

Mar. 30	Penley	O	0	10	0
April 13	Burton, Rev. R. L. S		1	1	0
23	Lichfield Cathedral	O	11	18	8
May 5	Wolverhampton Col- legiate Church ...	O	5	6	2
9	Prees (1882)	O	1	1	0
	Allen, Archdeacon	S	1	1	0
24	Prees	O	4	15	9
June 6	Stanton-by-Dale ...	O	1	5	2
19	Norbury Parish Church	O	3	12	6
			<u>30</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>

Lincoln.

Mar. 28	Wispington	O	1	1	3
April 24	Welby	O	3	9	5
May 7	Honington	O	1	17	5
17	Skegby	O	3	5	7
18	Calcewaith, Deanery of	M	1	4	0
	Cockerington, South O		0	10	6
26	Coddington	O	2	17	6
June 26	Binbrooke	O	4	10	0
	Thoresway	O	3	0	0
			<u>21</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

1883. **Liverpool.**

May 16	Warrington, S. Peter		O	£1	11	9
June 20	Wigan, S. Andrew	O	1	3	0	
			<u>2</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>9</u>	

Llandaff.

May 7	Merthyr Mawr.....	O	2	10	0
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Manchester.

Mar. 21	Manchester, Lord Bishop of	S	5	0	0
April 6	Owens, Rev. F. J. D		0	10	0
7	Sale, E., Esq.	S	1	1	0
17	Bamford, S. Michael's School-Church... O		1	11	3
May 22	Oswaldtwistle	O	1	15	3
June 19	Radcliffe, S. Thomas	O	3	0	0
20	Baynes, Rev. W. H. D		1	0	0
			<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>

Norwich.

April 3	Field, Rev. Dr. ...	D	100	0	0
24	Bayning, Lady	S	2	2	0
25	Norwich Diocesan A		21	13	10
May 1	Dolphin, Rev. J. ...	S	1	1	0
16	Ipswich, S. Mary-le- Tower	O	5	1	8
June 14	Docking	O	1	3	10
			<u>131</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

Oxford.

Mar. 22	Beedon	O	1	5	0
28	Blakiston, Miss E. C. (M.B.F.)	S	0	5	0
April 7	Beck, Rev. C. C. ...	S	1	1	0
10	Bellamy, Rev. Dr. ...	D	20	0	0
24	Upton (Slough), SS. Maryand Lawrence O		8	7	9½
May 16	France, Miss Emily P. (M.B.F.)	S	1	1	0
22	Abingdon, S. Michael O		6	6	0
June 5	„ S. Helen	O	9	16	9
19	Adams, Rev. S. T. S		1	0	0
			<u>49</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6½</u>

Peterborough.

April 24	Rockingham.....	O	2	2	0
May 23	Edmonds, Rev. F. S. S		1	1	0
June 4	Fearon, Archd.	S	1	1	0
6	Smeeton Westerby	O	1	18	5
19	Cottingham	O	1	10	0
25	Brixworth	O	1	2	0
			<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>

1883. Ripon.

Mar. 30	Geldart, Rev. J. W.	<i>S</i> £1 1 0
April 25	High Hoyland (Parish Church)	<i>O</i> 1 15 4
May 8	Priestley, Rev. W. S.	<i>S</i> 0 7 6
10	Bruce, Rev. T. R.	<i>D</i> 0 10 0
22	Hunsingore	<i>O</i> 2 0 0
24	Ilkley, S. Margaret	<i>O</i> 2 10 0
29	Steeeton	<i>O</i> 2 10 0
31	Sawley	<i>O</i> 1 16 6
June 13	Barnoldswick, S. Mary-le-Gill	<i>O</i> 0 11 8
		<u>13 2 0</u>

Rochester.

April 9	Otway, Mrs.	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
30	Puller, Miss (M.B.F.)	<i>O</i> 0 10 0
June 4	Beck, Rev. E. J.	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
25	Old Malden	<i>O</i> 5 17 10
	Stapylton, Rev. Canon	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
26	Eltham	<i>O</i> 12 11 7
		<u>22 2 5</u>

St. Alban's.

Mar. 20	High Wych, S. James	<i>O</i> 2 10 8
	S. Ippolyts	<i>O</i> 1 19 5
	Great Wymondley	<i>O</i> 1 0 10
21	Weeley	<i>O</i> 1 0 5
28	West Hanningfield	<i>O</i> 1 7 6
April 3	Townsend, Rev. C. G.	<i>S</i> 2 2 0
6	Shalford	<i>O</i> 2 13 10
11	Pattiswick	<i>O</i> 0 15 0
	Curtis, Rev. A. F.	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
24	Leavesden	<i>O</i> 8 2 2
May 9	Nanson, Rev. R. N.	<i>O</i> 1 7 1
16	Long Marston	<i>O</i> 1 3 0
	Stapleford Tawney	<i>O</i> 3 0 0
18	Procter, Rev. Canon	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
22	S. Alban's Cathedral	<i>O</i> 10 10 0
23	Forest Gate, S. Saviour	<i>O</i> 3 14 6
	Buckland (M.B.F.)	<i>O</i> 1 0 10
	Buntingford (M.B.F.)	<i>A</i> 0 11 6
25	Elmdon	<i>A</i> 1 0 6
29	Tring (1882)	<i>A</i> 3 10 0
June 5	Tillingham	<i>O</i> 1 8 6
14	Lloyd, G. W., Esq.	<i>S</i> 2 0 0

1883. St. Alban's—(continued).

June 15	Essendon	<i>O</i> £1 16 6
18	Margaret Roding	<i>O</i> 2 2 2
	„ Black Chapel	<i>O</i> 2 1 10
25	Fobbing	<i>O</i> 0 16 3
26	Wheathampstead	<i>O</i> 2 13 3
	Tendring	<i>O</i> 1 2 4
	Deedes, Rev. C. (Donation in lieu of <i>O</i>)	<i>O</i> 1 0 0
		<u>64 12 1</u>

Salisbury.

April 1	Barnwell, Rev. E. L.	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
May 16	Nelson, Earl	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
June 5	Milford, The Misses	<i>S</i> 0 10 0
19	Stockton	<i>O</i> 1 19 3
		<u>4 11 3</u>

S. Asaph.

Mar. 28	Llangollen	<i>O</i> 7 16 2
May 9	Mold, S. John	<i>O</i> 1 3 7
June 13	Manafon (1882)	<i>O</i> 0 10 6
		<u>9 10 3</u>

S. David's.

April 23	Whitchurch, S. Aidan's, Solva	<i>O</i> 1 1 0
June 11	Llanpumpsaint	<i>O</i> 1 0 0
		<u>2 1 0</u>

Truro.

Mar. 28	Kilkhampton (1882)	<i>O</i> 0 9 7
April 23	S. Keyne	<i>O</i> 0 15 1
25	S. Gennys	<i>O</i> 0 10 0
May 16	Perranarworthal	<i>O</i> 0 18 0
June 6	S. Goran	<i>O</i> 0 11 6
19	Egloshayle	<i>O</i> 1 5 7
		<u>4 9 9</u>

Worcester.

April 17	West Malvern	<i>O</i> 6 19 10
24	Sandford, Rev. G. W.	<i>S</i> 1 1 0
30	Rugby, S. Andrew and Holy Trinity	<i>O</i> 17 7 0
June 4	Redmarley	<i>O</i> 0 13 11
		<u>26 1 9</u>

Special Appeals.

CALLINGTON, CORNWALL.—Funds are earnestly solicited for the completion of the Church of S. Mary, Callington. It has necessarily been reopened for Divine Service in an imperfect state, one section only of the enlargement and restoration having been finished. The rest cannot be done without further help. Donations may be sent to the Rector, or to the Treasurer, W. Spry, Esq., Callington.

THE CHURCH IN THE BLACK COUNTRY. S. Augustine's Mission, Holly Hall, Woodside, and Hart's Hill, Dudley.—Funds are urgently needed to complete the permanent Church which has been begun. The Earl of Dudley has promised an additional subscription of £625, on condition that the balance of £1625 is raised in twelve months. The total cost will be £5250, including furnishing, &c. The population is 5000, and consists of nailers, miners, ironworkers, and labourers. All are poor—many very poor. There are no resident gentry, and very few of the middle class. Please send help, however small, to the Rev. T. G. Swindell, Mission Curate, Holly Hall Parsonage, near Dudley.

ALDHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.—Close to Aldham Common, and near the spot where Rowland Taylor was martyred, stands Aldham Church, once a comely building, but now in a deplorable state of dilapidation. The walls are out of the perpendicular and cracked, the roof is only prevented from falling in by being supported by scaffolding poles, the tower is much out of repair, the windows are not water-tight, and some unsightly pews disfigure the chancel. This interesting Church was built about 1350, in the reign of Edward III. It consists of nave, chancel, and a round tower at the west end, and contains some very handsome curiously carved oaken benches. It has only one bell; the other two having been sold in 1769, as we learn from a faculty contained in the parish chest, to pay for the expense of "repairing, supporting, and preserving from ruin" the south wall, which was effected by building against it two unsightly brick buttresses. Plans have been made for the restoration by W. M. Fawcett, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., of Cambridge. To carry out the whole work would cost between £800 and £900. This, for want of funds, cannot yet be done, but that part which is absolutely necessary is to be carried out forthwith. £500 are required; only £400 have been collected, and all local sources of help are exhausted. The work must be done, as the condition of the Church is actually dangerous. The Rector, therefore, most earnestly appeals for help to enable him to meet the expenses of this partial restoration. Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. D. B. Lennard, Aldham Rectory, Ipswich, Suffolk.

RESTORATION OF BILSINGTON CHURCH, NEAR ASHFORD, KENT.—Aid is earnestly desired in the absolutely necessary repair and restoration of the above Church. It is one of the oldest in Kent. The timbers were much decayed, the stonework of the windows worn away, some of the buttresses ready to fall. Nothing is being done but what is imperatively needed. The living is very small, the Church revenues having been long ago alienated from the Vicarage. As much as can be, after great effort, has been raised among the landowners, farmers, and inhabitants, but still much is needed to finish the work. Address, Rev. F. M. Camron, Bonnington Rectory, Hythe, Kent.

S. LUKE'S, CHADDERTON, OLDHAM, DIOCESE OF MANCHESTER.

THE Committee formed for erecting a new Church for this growing and populous conventional district, having upwards of 5000 souls within it, ask the assistance of all true Churchmen to aid them in their efforts.

It is upwards of seven years since the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society formed this conventional district, yet, with persevering efforts, the Committee only see their way to raising about half the funds necessary to build the nave of a good and commodious Church. Various sales of needlework and a bazaar have been held, and from this source £500 have been realized. A considerable portion of the needlework has been done by mill-girls after they have finished their day's work. Various concerts, entertainments, &c., have been given, and collections made, and another £100 has been raised. A very eligible sight has been given. The foundation of the whole Church is now complete. The Committee have also succeeded in getting grants from the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society, which promises £400, and the Incorporated Church Building Society, which promises £350, so that with promised subscriptions the whole amount is £2700.

The people mainly interested in this Church are those of the operative class residing in the district.

The cotton mills in the district are some of the largest in Lancashire, but they are "Limited Companies," and do not assist in the building of Churches.

The Committee are thankful for the success they have already achieved, and appeal to Churchmen throughout the country to assist to complete the nave, so that a New Parish may be formed.

In this district there are already two large Church Sunday Schools—S. Luke's with upwards of 200 scholars and teachers, and Stockbrook with upwards of 500 scholars and teachers—who have no Church to attend. Divine Service is held in each of these schoolrooms on the Sabbath, but the people do not like schoolroom services.

Contributions to this good and necessary work may be sent to the Rev. R. Cowburn, Wykeham Place, Middleton Road, Oldham, Curate-in-charge of the district; or be paid to S. Luke's Church Building Fund, Oldham Branch of the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.



THE CHURCH BUILDER.

NEW SERIES.

The Society's Work.

A MEETING of the Committee was held on Thursday, July 19th, 1883, at 2 p.m.

Present—The Ven. Archdeacon HARRISON in the Chair.

Rev. Canon ERSKINE CLARKE.

Rev. C. F. NORMAN.

Rev. T. W. PERRY.

Rev. Dr. WEST.

JOHN BOODLE, Esq.

J. F. FRANCE, Esq.

J. HILTON, Esq.

G. ALAN LOWNDES, Esq.

F. H. ROOKE, Esq.

Rev. R. MILBURN BLAKISTON, *Secretary*.

The available balances in hand were as follows :—

General Fund	£ ²¹⁷	} £307
Mission Buildings Fund . . . . .	. 90	
“ R. M.” Fund . . . . .	. . . . .	938
Hine Legacy . . . . .	. . . . .	1879

The following applications for aid were then considered and dealt with as stated :—

I. BUILDING AN ADDITIONAL NEW CHURCH.

1.—No. 8802.—NOTTINGHAM, EMMANUEL, with parish of S. Ann. Dio. Lincoln.—This Church is intended to relieve the parish of S. Ann, which contains a population of 23,000 souls : in 1864 the parish contained 11,000. The inhabitants are nearly all poor ; the new district is entirely so. The new Church is to hold 774 persons, all sittings free. The estimated cost is £6923. Applicant, Rev. Canon Tebbutt ; Architect, Mr. F. Watson, Nottingham.—£350 granted from “ R. M.” Fund.

II. ENLARGING OR RESEATING, WITH REPAIRS.

2.—No. 8838.—BLINDLEY HEATH, S. JOHN, near Godstone Station. Dio. Rochester.—Church built A.D. 1840 : assisted by a grant of £150 from this Society. Aid is solicited to construct a chancel in place of the very small existing apse, to construct an organ chamber, and to reseat the nave with open benches instead of pews and skeleton seats now in much decay. A south aisle is now building, but for this aid is not sought. Estimated cost, £763. Applicant, Rev. F. G. Deedes ; Architect, Mr. G. M. Hills, London.—£25 voted.

3.—No. 8837.—BURRINGTON, HOLY TRINITY, near Bristol. Dio. Bath and

Wells.—Church built A.D. 1350: about twenty-seven years ago it was renewed. The fabric is very dilapidated, and requires a thorough restoration. Estimated cost, £1170. Applicant, Rev. W. B. de Moleyns; Architect, Mr. J. D. Sedding, London.—£15 voted.

4.—No. 8805.—LLANGADWALADR, S. CADWALLADR, near Oswestry. Dio. S. Asaph.—It is not known when the Church was built, but it is now very dilapidated. There is not any one of means living within the parish; the parishioners are all small farmers and their labourers. Estimated cost, £482. Applicant, Rev. W. Davies; Architect, Mr. W. H. Spaul, Oswestry.—£25 voted conditionally on plans being passed by Committee of Architects.

5.—No. 8840.—NORTHLEW, S. THOMAS, near Exbourne. Dio. Exeter.—Church built A.D. 1450: has been partially repaired, but no record kept of the cost. The building is now dilapidated: the interior is very bad, the floor being in some places four feet below the level of the churchyard. Estimated cost, £986. Applicant, Rev. S. A. Herbert; Architect, Mr. R. Medley Fulford, Exeter.—£50 voted.

6.—No. 8803.—TYTHERINGTON, S. JAMES, near Falfield. Dio. Gloucester and Bristol.—Church built A.D. 1300. There is no account of the last repairs. It is now very dilapidated. Estimated cost, £1050. Applicant, Rev. G. H. Jackson; Architects, Messrs. Pope and Paul, Bristol.—£40 voted.

III. FURTHER AID.

7.—No. 8512.—LLANGYNHAFAL, near Ruthin.—The Church is in a much worse state than was supposed when application was made to the Society, and the repair will cost at least £300, in addition to the original estimate of £1102. A grant of £40 was voted 20th May, 1880. Applicant, Rev. T. H. Jones.—£10 additional, making £50 in all.

IV. MISSION BUILDINGS.

8.—M.B.F., No. 511.—CAMBORNE, S. MARTIN. Dio. Truro.—The proposed Mission-house will be erected in the centre of the poorest part of the parish, one-third of a mile from the parish Church. It is to be used for divine service, and also Sunday and night schools, and parochial meetings of various kinds. Accommodation in room for service, 180. Estimated cost, £1500. Applicant, Rev. Canon Chappel.—£20 voted.

9.—M.B.F., No. 513.—CORNWALL STREET, in the parish of S. Paul, Devonport. Dio. Exeter.—This parish is the largest in Devonport. The population is very poor, and quite unable to raise the funds necessary to build a Mission-house for themselves. A convenient site has been given at a nominal rent by the Lord of the Manor. The Church is at one end of the parish, and this building is at the other. It is hoped the Admiralty and War Office will assist, as in the district there are a large number of employés of both services. Accommodation, 300. Estimated cost, £500. Applicant, Rev. E. Read.—£30 voted.

10.—M.B.F., No. 516.—GRANGETOWN, in the parish of Ryhope, near Sunderland. Dio. Durham.—The district in which this building is to be erected is at some distance from a Church, and contains 900 inhabitants; and is rapidly increasing, in consequence of new glass-works being built, and existing paper-mills doubled. Accommodation, 200. Estimated cost, £1100. Applicant, Rev. H. W. Barber.—£20 voted.

11.—M.B.F., No. 512.—JARVIS BROOK, in the parish of Rotherfield, near Tonbridge Wells. Dio. Chichester.—This building is situated two miles from the parish Church, and is to be used as infant and Sunday schools. A space at the east end

will be separated by a curtain for the altar, &c. Accommodation, 100. Estimated cost, £600.—£10 voted.

12.—M.B.F., No. 509.—S. SILAS, in the parish of S. Andrew, Haverstock Hill. Dio. London.—This district contains more than 5000 poor people, is connected with the London Diocesan Home Mission, and has been established since 1877. Better and more accommodation is urgently needed. This Mission Church is also to be used for a variety of parochial purposes. Accommodation, 230. Estimated cost, £720. Applicant, Rev. P. R. Mahony.—£20 voted.

13.—M.B.F., No. 515.—THE BRENT, in the parish of Stone, near Dartford. Dio. Rochester.—This application is for aid towards the removal and re-erection of an iron Church lately in use at Norlands, Kensington. It is for the use of a district with 700 inhabitants, and distant a mile and a half from a church. Accommodation, 300. Cost of removal and re-erection, £500. Applicant, H. Laurence, Esq.—£10 voted.

Summary, arranged according to Dioceses:—

No. of Grants.	Diocese.	Amount.
I . . .	London . . .	£20
I . . .	Durham . . .	20
I . . .	Bath and Wells . . .	15
I . . .	Chichester . . .	10
2 . . .	Exeter . . .	80
I . . .	Gloucester and Bristol . . .	40
I . . .	Lincoln . . .	350
2 . . .	Rochester . . .	35
2 . . .	S. Asaph . . .	75
I . . .	Truro . . .	20
<hr/> 13	Total	<hr/> £665

These grants were voted from the several Funds as follows:—

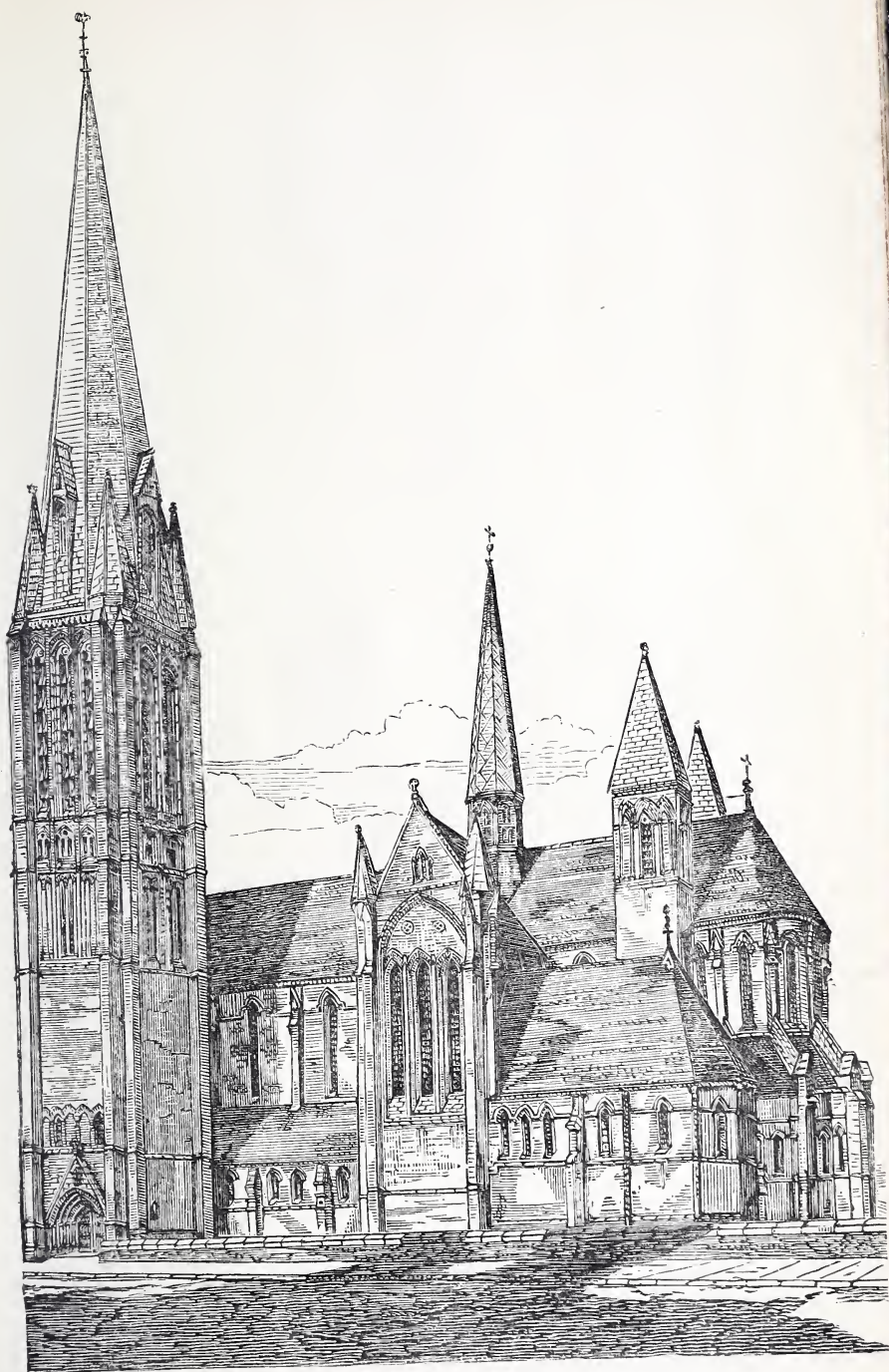
5 . . .	General Fund . . .	£165
6 . . .	Mission Buildings Fund . . .	110
I . . .	Hine Legacy . . .	40
I . . .	"R. M." Fund . . .	350
<hr/> 13	Total	<hr/> £665

SS. Michael and All Angels' Church, Croydon.

THIS day, the 1st of October, 1883, on which the present number of this periodical appears, has been fixed by his Grace [the Archbishop of Canterbury for the consecration of SS. Michael

and All Angels' Church, Croydon, of which we give an engraving. It was opened by license in October, 1881. The architect is Mr. J. L. Pearson, R.A. Messrs. Goddard and Sons, of Farnham and Dorking, were the builders. The style is Early English. The Church consists of an apsidal chancel, transepts, north and south aisles, and nave. There is a chapel on the south side of the choir, and an internal porch at the west end of the nave. An ambulatory passes round the back of the choir and chancel. The exterior of the Church is of red brick with stone dressings; the interior of the best white stock brick, the pillars, arches, and ribs of the roof being of stone. The roof is groined throughout. The total length of the Church is about 150 feet, the width of the nave and aisles 54 feet, and the height of the nave, transepts, and chancel, 58 feet. The Church is seated for 930 persons, but 1000 can be accommodated without difficulty. A very fine organ, by Willis, has been presented by the organist and friends; and the windows are to be filled with stained glass by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and Messrs. Lavers, Westlake, and Barraud. A complete scheme of subjects has been prepared. Five windows have already been placed, and five others will shortly follow. The total cost of the portion of the Church already erected, apart from interest on loans, is a little less than £17,000. The vestries and tower are not yet built. The Church is situated in Poplar Walk, a few steps only from the main street of the town, and about 200 yards south of West Croydon Station.

The district was formed out of the parishes of S. John the Baptist (the Parish Church) and S. James, and was constituted by an Order in Council in August, 1871. On the Sunday before Advent in that year, a room was opened for services in the station yard; and on September 24th, 1872, a temporary Church, holding about 550, was opened, and in this the congregation assembled, and worship was offered every day, till the new Church was ready in October, 1881, when the late Archbishop of Canterbury opened it by license, and himself preached the first sermon. The foundation-stone had been laid by the Right Hon. the Earl Nelson on April 20th, 1880. The patronage is vested in five lay trustees, and the first Incumbent is the



SS. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, CROYDON.

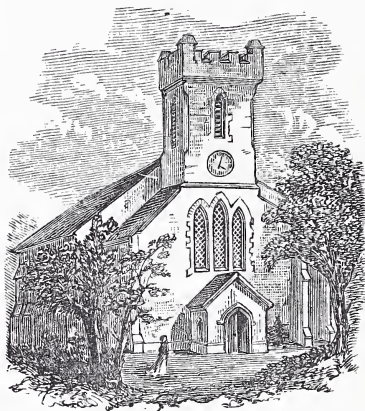
Rev. R. W. Hoare (Associate of King's College, London), formerly Curate of S. Saviour's, Croydon. The population of the parish at the last census was 5219, of whom about one-third are poor. The congregation is drawn from all classes in the town, and the communicants last Easter Day were 521. The Church is entirely free and open, and there is an offertory whenever there is a celebration of Holy Communion or a sermon. The offertory for the year ending September 7th last amounted to about £1400, apart from subscriptions paid in other ways. The endowment is £200 a year, and there are two assistant clergy. £8000 was lent by various members of the congregation in order that the whole of the present portion of the Church might be built at once, and the greater part of this sum, together with £1375 borrowed from a bank, remains unpaid. The Incumbent will most gladly send a fuller statement of the finances, and of the Church work carried on, to any one who may take sufficient interest in the parish to care to read it, and who will send him a post-card to 5, Bedford Park, Croydon. It should be added that the Incorporated Church Building Society has made a grant of £450 towards the Church, and the Diocesan Society one of £100.

Emmanuel Church, Bistre.

THIS Church was consecrated October 25th, 1842, and about the same time the parish was constituted an ecclesiastical district out of the parish of Mold. The church lies north and south. The roof is open and of very wide span. A new roof was put on about fifteen years ago, and though the whole inner arrangements presented a mean and uncomfortable appearance, not much more was done until 1881, when a thorough renovation was effected, at a cost of about £800, from plans by W. H. Spaul, Esq., Oswestry. The north gallery was removed, and a chancel was formed by a screen dividing the choir seats from the nave. The few high-backed pews and the open benches were replaced by two blocks of comfortable seats of pitch pine, and instead of the two high pulpits, proper reading-desks and

a pulpit of Bath stone were added. A beautiful memorial window, consisting of three lights, illustrative of "Gethsemane," was put up in the chancel by the Pemberton family, who formerly lived in this parish, and have been great benefactors to the place. The chancel arch was made of stone, which, as well as the roof of the sanctuary, was raised about three feet, and a vestry door was cut in the south wall of the nave. For a plain Church it is now all that can be wished, except that an organ is still a desideratum ; however, a fund is being raised towards this object.

Two years ago a small iron Mission-room was put up in a thickly populated part of the parish. Many who were not in the habit of going to a place of worship found their way to this



BISTRE CHURCH.

room, which is plain, and the service simple, and where there is nothing to make them feel awkward or uncomfortable. For some time the building has proved too small. An effort is now being made to raise funds for enlarging and removing it to a new site purchased on the other side of the road ; the ground on which it now stands is rented, and may be required for another purpose at any time. The cost will be about £78, towards which not more than £16 has yet been raised. However, it is earnestly hoped that in the course of this year the project may be carried out.

The parish has a population of 3412, chiefly consisting of miners and brickmakers. Though Board Schools for the accommodation of about 450 children were erected six years ago, the National School is still maintained, but with considerable difficulty, there being only one subscriber in the parish besides the vicar. Dissent was strong here before the Church was built, and the late vicar, who laboured alone almost to the end, was eighty-three years of age when he died, in 1876. There are not less than ten Dissenting chapels in the parish, some of which are of considerable size, with large and laborious congregations.

The Church has been for some time steadily gaining ground. A Mission, attended with considerable success, was held last autumn.

Thoughts on Church "Restoration."

*From an Article by A. NESBITT, ESQ., F.S.A., in the 33rd Volume of
"Sussex Archæological Collections."*

THE person who first introduced the use of the word "restoration," instead of the more ostentatious phrase in vogue at an earlier period, viz. "repairing and beautifying," or the humble one of "repair," either accidentally hit upon an appellation well calculated to encourage the practice, or was guided in choosing it by a subtle intellect.

Who would not at first be attracted by the idea of restoring a beautiful but neglected Church to its pristine glories? Could any one blame such a project? Yet, as events have shown, the mischief done by "restoration" has been so enormous that the word has become a word of fear and shame to antiquaries, a very by-word and reproach; disputes are rife whenever a "restoration" is attempted, and the extreme anti-restoration school advocates the abandonment of a building to absolute ruin, or even to total destruction, as an alternative to be preferred to that of its repair.

But the cases are happily common in which a "conservative restoration" can be carried out; in which nothing of value is

destroyed, and often much of interest or beauty which was hidden is recovered. An excellent instance of this, though on a small scale, was afforded when the Church of Worth, Sussex, which probably dates from the earlier part of the eleventh century, was repaired.¹ In this case, when the thick plaster was stripped from the walls, two of the original doorways and three of the original windows were recovered. This, and a hundred other instances, prove that it is unwise and unreasonable to treat all "restoration" as wrong in principle. What is required is that "restoration," or, as I should prefer to call it, repair, should be conducted on proper principles and in the fittest manner.

The chief causes of the mischief done in restorations are : ignorance, over-confidence or presumption, and carelessness. The first of these, when restorations first came into vogue, was often not the attribute of the committee alone, but that of the architect also. Such would but seldom be the case at present, for comparatively few architects would be found who would undertake Church restoration without possessing a competent knowledge of mediæval architecture. But the committee in a rural parish is usually composed of the incumbent, one or more country gentlemen, and a few of the larger farmers or tradesmen ; very probably not one of its members has ever given even the slightest attention to architecture in general, or to mediæval architecture in particular ; and the decision of such a body in any question of difficulty is obviously much more likely to be wrong than right. In too many cases the incumbent, emulous of the smartness of the neighbouring recently "restored" Church, will be quite satisfied if he sees a floor of Minton's tiles, brass railings and chandeliers, and machine-carved oak seats or pulpit ; will care nothing for the worn brass or incised slab, which is ejected, or for the remains of oak carving, which must be got rid of in order that all may be uniform in the "restored" chancel ; and now and then, it may be feared, will indeed be pleased if he can get rid of the Elizabethan or Jacobean monument commemorating some half-

¹ [It is questionable how far the introduction of glazed tiles on the east wall of this Church is in harmony with the Saxon character of the building.—ED.]

forgotten lord of the manor. The lay members of the committee usually follow the lead of the incumbent, if he is popular, or vote for whatever is cheapest, or, if money is abundant, for whatever is most showy.

The architect, when he goes wrong, does so usually in the direction of doing too much. He thinks that he can design a far better doorway or window than those which exist ; and, as he is nothing if not original, strange vagaries are often introduced in the place of the plain but dignified ancient work. Little quirks and fineries are introduced *à propos*, or *mal à propos*, as the case may be. A small but characteristic instance of this smartening-up process was afforded recently in a Church in Sussex, where the bowl of a very plain, massive font has been adorned with panels enclosing the symbols of the Evangelists.

It is obvious that the remedies for these causes of mischief are knowledge, modesty, and care. The first, of course, cannot be improvized, but it may be supplied ; and those who are conscious of their ignorance, but who, nevertheless, feel that they ought to take a part in the management of the repairing of a church, will do well if they consult some friend whom they know to have given attention to mediæval architecture and antiquities.

In cases of difficulty, the Society of Antiquaries and the Institute of Architects may be appealed to ; and I can say from experience that both bodies readily hear what has to be urged, and, if they see cause, make such suggestions to the committees managing the repair as the case may require. The Church Building Society has a committee, composed of twelve eminent architects, who will give their opinion on any plans of restoration submitted to them. Plans addressed to the Secretary of the Church Building Society, 7, Whitehall, will be handed over to this committee. Though these bodies have no power to enforce the adoption of their views, opinions expressed by either are of course of great value, and greatly strengthen the hands of those with whose views they coincide.

I will conclude by suggesting to the incumbents of Churches which have to undergo repair, that they would do well to draw up a full statement of what has been done, and to deposit this

with the parish records. A trustworthy account will thus be preserved, which will be of great value to topographers, anti-quaries, and students of mediæval architecture.

NOTE.—The walls of our old Churches are in almost every instance covered with paintings of great value for illustrating the architecture, costume, and manners of the period to which they belong ; but architects very seldom think of ascertaining what lies under the coats of plaster which have been used to cover, or possibly to preserve, these paintings, and when they are brought to light, persons ignorant of their historical value order their destruction, or the village painter is employed to restore them. The first step in any Church restoration should be to remove enough of the plaster to show the plan on which the walls were coloured, and then steps should be taken to preserve all these valuable records of the past.

Reviews and Notices.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries (Kent and Co.) sustains in its last number (the 19th) the interest in local antiquities and familiar gossip which all connected with that county have welcomed in the previous numbers.

In his *Charge at his Visitation in June, 1883*, the Bishop of Worcester makes some very seasonable remarks on subjects connected with the good work which we advocate. On pp. 9—11 he says : “The last three years have brought me many occasions for attending services of thanksgiving on the completion of works of restoration and enlargement and rebuilding of Churches. Work of this kind, which has been going on now continually for many years in the diocese of Worcester, has given me real pleasure. We have shown ourselves not unworthy guardians of the sacred buildings which the piety of our fathers has entrusted to our care. But though our work in this direction has been unceasing and sound and good, and we of this generation have the satisfaction of committing the custody of our Churches to those who come after us in a much better condition than that in which we received them, there is still need of further effort. There are still to be seen amongst us, here and there, Churches and Chapels of ancient date, much needing repair, and which, local resources being insufficient to meet the demand, still call for help from places beyond their own parochial limits.

Received with thanks :—*Free and Open Church Advocate*. *The National Church*. *The Foreign Church Chronicle* (Rivingtons).

Quarterly List of Amounts received, from all Sources, in aid of the Church Building Society.

*** The letter *O* denotes Offertory or Collection ; *M*, Meeting ; *S*, Subscription ; *D*, Donation ; *L*, Legacy ; *A*, Association remittance ; *M. B. F.*, for Mission Buildings Fund.

1883. Office List.

July 25	Anon.....	<i>D</i>	£0	2	6
Sept. 24	Office Box		0	7	6
	Anon		1	0	0
			<hr/>		
			1	10	0

Canterbury.

July 25	Wormshill	<i>O</i>	0	7	6
	A Kentish Squire, per Rev. T. Wodehouse				
		<i>D</i>	5	0	0

1883. Canterbury—(continued).

Sept. 19	“F. M. P.,” collected by		£5	13	6
			<hr/>		
			11	1	0

York.

July 30	Tickhill.....	<i>O</i>	2	16	10
Sept. 3	York, S. Maurice...	<i>O</i>	2	16	0
			<hr/>		
			5	12	10

1883.	London.			
June 20	Coffin, Mrs.	A	£1	1 0
	Hessey, Ven. Archd. S		1	1 0
22	Street, Arthur, Esq. S		1	1 0
July 5	Browell, W. F., Esq. S		1	1 0
	Borton, Major-Gen. S		1	1 0
10	Daubeney, Gen. Sir			
	H. C. B., Bart. S		1	1 0
	Clay, Messrs. S		1	1 0
	Radcliffe, A., Esq. S		1	1 0
11	Rivington, W., Esq.			
	(M.B.F.) D		15	0 0
	Ditto D		8	18 0
	Baird, Rev. J. S		1	1 0
	Cotton, Lord Justice S		2	2 0
25	F. H. S		0	10 0
28	Clapton, S. James A		5	7 2
30	Chiswick, S. Michael			
	and All Angels. O		4	0 0
Aug. 13	Clementson, Miss			
	Eliza (M.B.F.) S		0	3 0
20	Highgate, S. Michael			
	..... O		16	14 10
Sept. 17	Finchley, Parish			
	Church O		16	6 0
			78	10 0

Durham.

(No remittance.)

Winchester.

June 25	Longbourne, J. V.,			
	Esq. S		3	3 0
28	West Cowes, Holy			
	Trinity O		2	10 0
July 3	Soberton O		0	15 0
10	Woodlands-with-			
	Headley O		2	0 0
17	Hambleton O		3	3 3
23	Strange, Admiral and			
	Mrs. D		5	0 0
26	Twyford O		3	10 6
28	Farlington O		1	10 0
Aug. 7	Freshwater O		7	14 0
9	Sykes, Rev. W. D		5	0 0
17	Becket, Miss H. Jane			
	(M.B.F.) D		0	7 3
27	Kymer, Miss. S		1	1 0
			32	11 0

Bangor.

June 30	Carnarvon. O		3	7 8
Aug. 1	Llanfairfechan O		6	15 6
3	Bangor Diocesan. A		22	5 5
30	Aber (M.B.F.) O		0	15 0
			33	3 7

1883.	Bath and Wells.			
June 29	Churchill O	£3	3	6
July 19	Martock O	3	1	10
27	Bath and Wells Dio-			
	cesan Society ... A	14	16	4
Aug. 7	Highbridge O	2	0	0
10	Long Sutton O	1	7	6
		15	9	2

Carlisle.

Aug. 14	Camerton O	1	11	4
Sept. 24	Crosby Ravensworth O	1	4	4
		2	15	8

Chester.

(No remittance.)

Chichester.

June 20	Frampton, Rev. C. T.			
	..... S		1	1 0
28	Aldrington O		3	0 0
	Bostock, J. B., Esq.,			
	per Rev. H. M.			
	Ingram D		10	0 0
July 4	Lawrie, A. J. C.,			
	Esq. S		5	0 0
	Ditto (M.B.F.) S		1	0 0
11	Kaye, Lieut.-Gen.			
	(M.B.F.) S		1	1 0
	Eastbourne, All Saints			
	..... O		5	10 10
24	Tritton, Rev. R. B. S		1	1 0
			27	13 10

Ely.

July 5	Evelyn, Rev. W. M. H.			
	..... S		1	1 0
17	Isleham, S. Andrew O		1	11 0
28	Papworth Everard O		1	16 6
30	Howlett, Rev. J. H. S		1	1 0
	Meppershall O		1	1 0
			6	10 6

Exeter.

Sept. 21	Salcombe O		4	16 11
	Gloucester and Bristol.			
June 20	Gibson, Rev. J. S		1	1 0
21	Royce, Rev. D. S		1	1 0
July 6	Tilley, Rev. E. S		1	1 0
18	S. George O		2	0 9
			5	3 9

Hereford.

July 4	Lewis, Rev. R. S		0	10 6
7	Fownhope O		1	11 5
17	Bridgnorth, S. Leo-			
	nard O		3	15 4

1883. Hereford—(continued).

July 27	Churchstoke.....	O	£	1	10	0
Aug. 13	Ley, Rev. W. H.	S		1	1	0

8 8 3

Lichfield.

July 11	Hewetson, Rev. J.	S		2	2	0
16	Edingale	O		1	1	0
31	Derby, S. Michael	O		5	0	3
Aug. 1	Wednesbury, Parish Church	O		1	17	6
8	Derby, S. Chad ...	O		4	10	3
Sept. 1	Hinstock	O		5	4	0
13	Anon.....	D		10	0	0
19	Caldmore, S. Michael					

0 2 5 0

32 0 0

Lincoln.

June 28	Manthorpe and Londen- donthorpe	O		1	1	7
July 3	Friskney, Parish Church	O		1	14	6
6	Wainfleet, S. Mary	O		1	14	4
13	Thornley, Rev. A.	S		1	0	0
24	Lincoln, Bishop of	S		3	3	0
Aug. 3	Eakring, S. Andrew	O		0	12	0
10	White, Rev. Canon	S		2	2	0
13	Dickinson, C.S.Esq.	S		1	0	0

12 7 5

Liverpool.

July 31	Parr Mount, Holy Trinity	O		1	10	0
	Edge Hill, Liverpool, S. Catharine.....	O		1	0	0

2 10 0

Llandaff.

July 3	Ferndale	O		1	1	7
23	Matherne	O		0	17	0
Aug. 7	Feetham, Rev. W.	S		2	2	0
	Penrhôs.....	O		0	12	0
Sept. 17	Llandaff	A		25	0	0

29 12 7

Manchester.

July 10	Shireshead	O		0	10	0
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Norwich.

June 30	Belton	O		0	19	0
	Howes, Rev. T.G.F.	S		1	1	0
July 11	Fulmodeston	O		0	13	0
	Wilson, Mrs. Knyvet	S		1	0	0
Aug. 2	Postle, Rev. John...	S		1	1	0
10	Smith, Rev. J.	S		1	1	0

1883. Norwich—(continued).

Aug. 28	Badingham	O	£	3	12	1
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9 7 1

Oxford.

July 6	Checkendon	O		0	10	0
9	Blakiston, Rev. C. D. (M.B.F.)	S		1	1	0
10	Horton	O		5	1	8
	Lane End	O		2	1	6
11	Oxford, S. Thomas-the-Martyr	O		2	3	9
17	Oxford	A		22	9	0
24	Harvey, Rev. H. A.	S		1	1	0
	Harvey, Mrs.	S		0	10	6
	Trevelyan, Rev. W. P.					

S 1 1 0

Aug. 22	Redifer, Rev. A.	S		1	1	0
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37 0 5

Peterborough.

Aug. 1	Campbell, Rev. J. A. Leigh (M.B.F.)	D	£	5	0	0
13	Lucas, R., Esq.	S		3	3	0
14	Peterborough Diocesan Association for the Archdeaconry of Northampton.....	A		26	0	0

34 3 0

Ripon.

July 5	Cleckheaton, S. John	O		3	0	0
	West Vale (Greet-lands)	O		1	1	0

4 1 0

Rochester.

June 28	Clapham, S. Saviour	O		7	5	0
July 3	Costeker, W., Esq. (M.B.F.)	S		5	5	0
4	Clapham, Parish Church	O		17	9	7
20	Wade, Miss.....	D		5	5	0
24	Luddesdown, SS. Peter and Paul...	O		1	10	6
30	Govett, Rev. J. C.	S		1	1	0
Aug. 11	Cobury Road, Camberwell, S. Mark	O		2	4	11
20	Reigate, S. Luke (M.B.F.)	O		21	0	0
23	Wimbledon, S. Mary and Christ Church	O		26	3	5½
24	Reigate, S. Luke...	O		8	14	6
Sept. 11	Battersea, S. Mark	O		5	13	11

101 12 10½

1883.		S. Alban's.			
June 28	Sandon	O	£2	7	0
	Hitchin, S. Mary...O	4	4	0	
	Romford Parish Ch.O	7	5	1	
July 2	Boxmoor (M.B.F.) O	5	2	0	
3	Thorpe-le-Soken ...O	1	10	0	
5	Newport	O	1	5	0
10	Stock-cum-Ramsden				
		O	2	3	4
17	Hawkwell	O	1	0	0
24	Johnson, Rev. H. F. S	5	0	0	
25	Ray, Rev. G. (M.B.F.)				
		D	25	0	0
30	Hexton	O	0	6	2
Aug. 9	Stansted	O	7	1	11
11	Wakeham, Miss ...S	10	10	0	
16	Plaistow, S. Mary O	2	11	3	
20	Ashwell.....	O	3	16	8
21	Stanway	O	2	15	2
	Cheshunt	O	4	7	4
	Day, Rev. H. J. ...S	1	1	0	
23	Faulkourn	O	5	17	1
27	Vaughan, Rev. E. T. S	1	1	0	
28	Sheering	O	2	7	5
	Hill, Rev. Canon...S	1	1	0	
Sept. 4	Gilston	O	4	4	0
	Hallward, Rev. J. L. S	1	1	0	
5	Hatfield Heath, Holy				
	Trinity	O	2	2	0
18	Frinton	O	3	0	0
			<u>107</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>5</u>

Salisbury.

June 20	Morrice, Rev. W. D.				
		S	1	1	0
July 10	Baker, Rev. Sir Talbot				
	H. B., Bart.....S	5	0	0	
28	Beaminstor	O	2	10	0
Sept. 13	Marlborough, S. Mary				
		O	3	12	9
	Parr, Rev. J. ....D	1	0	0	
			<u>13</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

1883.		S. Asaph.			
June 21	Gladstone, Rt. Hon.				
	W. E., M.P.....S	£5	0	0	
Aug. 24	Oswestry, S. Oswald O	4	4	0	
			<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

S. David's.

June 27	Nantmel	O	0	14	8
July 19	Cwmamman, Christ				
	Church (M.B.F.) O	1	10	0	
24	Henllan	O	0	18	6
31	Llanganten	O	0	6	0
Sept. 14	Trefilan.....	O	2	5	0
			<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>2</u>

Truro.

July 7	Warren, Rev. Chas.				
	(M.B.F.)	S	1	1	0
14	Tyacke, Rev. J. S. S	1	1	0	
	Mount Hawke.....O	0	10	0	
	Sancreed	O	0	15	0
	Tatham, Mrs. ....S	0	10	6	
	Coode, E., Esq. ...S	1	1	0	
	Bastard, Rev. W. P. S	1	1	0	
	Tripp, Miss	S	1	1	0
	May, Rev. H. T....S	1	1	0	
	Manley, Rev. R. ...S	0	10	6	
	Trevalga	O	0	3	6
	Buller, Rev. R.....S	1	1	0	
	Cocks, Col. C. S. ...S	1	1	0	
	Bush, Rev. Canon..S	1	1	0	
	West, Rev. J. O....S	1	1	0	
	Rundle, C. B., Esq. S	0	10	6	
Aug. 10	S. Brooke	O	1	17	6
			<u>15</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

Worcester.

July 14	Wilden	O	2	13	1
Aug. 8	Worcester.....	O	2	5	3
			<u>4</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>

Special Appeals.

THE CHURCH IN THE BLACK COUNTRY. S. Augustine's Mission, Holly Hall, Woodside, and Hart's Hill, Dudley.—Funds are urgently needed to complete the permanent Church which has begun. The Earl of Dudley has promised an additional subscription of £625, on condition that the balance of £1625 is raised in twelve months. The total cost will be £5250, including furnishing, &c. The population is 5000, and consists of nailers, miners, ironworkers, and labourers. All are poor—many very poor. There are no resident gentry, and very few of the middle class. Please send help, however small, to the Rev. T. G. Swindell, Mission Curate, Holly Hall Parsonage, near Dudley.

RESTORATION OF BILSINGTON CHURCH, NEAR ASHFORD, KENT.—Aid is earnestly desired in the absolutely necessary repair and restoration of the above Church. It is one of the oldest in Kent. The timbers were much decayed, the stonework of the windows worn away, some of the buttresses ready to fall. Nothing is being done but what is imperatively needed. The living is very small, the Church revenues having been long ago alienated from the Vicarage. As much as can be, after great effort, has been raised among the landowners, farmers, and inhabitants, but still much is needed to finish the work. Address, Rev. F. M. Cameron, Bonnington Rectory, Hythe, Kent.

LANRWST PARISH CHURCH.—Contributions are earnestly solicited towards the repair and restoration of this Church, for which about £500 is still required. It had been hoped to begin the work this year, but the tenders received so exceeded the amount promised, that the Committee were unwilling to proceed without additional funds. For these they now appeal, and donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. Hugh Jones, the Rectory, Llanrwst.

HELP much needed to pay off debt of £50 on Restoration Fund of poor parish of Slaughterford, Wilts, and to make further improvements in interesting Church. Will some kind friend give a good bell? Address, Rev. J. A. Johnson, Biddestone Rectory, Chippenham.

URGENT APPEAL.

S. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.

AT the *earnest petition* of the inhabitants to have their own Parish and Church, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have consented to constitute and endow the same, on the Church being enlarged to seat over 500. This has been done at a cost of £900, towards which the *Incorporated Society contributed* £100, the *Diocesan* £35, and there remains a *debt of* £300. The inhabitants are all *poor*, principally *fishermen, seamen, and labourers*. Hence outside assistance is absolutely necessary to accomplish this *much-needed Church work*, and the *help and sympathy of the public* are therefore *earnestly asked*.

F. BARNES, Vicar of Holy Trinity;

J. JONES, Vicar-Designate of S. Saviour's;

J. KING, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, 7, Hoe Park Terrace;
by whom Contributions will be thankfully received.

THE PARISHES OF SPENNYMOOR AND TUDHOE together cover a large area, and contain 16,000 inhabitants. A new Parish is to be formed out of these, comprising the following places:—Spennymoor, 775 inhabitants; Tudhoe Grange, 2740; Mount Pleasant, 695; Merrington Lane, 1100; total, 5310. These four localities form a compact whole, consisting mainly of artisans and miners. The Bishop has already appointed a clergyman, who has to labour under many difficulties. There is no available room for Mission purposes; but a Pioneer Cottage has been opened in the midst of the people, in which services are regularly held. It is always crowded to suffocation. The estimated cost of Church is about £3000. An earnest appeal for help is made. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. E. Fenton, Hon. Sec., Tudhoe Grange, Spennymoor.

STONE CHURCH, NEAR AYLESBURY.—Funds are urgently needed to complete the restoration of the Church of S. John the Baptist, Stone, near Aylesbury. The estimated cost is £2450. Towards this the sum of £1062 has been given or promised almost entirely by those resident in or connected with the parish. Without other aid it will be impossible to carry out the work. Donations will be very thankfully received by the Rev. J. L. Challis, Stone Vicarage, near Aylesbury.





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